From letter of April 9, 1955 - Mrs. Howorth to Mrs. Borden

"There is a fact about my mother which recently occurred to me, that is, on her maternal side, her grandmother, S. Myra Smith, nee Cox attended Nazareth Academy, Bardstown, Ky., which some authorities state was the first boarding school for girls west of the Alleghenies. It was founded in 1808 by a Catholic order. On her paternal side, her grandmother, Anne Nugent, nee Lewis, attended Elizabeth Academy, Washington, Mississippi, the first institution chartered by a State Legislature to grant degrees for women."

To

Mrs. Elizabeth Borden

Director

Radcliffe Womens Archives

10 Garden St.

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Material relating to the

life and Times of

Nellie Nugent Somerville

Born near Greenville, Mississippi Sept 25, 1863

died July 28, 1952.

52-60

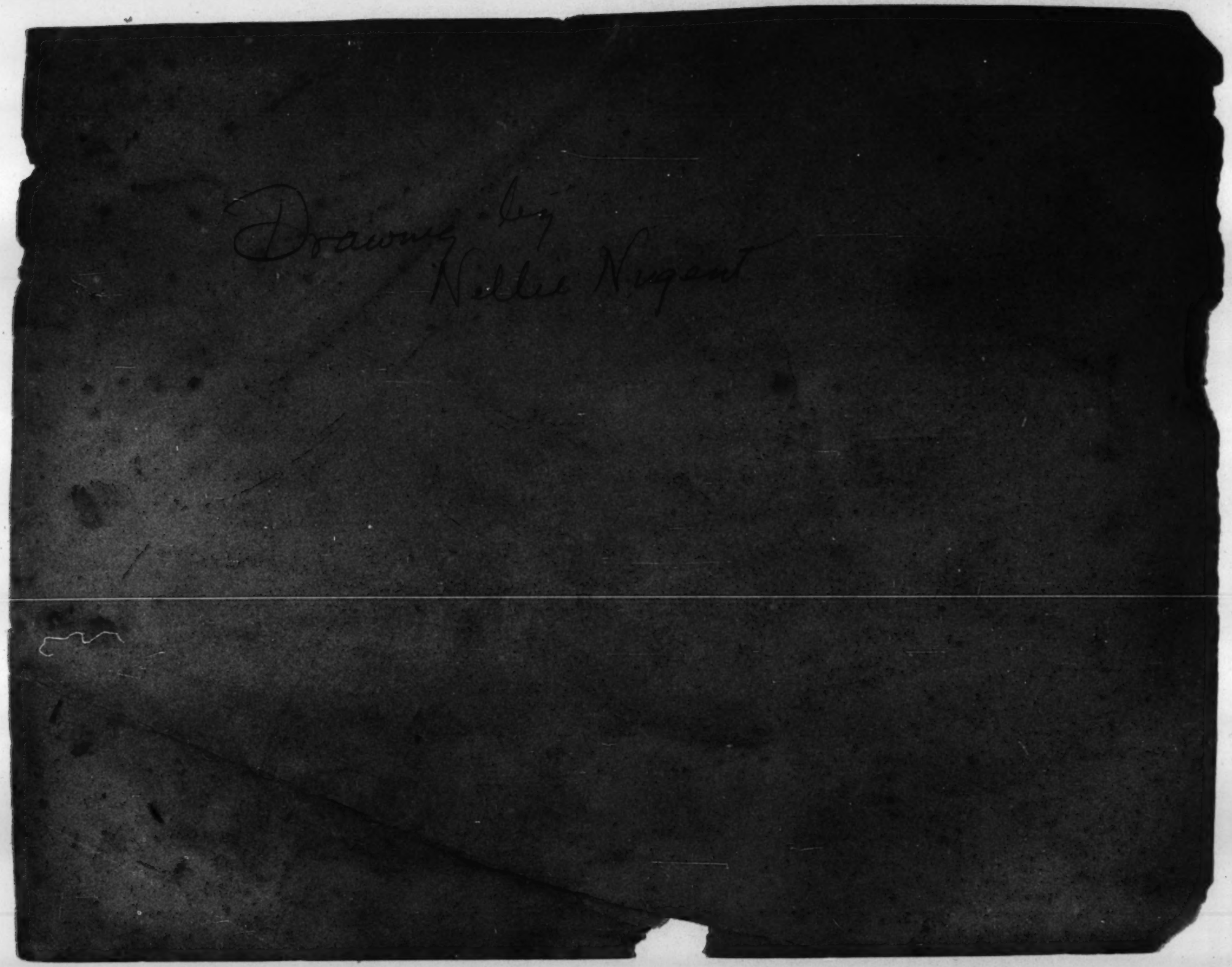
presented by

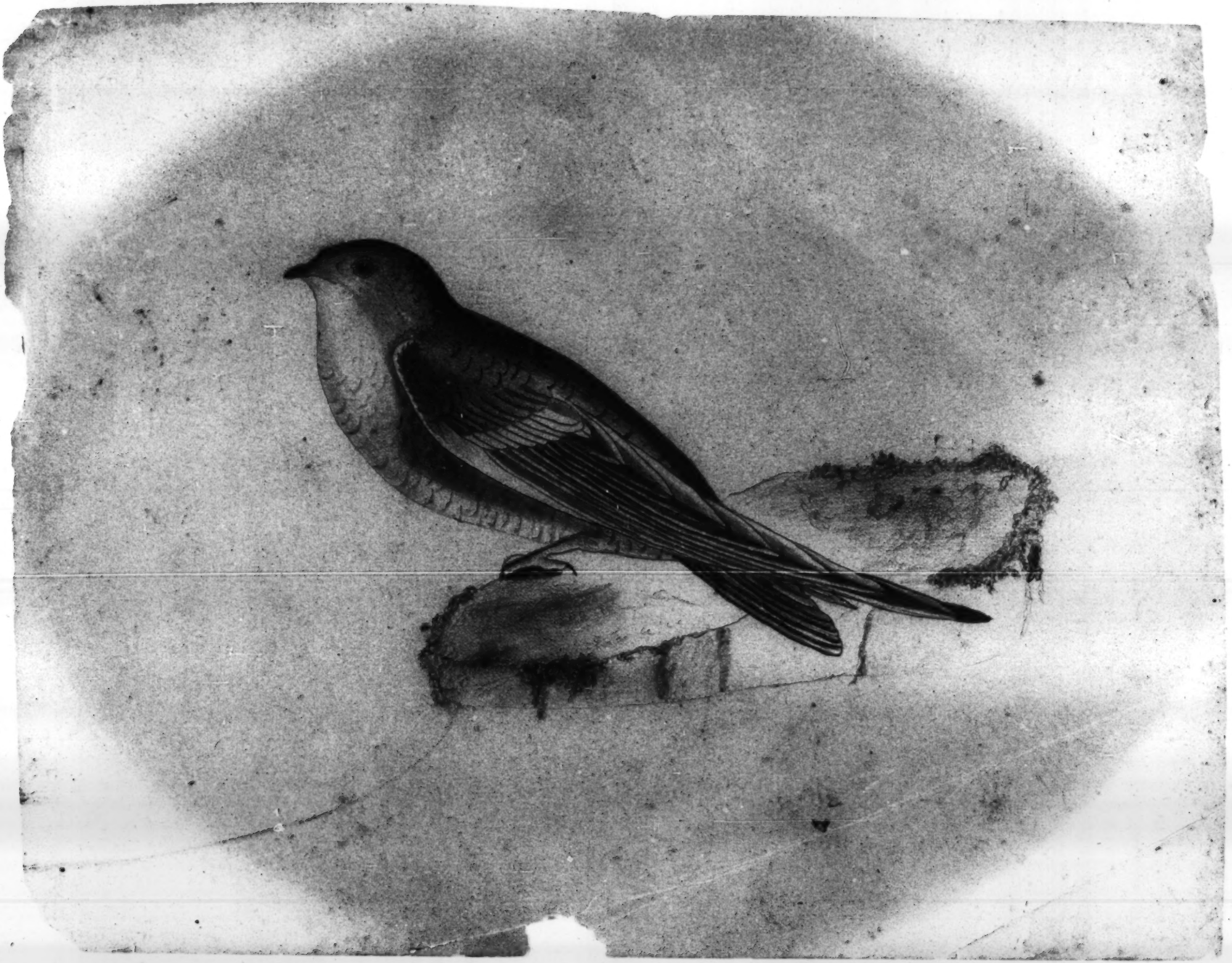
Lucy Somerville Howorth

Pall Mall Apts.

1112-16th St

October 1952 Washington 6, D.C.


Drawing by
Nellie Nugent



NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

Born near Greenville in Washington County,Mississippi September 25, 1863. Lived in Greenville until 1870 when her father William Lewis Nugent, Col., C.S.A.,lawyer, moved to Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi. In April 1885 married Robert Somerville and moved to Greenville, Miss. In 1931 she moved to Cleveland, Mississippi purchased a lot from her son and lived there until she died in a hospital, the ~~Sunflower~~ North Sunflower County Memorial Hospital, Ruleville,Mississippi, July 28, 1952.

Family names:
Mrs. Somerville was the daughter of Eleanor Fulkerson Smith and William Lewis Nugent, her mother was generally called "Ellen". Mrs. Somerville was named Eleanor but always known as Nellie. The name "Eleanor" was the name of ~~her~~ mother of Her maternal grandfather Abram Fulkerson Smith who came to Mississippi from Kentucky and settled in Washington County where he died during the Civil War. Her maternal grandmother was Sally Myra Cox (Cocks) Smith, Mrs. Smith generally wrote her name as S.Myra. She lived in Greenville,Miss. and died about 1889, she had a fine voice, was very religious, had a strong character and qualities of leadership.
Robert Somerville was from Richmond, Virginia, came to Mississippi about 1882 and lived in Greenville, Miss. to his death in October 1925.
Children, Robert Nugent Somerville who married Annie Keith Frazier, two daughters, Keith who is Mrs. Joe Rice Dockery and Ashton who is Mrs. George M. Ingram. Abram Douglas Somerville who married Evelyn Estes and later Lois Paterson, two adopted children, Douglas Somerville and Joy Somerville Davis. Eleanor somerville Shands, Mrs.Audley W., three daughters, Eleanor Mrs. Hunter Leake of New Orleans, Mary, Mrs Elsum G, Hedges of Washington and Dorothy. Lucy Somerville Howorth, Mrs. Joseph M., no children.
In addition to the foregoing names references appear to Kate Cox [illegible]Mrs. W. P. Kretschmar, who was raised by Mrs. Somerville's grandmother and her son Wils Kretschmar of Greenville, Miss.

Interests:
Methodist Episcopal Church,South, especially its home mission work in the 1890-1905 period and after 1935 opposition to unification and promotion of the Southern Methodist Church.
Woman Suffrage and following the 19th amendment public life generally.
Temperance, prohibition and the W.C.T.U.
Monteagle Sunday School Assembly, Monteagle,Tennessee, referrred to as "the Chautauqua of the South". Mrs. Somerville went there in 1887, purchased a cottage and spent practically every summer of her life there from that year on. She was intermittently a member of the Board of Trustees and always active in its affairs.
Washington County Historical Society. She was one of the founders and served as president a time or two. Later her interest in historical matters led her into the D.A.R. Subsequently she was interested in national defense and opposition to communism.
Business matters. After the death of her husband Mrs. Somerville actively managed her property and built up assets which she had inherited.

Prepared by Lucy Somerville Howorth

Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

INCORPORATED

PRESIDENT
MRS. B. L. COULTER
COLUMBIA

Hala 1934-1936

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS SUSIE V. POWELL
JACKSON

Parliamentarian
MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE
Cleveland

Nellie Nugent Somerville

Born near present town of Greenville
in Washington Co. Sept 25 — 1863
Parents Eleanor Smith Nugent, a
native of Washington Co
William Lewis Nugent, native
of Louisiana
Education -
Miss Grape private school in
Greenville.
Fair Lawn Institute Jackson,
Misses Moseley proprietors
Whitworth College. Our account

of yellow fever in 1874 was
placed in Martha Washington
College Abingdon Va & graduated
there June 1878
Married 1885 to Robert Somerville
native of Richmond Va.
Four children.

Robert H.	Five grand children
Abram L	& one great grandson
Eleanor	
Lucy	

Public work.
First public office woman
District secretary of foreign missionary
work M. E. Church South

Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

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COLUMBIA

1934-1936

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS SUSIE V. POWELL
JACKSON

Parliamentarian
MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE
Cleveland

2

When the home mission work of methodist women was authorized ~~she~~ was the first president of North Mississippi Conference Woman's Parsonage & Home Mission Society Served as state corresponding secretary Mississippi W.H.M.S. May 1894 to May 1897

When the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was organized at Meridian May 1897 was elected president was second vice president of the National American Woman Suffrage Assn.

with Mrs Anna H Shaw as president
in 1915

Active in Mississippi Federation
of Women's, served two terms
as second vice-president
Elected president Mississippi-La-Tex
Oct 1924 served five years.

Served as state chairman of
National Defense for D.A.R. &
later in a similar position
for state Legion Auxiliary -
Belongs to D.A.R. U.D.C. R.O.E.S.
Legion Aux, Federation of Women's
clubs -

In connection with church work,
suffrage, temperance, D.A.R.

3

Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

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COLUMBIA

1934-1936

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JACKSON

Parliamentarian
MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE
Cleveland

& Legion Aux- wrote papers which were printed in leaflet form & distributed over the state. In recent years have been specially interested in patriotic activities-

Active member of Montreagle Sunday School Assembly at Monteagle Govn- & member of Board of trustees

---

Activities in Washington on announcing as a candidate for house of representatives June 1932 the

following summary of work was included in my announcement.

1. First president Mississippi Woman Suffrage Assn
Chairman of the committee which first presented the suffrage question to the Mississippi legislature. The committee which first put before the legislature the proposition to make women eligible for school boards. At the same session secured introduction of a bill giving mothers equal rights in their children. Under the able management of Senator Van B. Boddie this bill passed the senate without a dissenting vote and was killed in the judiciary committee of the House

2. I was the first to urge the legislature to provide for a woman assist. physician in the state hospitals for the insane.

3. I took an active part in working for the state tuberculosis sanatorium

4. for the state industrial school for boys & girls

4

Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

INCORPORATED

PRESIDENT
MRS. B. L. COULTER
COLUMBIA

1934-1936

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS SUSIE V. POWELL
JACKSON

Parliamentarian
MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE
Cleveland

I was an active worker in the Southern Conference on Woman & Child Labor which promoted legislation for the protection of women & children employed in mills & factories. This work extended over the entire south.

~~By appointment~~ I served as ~~president~~ Chairman of the committee of the U. D. C. for erecting the monument which stands in the court house grounds.

At the request of the late Charles Scott I assisted in the Washington county canvass to raise money for the proposed monument to the women of the confederacy. Following that work I visited several places in the same work as Mr Scotts personal representive to revive interest in that work.

I was selected as president of the Washington County Historical Society when that organization was formed I was appointed as the representative of the Civic Improvement Club to begin active anti tuberculosis work.
I was one of the Greenville ~~who~~ women who assisted in organizing the State branch of Kings Daughters & served on the state executive committee for several years.
My platform as a cadidate for the legislature was summed up in these words. I am a law abiding God fearing christian woman. This have been for many years, this I shall continue to be — A good platform apparently as I was elected & served in sessions of 1924 & 1926

Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

INCORPORATED

PRESIDENT
MRS. B. L. COULTER
COLUMBIA

1934-1936

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS SUSIE V. POWELL
JACKSON

Parliamentarian
MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE
Cleveland

In church work, temperance suffrag
patriotic and civic work, I have
visited many places in the state
& spoken
for various good causes.
It has been my good fortune to attend
many great meetings & to meet &
hear noted women leaders.
Miss Susan B. Anthony, Miss Frances
E. Willard, Dr Anna H. Shaw, Mrs Medill
McCormick now Mrs
Miss Laura Clay of Lexington Ky.
the Gordon sisters of New Orleans
Lady Henry Somerset, noted temperance
leader and other noted women from distant

land.

I never set out to have a "career"
It was borne into my consciousness
that I ought to show my colors
and be true to my principles.
I never sought any offices. My rule
was to accept only when no one
else was both able & willing to
serve. If other competent women
were available then I had no call
to take time from home & family
duties. I have sometimes said that
my holding various offices was
due to a lack of Material

1) District Sec. Woman's Missionary
2) Society - Methodist -
3) 1st President Woman's Parsonage
& Home Mission Conference
4) Corr Sec State W. C. T. U.
1st President Miss Woman Suffrage
Assoc.
5) 2nd Vice Pres. - Miss Federation
Women's Clubs
6) Member of Ex. Bd State King's
Daughters when first organized.
General
6) Member Woman's Board.
Home Missions, Methodist
2nd Vice pres National Woman
Suffrage Assoc.

More recently
State chm National Defense
D. A. R.
State Chm National Defense
Am. Legion Auxiliary

Retired from public activity
Retain membership in
D. A. R.; Eastern Star, W. C. T. U.
Business & Professional Women
clubs. W. I. D. G.

Member American Academy Political
& Social Science
Take four daily papers besides
weeklies, religious papers.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville



MEMBER'S PASS.

House of Representatives.

Washington D.C. April 5, 1933

ADMIT

Mrs. Nellie August Somerville & Co

TO THE VISITOR'S GALLERY

For Session

William Whittington

M.C. FROM 3rd District Mississippi

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF BOLIVAR—2ND DISTRICT

No. 542

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, Mrs Nellie N Summerville who, on oath, states that she is a resident of BOLIVAR COUNTY and is 62+ years of age; that she is entitled to vote in the Primary Election at Cleveland Precinct, and is exempt from payment of Poll Tax for the reason that over age to pay poll tax

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 29 day of July 1936

Mrs Nellie N Summerville

By [illegible] D. C.

CERTIFICATE TO VOTE

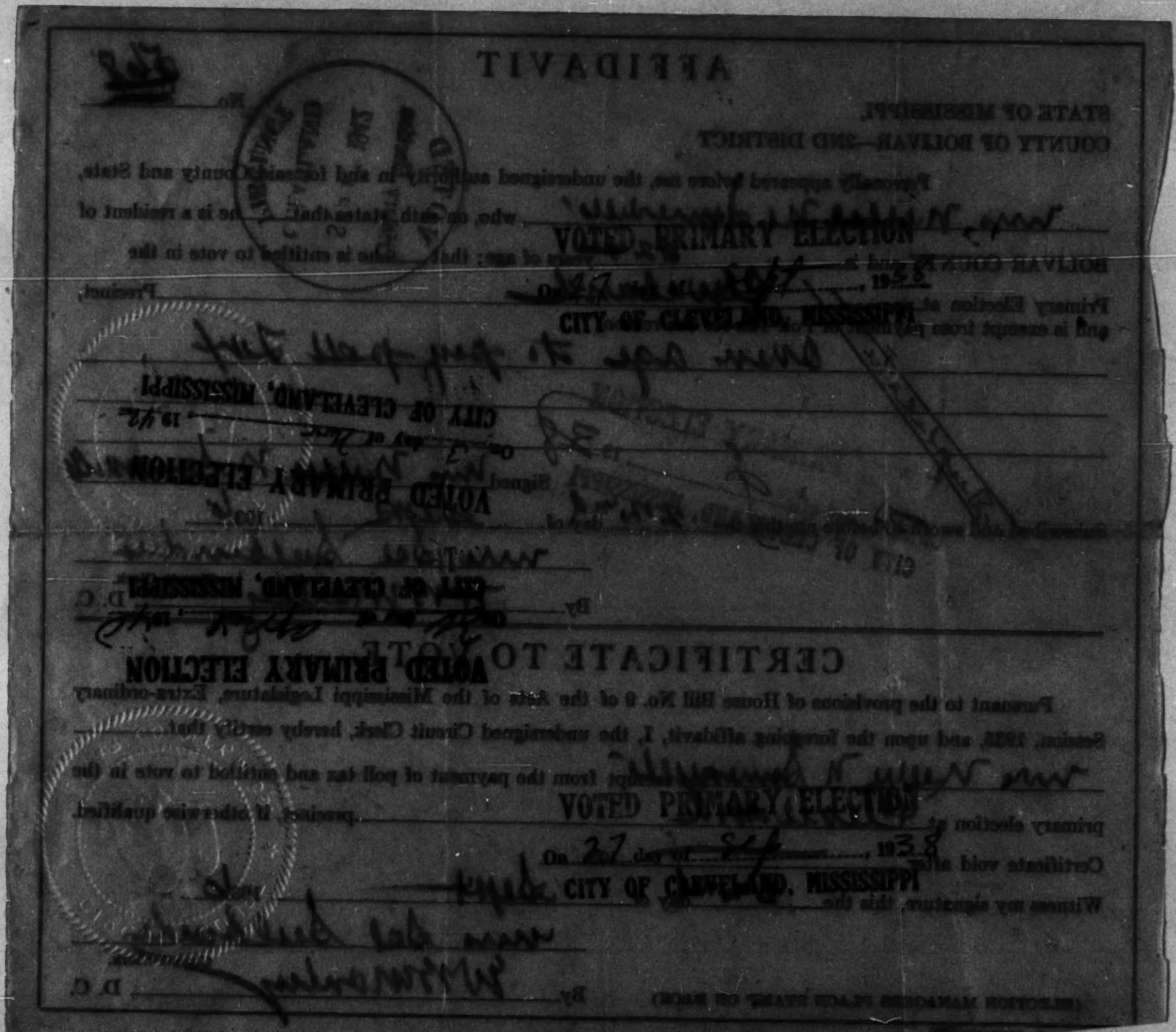
Pursuant to the provisions of House Bill No. 9 of the Acts of the Mississippi Legislature, Extra-ordinary Session, 1935, and upon the foregoing affidavit, I, the undersigned Circuit Clerk, hereby certify that Mrs Nellie N Summerville is exempt from the payment of poll tax and entitled to vote in the primary election at Cleveland precinct, if otherwise qualified.

Certificate void after [illegible]

Witness my signature, this the 29 day of July 1936

Mrs Nat Southworth
Circuit Clerk

(ELECTION MANAGERS PLACE STAMP ON BACK) By [illegible] D. C.



AFFIDAVIT

VOTED PRIMARY ELECTION

CITY OF CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

VOTED PRIMARY ELECTION

CITY OF CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

At home

honoring the eightieth birthday

of

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

Sunday, the twenty-sixth of September

three to six o'clock

R.S.V.P. *Cleveland, Mississippi*

1943

For Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville—

An outstanding social the past week was th party given in the P ville home for Mrs. N

At home

honoring the eightieth birthday

of

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

Sunday, the twenty-sixth of September

three to six oclock

R.S.V.P. *Cleveland, Mississippi*

AND SONAL

. County Seat of Second ta State Teachers College.

Somerville, celebrating her eightieth birthday.

Greeting the guests were Mrs. Somerville's children, Mr. Robert Somerville, Colonel A. D. Somerville, Mrs. A. W. Shands and life long friends, Mr. and Mrs. Kretschmar of Greenville and Mrs. John Lobdell of Rosedale and the honoree who wore a becoming grey silk frock with a lacy white shawl. Her shoulder corsage was an exquisite single orchid.

Handsome red gladiolas were placed on the porch. Bright red Radiance roses graced the living room.

The refreshment table was a picture of lovliness, overlaid with a handsome white cloth. On two diagonial corners of the table were a low bowl of pink Radiance roses and the three tiered birthday cake which was decorated in a delicate shade of pink. White tapers in crystal holders added a festive note to the pretty table setting. Mrs. A. D. Somerville and Mrs. Lola Eustis served brick ice cream and individual cakes decorated in pink.

Out-of-town guests were Mrs. E. R. Noble, Mrs. Lilly Nugent, Mrs. Harry Ogden, Mrs. Walter Sillers, Mrs. John Lobdell and Mrs. Coppedge all of Rosedale and Mr. and Mrs. Will Kretschmar of Greenville.

Ann Julia Stout—

Social Directory

Greenville, Mississippi

1943

I was born an AMERICAN,
I live an AMERICAN,
I shall die an AMERICAN.
— Daniel Webster

Mrs. Murray Strong

at the piano

Formal and informal entertainments

DANCE MUSIC

a specialty

With Jazz Mrs. Strong can arouse a mummy

309 McAllister Telephone 937

Warehouse 614 South Broadway

MEMBER

Ernest B. Lewy

Storage and Transfer

SERVICE MEMBER AMERICAN

Packing, Moving and Pool Car Distributors

Greenville, Mississippi

Agent—Aero Mayflower Transit Company
Nation-Wide Furniture Movers

Phones 233 Nite 1219

Stovall—Mr. and Mrs. William P.—203 S. Harvey 2494-W
Strange—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E.—Gamwyn Park 1061
Strange—Mrs. Lillian E.—Gamwyn Park 1152
Strong—Mr. and Mrs. Murray—306 McAllister 937
Swain—Mrs. A. Paul—1204 Washington 2376-J

. . . Of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh save me from the CANDID friend!
Canning

Taggart—Mr. and Mrs. William S.—108 N. Poplar 953
Tarver—Mr. and Mrs. William T.—200 S. Harvey 1879
Taylor—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund—905 Washington 52
Taylor—Mr. and Mrs. Tommy—421 Walker 1932-W
Taylor—Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson—"Cedar Orchards" Wilzin Park 1686
Tenenbaum—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert—1712 Washington 453
Thomas—Capt. and Mrs. Bun—709 Fairview 1200-W
Thompson—Mrs. C. P.—1305 Washington 399
Tonnar—Mr. and Mrs. Joe—Glen Allen 4205
Trigg—Miss Sue P.—404 Washington 160
Turner—Mr. and Mrs. R. G.—Lueckenbach Apts., Apt. 8—Walker 1959-W

With just enough of learning to misquote.
Byron

Vaughn—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P.—704 Percy 380
Vincent—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore—205 Cedar 1427
Virden—Mr. and Mrs. H. W.—903 McAllister 1596
Virden—Mrs. Hugh—1209 Washington 1786-W
Virden—Mr. and Mrs. J. L.—1703 Washington 1119
Virden—Mr. and Mrs. M. L.—1611 Washington 215
Virden—Mr. and Mrs. Matt L., Jr.—812 Arnold Ave. 733

There never was a good war or a bad peace.
Benjamin Franklin

Walcott—Mr. and Mrs. C. DeWitt—605 Arnold Ave. 1621
Waldauer—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest—606 Arnold Ave. 245
Walker—Mrs. Laura—114 N. Shelby 491
Walker—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Winston—204 S. Hinds 1279
Wall—Mrs. J. W.—1207 Washington 934
Wall—Mr. Raymond—1207 Washington 934
Warren—Mrs. Lelia Bourges—316 S. Broadway 1185-W
Wasson—Judge and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin—502 Central Ave. 125
Watson—Mr. and Mrs. Lamar—606 Main 148
Watson—Mr. and Mrs. Scott—113 N. Broadway 886
Watwood—Mrs. Hazel—700 Arnold Ave. 2440-J
Watwood—Miss Mattie Sherrell—Miss Dorriss—700 Arnold Ave. 2440-J
Weathers—Mr. and Mrs. George, Sr.—Wayside 412-M
Weinberg—Mr. and Mrs. Joe—1507 Washington 402
Wells—Mrs. H. L.—1203 Main 839
Wetherbee—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L.—106 S. Hinds 225
Wheatly—Miss Hazel—311 Central Ave. 251
White—Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp—Allen Court, Cottage 5
White—Mr. and Mrs. Harchie—311 S. Shelby 1571

Rabinowitz—Rabbi and Mrs. S. A.—502 Main 1414-W
Randall—Mr. and Mrs. Louis B.—1711 Washington ... 534-R
Raphael—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J.—910 Arnold Ave. ... 932
Reid—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence—400 McAllister 352
Reynolds—Mr. and Mrs. T. P.—1501 Washington 443
Ries—Dr. and Mrs. W. J.—702 Fairview Ave. 1613
Robertshaw—Mr. and Mrs. Frank—504 Central Ave. ... 1070
Robertshaw—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.—503 Main 847
Robertshaw—Miss Irene—508 Central Ave. 151
Rode—Mr. and Mrs. William H.—505 Moore 132
Rogers—Mr. and Mrs. George Doniphan—1005 Washington 1348
Rogers—Mr. and Mrs. Neal—200 Manila 2026
Roper—Mrs. Barney—501 Arnold Ave. 762
Rosenberg—Mr. and Mrs. Marvin—Main Extended ... 482-R
Rucks—Miss Sadie Maud—206 N. Broadway 1054-W
Russell—Mr. and Mrs. J. F.—301 S. Broadway 695

Prudery is no more a sign of virtue than a wig is of hair—it is usually put on to hide a bald place.

Charles Major

Saia—Miss Lena—208 N. Hinds 908
Schoonover—Mr. and Mrs. Fred R.—401 Arnold Ave. 622
Schweizer—Mrs. George—813 McAllister 1783
Severs—Mr. and Mrs. R. A.—617 N. Shelby 479
Shanahan—Mr. and Mrs. D. P.—810 Starling 175
Shanks—Mr. and Mrs. Leroy—Chatham 4211
Sharkey—Mr. and Mrs. Pat—Glen Allen 75
Shields—Mrs. Mary Worthington—213 S. Broadway ... 222
Sheldon—Ex-Governor and Mrs. George L.—Clinton ...
Shelton—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lee—1103 Washington .. 966
Shutt—Mr. and Mrs. John. Jr.—Erwin Plantation, Erwin
Simmons—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour—1503 Washington .. 1188
Skinner—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman—Foote 480-W
Smith—Mrs. Ernest W.—305 Walker 649
Smith—Mr. and Mrs. Hayden—907 Washington 2336-W
Smith—Mrs. L. P.—1306 Washington 943
Smith—Lt. and Mrs. Chester—1411 Washington 1340
Smith—Mr. and Mrs. Milton—1411 Washington 1340
Smith—Miss Margaret—1411 Washington 1340
Smythe—Mrs. E. C.—309 McAllister 2200-J
Solomon—Mrs. Ike—1201 Washington 992
Soper—Mrs. Ellen—1507 Main 1249
Somerville—Mrs. Nellie—Greenville Hotel or Cleveland
Spencer—Mrs. S. M.—Glen Allen 25
Stallings—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney—609 Arnold Ave. 261
Starling—Mr. and Mrs. Henry W.—1403 Washington ... 187
Starling—Mr. and Mrs. Lyne—108 N. Hinds 283
Sterling—Mr. and Mrs. John W.—805 Arnold Ave. ... 368
Stockwell—Miss Eunice—109 N. Shelby 982
Stokes—Mrs. Anne K.—Highway 82 1250
Stone—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W.—Chatham 4214
Stovall—Mrs. P. S.—200 S. Harvey 1879
Stovall—Mr. and Mrs. John A.—205 S. Harvey 1969
Stovall—Mr. and Mrs. Jody—206 S. Harvey 1411

November 20, 1950

Secretary
Chamber of Commerce
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

Last week, while in Greenville, your office called me at Hotel Greenville to say you had an inquiry as to my birth place. My reply was, Washington County. As an afterthought I give you the following and will thank you to forward to the person who inquired.

My grandfather, Abram F. Smith, and family, including my parents, lived in Old Greenville. Their large, two-story home seemed to be a target for Federal gun boats (as they were called). To escape danger the family took refuge in the interior of the county, making their way to Oakwood Plantation in the northern part of the county, which was family property.

I do not recall having ever been told of my birth place,* but I do know that my grandfather was shot by Federals when out seeking information. He survived only a few hours** and was buried in the burying ground on Oakwood.

I know that I was born September 25, 1863, after my grandfather's death. I also know that my mother died before I could remember her. She was buried on Oakwood.

It, therefore, seems logical to conclude that I was born on Oakwood Plantation in the northern part of Washington County. I know also that the family, consisting of my grandmother, Mrs. S. Myra Smith, my aunt, Evelina H. Smith, my cousin, Katie Cox, afterward Mrs. W. P. Kretschmar, my uncle Abram F. Smith, Jr., a lad in his teens, remained on Oakwood until the end of the war. The older son, Alfred Cox Smith, and my father, Wm. L. Nugent, were in the Confederate Army.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,
Nellie N. Somerville

Nellie N. Somerville
515 S. Victoria St.
Cleveland, Mississippi

* As I have stated elsewhere Cousin Kate Kretschmar pointed out a house, south east of Greenville as my mother's birthplace, the site is presently in the City ~~limits~~ 1958

** I had understood my mother to say he lived several days! This is likely over

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

"Port City of the Delta"

DIAL 7227
504 WASHINGTON AVENUE
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

November 22, 1950

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
Cleveland, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

Thank you kindly for your letter giving me the information I called you about last week while you were in Greenville.

The person who inquired about the place of your birth was Miss L.M.Thoms from Baton Rouge. She stated that her reference stated Washington County, and she was wondering if we could give her the exact place. I am passing along your letter to her.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Kleo Hughes

Kleo Hughes

/

correct + d misunderstood the
meaning of the term used —

Y&H - 1958

Tribute to Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville

"There is a Reaper whose name is Death and with his sickle keen he reaps the bearded grain at a breath and the flowers that grow between."

In reverence, the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs pays homage to a beloved member who had gathered her sheaves and was ready for the Reaper.

Born September 25th.1863—Died July 28th.1952.

Between these two dates a splendid woman lived and wrought within a notable period of our state's history.

Eleanor Nugent Somerville was of distinguished ancestry.She was a granddaughter of both Judge Seth Lewis,Chief Justice of the Mississippi Territory,and Abram F.Smith,lawyer and legislator,whose portraits hang in Mississippi's Hall of Fame.

She was the widow of Robert Somerville,a native of Virginia,who served as engineer of the Miss.Levee Board for 43 years.

She received her education at Whitworth College,Miss.and Martha Washington College,Va.

She was an ardent advocate of Woman's Suffrage and served as President of that organization over a period of years.

She was zealous in her work for Temperance and Prohibition and was elected President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

She was the first woman to be elected to the Mississippi Legislature and represented Washington County from 1924 to 1928.

She was kind,considerate,unassuming but forceful.She instituted and supported actively many social and political reforms where moral issues were at stake.

She was at all times loyal and zealous to patriotic and civic endeavors.

She had a brilliant mind,dignity,culture,courage and a keen foresight.

She was respected by all with whom she came in contact.

In 1923,with her's as the guiding spirit,there was organized and incorporated the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs the purpose of which as stated in its Charter was for mutual helpfulness and promotion of higher intellectual,social,moral and civic conditions.

Mrs. Somerville lived to see this organization grow from 23 members to an active membership of more than 7000.

Mississippi profits today from what this splendid citizen and courageous woman gathered through the years.

The memory of Nellie Nugent Somerville will ever be an inspiration,a benediction and achallenge.

Her proud spirit,integrity,loyalty,wisdom and faithfulness to the women' of the state will ever be cherished and her name so deeply engraved on their hearts as to ever be erased.

"They are not dead whose memory lives."

Mrs.H.J.Wilson

Mrs.E.B.Nash

Mrs.Ivy G.Hill

MRS. AUDLEY W. SHANDS
408 SOUTH BOLIVAR AVENUE
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Sunday
Sept 17th 1956

Dearest Lucy,

I am sure there are a number of things I need to write - about but do not have my mind on business now. Please tell Joe that just before I left Dora had a party & everyone thought his picture was most attractive - Also Mr. & Mrs. Brown Burch came. & Mrs. Smith said they were delighted with - theirs & he contributed quite a lot -

I plan to try to pack - the books this week as if you see any you don't want me

to send let me know post haste - -

Couple have moved in my bro-afr. so thankful for that -

We are having hot days but so far comfortable nights - El has had a cold - today he seemed to feel pretty bad -

The bill for electricity came from Sequachee - Will they send water to you - I'll add every thing up soon -

Much love to you both - Glad Joe is enjoying his play things -

Lovingly
Sister -

BOOK from the Library of Nellie Nugent Somerville given by her daughters to Southern Methodist College ,Greenville, South Carolina, a theological college.

****

Christianity and Liberalism-Dr.G.Graham Machen (1)
The Origin of Paul's Religion-J.Graham Machen,D.D. (2)
What is Faith same (3)
The Virgin Birth same (4)
The Christian Faith in the Modern World same (5)
The Christian View of Man same (6)
The Journal of the Rev.John Wesley, 3 small vols. (7),(8), and (9).
Wesleys Sermons, Vols. I,II and III (10),(11) and (12).
Wesley and His Century-W.H.Filchett (13)
Wesley's Notes-Explanatory Notes on New Testament- John Wesley,M.A. (14)
The Journal of the Rev.John Wesley--(15)
Sketches of Wesley's Methodism--Rev.J.B.Finley (16)
The Expositor's Bible, Psalms--AMaclaren,D.D. (17)
With Christ--Murray (18)
Thy Will be Done--same (19)
The Holiest of All-on Hebrews-same (20)
English Past and Present--Richard C.Trench,B.D.
Vol I,On Study of Words (21)
Vol,II On the Lessons in Proverbs (22)
Vol.III, Synonyms of the New Testament (23)
The Life and Letters of St.Paul-David Smith,D.D. (24)
Peloubets Select Notes On International S.S.Lessons (25)
The College of Apostles -James T.Vance,D.D. (26)
The Imitation of Christ, Thomas a Kempis (27)
The Theory of Evolution and Facts of Science--Harry Rimmer (28)
The Evidence of Prophecy--Rev. A. Keith (29)
Legion of Honor Teacher Training Lessons-Prof.H.M.Hamill,D.D. (30)
The Bible and Its Books--same (31)
The Crusades--Harold Lamb (32)
Bascom's Sermons--Bishop H.B.Bascom,D.D.,LL.D. (33)
Paston's Politicians and Pacifists--LeRoy F.Smith and E.B.Jones (34)
The Expositors Bible-Acts of Apostles,Vol.I-G.G.Stokes ($5)
The Forgiveness of Sins-George Adam Smith,D.D. (36)
Select Notes International S.S.Lessons (37)
The Book of the Twelve Prophets-George Adam Smith,D.D. (38)
Just One Thing After Another-Human Interest Articles by a Preacher)-John L.Weber (39)
Sanctification-Rev.B. Carridine, D.D. (40)
Studies in Early Church History-H.T.Sell (41)
Commentaries on the Gospels-Thomas O Summers,D.D.
Vol.I Matthew (42)
Vol.II Mark (43)
Promise of the Father (44)
The Fulness of Blessings--Sarah F.Smiley (45)
The Law of Love and Love as a Law--Mark Hopkins,D.D.,LL.D. (46)
Mounds, Monuments and Inscriptions-Mark B.Chapman,D.D. (47)
Old Christianity Against Papal Novelties--Gideon Ouseley (48)

Studies of Bible Trusths-John C.Keener,D.D.,LL.D. (49)
History of the Christian Church,Rt.Rev.W.A.Leonard,D.D. (50)
Man and God--Victor Gollanez (51)
The Higher Criticism of the Pentateuch--William Henry Green,D.D.,LL.D. (52)
Primitive Church-Peter King (53)
Christus Auctor--Warren A.Chandler, D.D.,LL.D. (54)
Luke the Physician-Sir William M.Ramsay (55)
The Bearing of Archaeology on the Old Testament-Robinson (56)
Christianity as Taught by Christ- Brodley (57)
The Methodist Armor- Hudson (58)
The Unity of the Book of Genesis-Green (59)
The Life and Times of Jesus-Edersheim
Vol.I (60)
Vol.II (61)
Our Hyms and Their Authors (62)
History of the Christian Church-Geo.P.Fischer (63)
Jesus Christ and the Social Question-Frances G.Peabody (64)
Outlines of an Introduction to Old Testament--Beardslee (65)
Charles Betts Galloway (66)
The Apostles Novels based on Life of Paul-Sholem Asch (67)
The Lost Books of the Bible-Being all the Gospels, Epistles and other pieces now extant,attributed in the first century to Jesus Christ, His apostles and their companions, not included by its compilers in the authorized New Testament; and the recently discovered Syriaci Mss. of Pilate, Letter to Tiberius, etc. (68)
The Bible and Things to Come-David Freeman (69)
The Expositors Bible-Psalms XC-CL-Proverbs-Rev.W.Robertson Nicoll (70)
Gods Message to the Human Soul-Watson (71)
The Records and Letters of the Apostolic Age--Burton (72)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORDS OF NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

October 19,1957,I was in Asheville,N.C. for the South Atlantic Regional Conference of the Soroptimist International Clubs. Maj.General James E. Edmonds, Ret., the last surviving grand-child of John and Anne Nugent lives in Asheville and I invited him and Mrs. Edmonds to lunch with me at the Grove Park Inn. As Mrs. Edmonds was ill, he came alone.

General Edmonds has the charm and pleasing voice that characterized all the Nugents of his and my mother's generation, that is all whom I have met. Some were not wholly admirable characters and some were not successful at making a living, but all had charm.

He told me this recollection of my mother:
When he was six and my mother 19 she came for a visit to his home, a plantation in Bolivar County,Mississippi. He accidentaly made a bad slice in his thumb. He was terrified by the pain and spurting blood. "Cousin Nellie" was the first to reach and gently took the cut hand in hers. He said her touch, recalled after nearly seventy years, was the gentlest he had ever known and instantly stilled his fears and quieted him. There was a quality in her touch above that of others.

General Edmonds memory of this incident is the more remarkable since in later years he and my mother were on opposite sides of the prohibition, suffrage and other public issues and I think, had some rather heated arguments. He was at one time Editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune. Later he had a broadcasting program over WLW,Cincinnati. He is one of the few National Guard officers who became a Major General and had an assignment other than his own Guard. He commanded Fort Lee (then Camp Lee) during World War II.

Lucy Somerville Howorth
November 28,1957.

Polly Graham, now Mrs. William R. Babcock of Princeton,New Jersey, came to Mississippi in 1925 to be Secretary of the Mississippi District Y.W.C.A. The work of the District YWCA consisted of the teen-age girls in the high schools who were organized into clubs known as Girl Reserve Clubs. The name was changed some years ago to Y-Teens. This was the first position Polly Graham held where she had wide responsibility. She rose to the demands of the work and grew with it. She left in 1932 to accept a position with the YWCA in Manila and while in Manila married Mr.Babcock who was in business there. They were on a trip around the world when Pearl Harbor was attacked and, except for extensive travelling, have made there home in Princeton since then. Mrs. Babcock has a brother who is a member of the Princeton faculty. During most of the time Polly Graham was Secretary of the District YWCA, Lucy Somerville Howorth was Chairman of the Board of Directors.
LSH,August,1957

P.S. to Lucy 8/11/57

At the bottom of Page 3
it's probably better to say:
"In 1942 I returned to visit Miss. etc."
Cross out "Twenty years later." That
is inaccurate.

In haste
Polly.

735 Prospect Ave.Extension
Princeton,New Jersey
July 31,1957

Dear Lucy:

After writing you yesterday,I remembered that before we left for Australia you had suggested that I write something about my recollections of your Mother.

Accordingly,I have now done so and am enclosing same. But it is not very good and it is probably not at all what the Archives want and need. But one reason I delayed this long was with the hope that I could furnish the material that would be of use. I have given up and just written what I remember most vividly from a very personal point of view.

I have not corrected nor re-written. If you will edit the enclosed and indicate what changes you would like,you may be sure that I shall work further on this.

If,by some chance,you think it of value as it now stands,may I count on you to forward it to the Archives? My files are still in storage and I am separated from the proper address.

Again,our best to you and Joe.

Ever affectionately,

Polly.

Nellie Nugent Somerville

(Polly Graham's Recollections 1925-1932)

The elevator was wheezy but it deposited you on an upper floor of the Millsaps Building. The tiny office of the District YWCA boasted three chairs,two typewriters and a mimeograph machine. The treasury was empty but a mood of gaiety pervaded,for Mrs. Somerville was coming to the rescue. She would arrive shortly.

Nellie Nugent Somerville was a leading member of the Mississippi legislature. She was the first woman to be there,and this at a time when so many other states had no woman at all in their legislative councils. She was coming from a committee session dealing with affairs of state,and all because she thought girls were important - country girls. She had consented to raise some money to pay next month's bills.

She entered with a quick,firm tread. The broad forehead, the iron gray hair,the keen blue eyes,the black dress,the white bow pin - these made the picture. Friendliness,practicality and direct action were evidenced in the next half hour.

So it was that a few days later I took to her room at The Edwards House (hotel) an appeal letter ready to be put into the mail. A quick glance,and then a question.

"What does this letter mean? What are you trying to say?"

With college themes only three years behind me,I had proudly introduced unwieldy sentences and literary words. But I knew what I had wanted to say and proceeded to explain.

Tersely but with utter gentleness she directed. "Fine. Now write that letter over. Make it shorter and say just that."

The gentleness of voice and manner removed all sting from the rebuke. The lesson has proved of value to me every month of every year since then.

Mrs. Somerville did not rely on letters alone. She knew the value of the personal approach. She asked the manager of The Edwards House to accompany her on a few finance calls up the street in this city of Jackson. I was to go along. First we entered the Sanitary Steam Laundry where Mrs. Somerville pleaded the cause of "our girls." She left with a check. No wasted words. No needless loss of time for the one being interviewed. She went quickly to the heart of the matter and was confident of the other's generosity. --- Again,a lesson for me in the fine art of raising money. In later years I have had some contacts with some of the most esteemed professional money raising companies. They are professionals but Mrs. Somerville's technique has never been improved upon.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was one of her interests. Never did I see her without a little white ribbon pinned to her blouse or a pin representing same. She believed that the WCTU members should be interested in other good works and cooperate with various types of organizations. Thus it was that once I found myself on the train en route to Hattiesburg for the state WCTU convention. Through my eyes all those ladies seemed old,but I had been told to talk about teen age girls and this I did. I gathered later that having a young speaker was something of an innovation in itself and hearing about the work of another organization was an infrequent practice. The reception was cordial and I climbed back on another train that night with the conviction that young and old should get together more often.

Some two hundred Girl Reserves and teacher advisers piled into Poplarville one autumn week-end for their annual setting-up conference. Perhaps it was 1930. It was not poplars that Pearl River county was famous for. It was pine trees and lumber mills. The soil was poor and living precarious,but the delegates were full of bounce and just as eager as

though they had come from more prosperous parts of the state where a school year stretched to include more months. Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville was our featured speaker of the Saturday night session. Never shall I forget that night. After some rousing songs by the audience,Mrs. Somerville was introduced. For forty-five minutes she held everyone spellbound by an address that might have seemed geared to any sort except youngsters. She talked on the American constitution. She explained it. She showed it respect and reverence. She made it a living thing ready to guide our destinies as a nation. I am sure that some of the unsung heroines in Mississippi today,when the United States constitution is not far from any serious conversation,were pretty little teen-age delegates sitting in that audience.

She respected the individual. She respected the intelligence of those girls when she gave them a "heavy" serious address. She respected the men she met in political life. Differ from many she did,and diametrically,but she always referred to each one in a tone of respect. Perhaps the old line politicians had thought to find her a novice when she came from the Delta to enter the state legislature. But they were to find themselves mistaken. She studied. How she read the daily papers! Not only The Jackson Daily News and The Clarion Ledger,but also the Memphis Commercial Appeal and the New Orleans Times Picayune. Four papers a day to scan for news affecting her state and the reports on other legislators. But she also studied people. She knew each political figure - his interests,his record,his motivation,his family,his friends,his supporters,and his probable future actions. Many there are who still regret that she did not live to become Mississippi's first woman governor.

~~Twenty years later~~ In 1942 I returned to visit Mississippi and Mrs. Somerville. There she was happy and alert,living in her little house beside her lawyer son in Cleveland,Mississippi. Roses climbed up the white shin-

gles and sunshine streamed in the door. There she sat, surrounded by piles and piles of newspapers. Her mind roved the world. Her facts were accurate and gathered for the current fray of many good causes. I came away knowing that I had been with one of America's truly great women.

To this day I treasure some hand written letters from these, her last years. They were terse, beautifully expressed and full of human warmth. They always arrived promptly when occasion dictated, just as in the days of her professional life when her large correspondence was always up-to-date. They remain as tangible evidence of a noble personality.

Nellie Nugent Somerville was always ahead of her times. She battled for women's rights at a time when it was universally unpopular. In her later years, after retirement from active life, she took up the cudgels against Communism at a time when hers was a voice crying in the wilderness. She was out in front, but she was alone only in her thinking, for her heart reached out to those around her, rich and poor, black and white. She will always remain one of the great women of her generation.

Sally Graham Balcoach
(Mrs. Wm. P.)

Princeton, N.J.
July 31, 1958.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Pages from a Scrapbook, 1895?-1912. Newsclippings by and re Nellie Nugent Somerville, re: suffrage, temperance, church work.

Folder 20

A - 50
S69
M5 69

PAGES FROM A SCRAPBOOK

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

1909 - 1912

MAINLY OF WOMEN SUFFRAGE INTEREST

prayer for the presence of the Spirit.

Sacred history does not warrant the belief that baptism with the Holy Ghost will be given without producing marked effects or provoking adverse criticism. When prayer is made for the outpouring of the Spirit the Lord's question should be remembered, "Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am ...tized with?"

MEN AND THE CH...

Accepting the opinion expressed in the ADVOCATE, of Dec. 1, on this subject, is it not a singular fact that the church directed, controlled, and taught almost exclusively by men, should have failed to win and hold men? The Holy Ghost is surely in the world reproving men of sin and of judgment. Men who are seemingly ...grossed in business or in pleasure

MISSISSIPPI WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

7TH ANNUAL SESSION
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI
APRIL 11-12, 1911

ENTERPRISE PRINT CLEVELAND

Seventh Annual Meeting

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

Cleveland, Mississippi
April 11-12, 1911

Officers

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, Greenville
205 Davis Street

VICE-PREST AT LARGE
Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Okolona

SECOND VICE-PREST
Mrs. Jennie Andrews Lipscomb, Flora

COR. SEC. AND REPORTER
Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff, Shaw

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. J. T. Worthington, Greenville
Hinds Street

TREASURER
Mrs. Frances M. Durant, Coffeeville

SUPT. PRESS WORK
Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson, Jackson
503 Fortification Street

SUPT. ED. AND INST. WORK
Mrs. Madge Quin Fulger, McComb City

CHAIRMAN HEALTH WORK
Mrs. Oliver Fore, Flora

Officers

MEMBER NATIONAL EX. COM.
Mrs. J. C. Greenly, Greenville
307 Central Avenue

AUDITORS
Mrs. Walter Clark, Clarksdale
Miss Jeanie W. Fontaine, Lyon

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION
Miss Madge L. Montgomery, Starkville
Mrs. Mary Boone Curlee, Corinth
Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Okolona
Mrs. E. W. Featherstun, Gloster
Mrs. F. M. Durant, Coffeeville
Miss Jeanie W. Fontaine, Lyon
Mrs. Walter Clark, Clarksdale
Mrs. Chas. Thompson, Jackson
Mrs. Thomas Searles, Vicksburg
Mrs. Madge Quin Fulger, McComb City
Miss M. E. Connell, Columbus

CHM. ENROLLMENT COM.
Miss Lou Hamblen, Greenville

Condensed Minutes

of the

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

APRIL 11—2:00 P. M.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was called to order in the Court House at Cleveland, with the president, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, in the chair, who opened the session with devotional exercises, followed by a short but cordial word of greeting. The report of officers and departmental heads was then taken up. Mrs. J. M. Lee read the

Report of the Corresponding Secretary

When the time comes to make up the report of the year's work, our first feeling is always one of regret that more has not been done; still, we can look back over the year with the consciousness that we have tried to do all that we could, and we can report some progress, even though it is not what we would like to have made. The fine meeting held in Greenville a year ago and the presence of the National President, the Rev. Anna Shaw, gave an impetus to the work that has been felt throughout the year. The work in Greenville is on

an assured basis. All of our members who were in Greenville last year at the annual meeting have felt a greater courage and hope to carry on the work.

We can report that more actual suffrage meetings have been held during the past year than for a number of years. The Greenville Club has held its regular meetings every two weeks, with an occasional parlor meeting with invited guests. With the assistance of Mrs. Mohlenhoff, our State President held a meeting in Shaw, and also had an opportunity to talk to the women of Cleveland and Rosedale through the courtesy of friends. Mrs. T. K. Roby held a parlor meeting at her home in Sardis and has distributed a great deal of literature.

Our faithful friend, Mrs. Augusta Cox, of Columbus, finds various opportunities to help the cause. Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, vice-president at large, has secured signatures on enrollment cards; Miss Madge Montgomery of Starkville has also remembered us. Mrs. J. A. Lipscomb, our first vice-president, gives generous help. Mrs. Mary B. Curlee of Corinth has returned to the state and pledges herself to help during the coming year. Mrs. Ella O. Biggs of Crystal Springs and Mrs. J. W. Chambers of Ellisville do not forget the work. Miss Belle Kearney always lets us hear from her when in the state, and regrets that absence prevents her giving more active assistance. The Flora Suffrage Club gives good evidence of its interest in the work by sending an invitation for the next Annual meeting to be held at that place.

We feel honored in having the Rev. George Whitfield of Clinton as one of our members. We are also pleased to count among our members Mr. L. E. Davis of Natchez, secretary of the Mississippi Land Development Association, and Col. Clay Sharkey of Jackson. Major R. W. Millsaps of Jackson is also a friend, as is Senator John L. Hebron. Judge E. N. Thomas of Greenville and the Rev. H. Walter Featherstun of Gloster have shown their good will by leaving important business to attend this meeting.

We have now three departments in active operation: Press, Health and Education. Each of these has

done, and will continue to do, good work.

Our state work has been represented at three fairs, only one of which was in our state. Mrs. Lucky of Knoxville asked for literature for the Appalachian Exposition. She wrote that the reports and enrollment cards which we sent attracted much attention and were quite a help. Mrs. Allen, president of the Tennessee Association, invited us to join with her in an exhibit at the Tri-State Fair. Our State Press Exhibit was sent, also cards and state reports. Mrs. Mohlenhoff was appointed to represent the Association, which she did with great credit and, it should be added, at her own expense. So many Mississippi people go to Memphis that it was as good an advertisement for us as a fair in our own state. The Greenville Club had an exhibit at the Delta Fair which attracted much attention and favorable comment.

Thoughout the year our state officers have made persistent efforts to increase our subscriptions to the Woman's Journal. While we have by no means as many subscriptions as we should have, the list is growing steadily. All our friends should help to circulate the Journal, especially as it is now the official organ of the National Association.

Five hundred copies of the State Report have been printed and distributed. Quarterly reports are sent out the first of July, October and January. These we sent to all our paying members and to a number of our friends. The fiscal year ends April first, and the 4th quarterly report would be due at this time; but we do not think it necessary to send out a report for this quarter as we are sending out notices of the annual meeting and the program. The work of the last quarter consists chiefly in arranging for the annual meeting. Until we have a paper as a means of communication these quarterly reports must be our chief reliance in keeping our friends in touch with one another.

Our list of enrolled members includes the following places: Greenville, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, Columbus, Clarksdale, Clinton, Flora, Balfour, Yazoo City, Vaiden, West Point, Crystal Springs, Brookhaven, McComb City, Gloster, Grenada, Corinth, Sharpsburg,

Canton, Starkville, Coffeeville, Booneville, Sardis, Ellisville, Cleveland, Shaw, Tutwiler, Belen, Okolona, Hernando, Rienza, Arkabutla, Anguilla, Askew and Tchula.

Two places which ought to do good work in this cause are not doing what we hoped. These are Clarksdale and Yazoo City. In both places we have strong friends. Mrs. Walter Clark of Clarksdale has been from the first one of our strongest friends, but others have not been heard from. Mrs. F. R. Birdsall of Yazoo City has promised active help during the coming year. Public sentiment is doing much for us; let us do more for ourselves.

Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff read the

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Balance brought forward	$27 00
Greenville Civic Imp. Club, dues	21 00
Greenville Civic Imp. Club, donation	50 00
Miss Madge L. Montgomery, Starkville	4 00
Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff, Shaw	1 90
Mrs. Walter Clark, Clarksdale	5 00
Mrs. O. S. Robbins, Anguilla	1 00
Dr. Delia Randel, Canton	1 00
Mrs. G. M. Wrinkler, Tchula	1 00
Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, Jackson	2 00
Mr. and Mas. H. L. Thompson, Jackson	4 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Jackson	4 00
Mrs. L. D. Chambers, Ellisville	1 00
The Rev. J. W. Chambers' memorial	1 00
Miss Lou Hamblen, Greenville	1 00
Mrs. Jimmie A. Lipscomb, Flora	2 00
Mr. L. E. Davis, Natchez	1 00
Miss Jeanie W. Fontaine, Lyon	1 00
Hon. Clay Sharkey, Jackson	1 00
Mrs. Geo. Cox, sr., Corinth	2 00
Mrs. J. E. Thomas, Columbus	1 00
Mrs. Somerville, Greenville	2 50
Sale Red Cross Stamps	6 00
Mrs. Augusta Cox, Columbus	2 50
Mrs. N. P. McPherson, Jackson	1 00

Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Okolona	5 00
Mrs. Alice B. Carrier, Sardis	1 00
Mrs. Mary Boone Curlee, Corinth	1 00
Mrs. Rosa Mayers, Shelby	1 00
Mrs. Ella O. Biggs, Crystal Springs	5 00
Mr. Robt. N. Somerville, Cleveland	1 00
Mrs. Lucy E. Gastrell, Natchez	2 00
Maj. R. W. Millsaps, Jackson, dues	1 00
Maj. R. W. Millsaps, Jackson, donation	9 00
Mrs. Fred Jones, Beulah	1 00
Mr. Wm. H. Meadow, Shaw	1 00
Miss May Russell, Willows	1 00
Miss Mary Emily Connell, Columbus	1 00
Mr. T. P. Barr, Jackson	1 00
Mrs. Sarah S. Wilkinson, Jackson	1 00
Mr. C. C. Warren, Jackson	1 00
Mrs. Ruth Noble Warren, Jackson	1 00
Mrs. H. P. Price, Jackson	1 00
Miss Anne Shingleur, Jackson	1 00
Total receipts	$187 85

DISBURSEMENTS

Speaker annual meeting, Greenville	$50 00
Corresponding Secretary, expense	34 00
Retiring Treasurer, expense	2 00
Recording Secretary, traveling expenses	5 00
Expense annual meeting, telephone, etc	5 00
National Headquarters, literature	76
Greenville Times, stationery	6 00
Greenville Democrat, printing	12 50
Treasurer's expenses	1 50
National dues	6 40
Per cent on Red Cross seals	2 05
Total disbursements	$124 71
Balance on hand April 1, 1911	$ 63 14

Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson being absent, Mrs. F. M. Durant read the

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PRESS WORK

Owing to illness I was unable to give my attention

to press work from April to October. Being then far from strong, I would have resigned my position had it not have been that the Executive Committee thought proper for me to hold the place and do the best I could.

From national headquarters I had begun to receive weekly copies of the Woman's Journal, now the official organ of the National Association, and it seemed thus to be providentially suggested that I specialize on distributing these papers throughout the state. Accordingly these have been mailed principally to editors, but also to other men and women in public life.

In December, taking advantage of the cheap rates offered by the editors, I had 24 subscriptions sent for one month to as many persons. Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff, one of our ablest assistants, joined us in this feature and at the same time subscribed for the Journal to be sent to 12 persons for one month. By this means 36 persons received 144 copies of the paper, making in all a total of 544 copies which have been sent out over the state by this department.

With the exception of those I subscribed for and had sent from the Journal office, these papers were taken page by page and pointed paragraphs marked for the especial benefit of those to whom they were sent. Thus it developed that the task was not the simple one my fancy had at first pictured it.

On Christmas Eve I mailed 36 Woman Suffrage post cards to editors, each card bearing Christmas greetings from the Association and an attractive suffrage sentiment.

I have sent out about 36 pages of notes, also furnished by the National Association, 40 copies of Mrs. Somerville's article on Politics and Patriotism, have distributed innumerable leaflets, have secured two new subscribers to the Woman's Journal and have written 100 letters.

Every once in a while we receive requests for help from high school and college students in preparing debates on woman suffrage. During the past year we have received only one such request. From this we are led to believe the popularity of the subject is waning, and for the good reason that it is difficult to get

debaters to present the negative side of the question.

To the National Association for several hundred copies of the Woman's Journal, which have been furnished without a cent of cost, we owe a debt of gratitude. Dubtless some have been unread and lost, but much of the hard facts and cold logic which saturate its pages were bound to be absorbed, and we have every faith to believe that as silent messengers of Truth and Justice their influence has reached and gone deep.

Happily this report is supplemented by a fuller one from those who during the months of your Chairman's weakness were faithfully carrying on the work.

The Civic Club of Greenville, through its Press Chairman, Mrs. Greenley, has kept up throughout the year its splendid department in the Daily Democrat of that city. If in every large town of the State there was a club as energetic as the Civic Club, which would edit in its local paper just such a column as Mrs. Greenley is so admirably editing, it would mean an immeasurably rapid increase of sentiment in favor of Woman Suffrage. All hail to the Civic Club. May others follow its shining example.

Miss Lou Hamblen, Mrs. Wallace Arnold and Miss Mary Thomas of Greenville have also helped most efficiently in sending suffrage news to papers; some press work has also been done by the State President and the Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff of Shaw has continued to contribute to the Cleveland Enterprise articles from her brilliant pen, as well as clippings of suffrage news. She has also sent material to other papers which, because of my illness, I could not handle. I think this body here today is in a measure a testimonial of her efficient work, as well as the kindness of the editor of the Enterprise who, I am delighted to say, was among the first editors in the State to open his columns to the press department of the Mississippi Suffrage Association. All honor and thanks to Mr. Glassco. May his tribe increase.

Mrs. Madge Quin Fulger of McComb City, since her return in the fall from a long absence in the West, has been supplying five papers in the southern part of

the State with suffrage notes. She has handled more papers than any of my assistants and her service has been a valuable one.

One important feature is that in the articles written by our members we are builing up a literature of our own. During the year we have published 2,000 copies of these in leaflet form, of which 500 each were by Dr. H. Walter Featherstun and Col. Clay Sharkey.

In addition to the regular work many notices and circulars have been published through our members. Mrs. Curlee of Corinth, Mrs. Fannie Clark of Okolona and Mrs. Cox of Columbus have assisted several times in this way, and Mrs. Cox has most generously subscribed for several copies of the Woman's Journal to be sent to different persons.

Among the papers to which we are most indebted for kindness are: The Jackson Daily News, the Greenville Democrat, the Cleveland Enterprise, the Yazoo Sentinel, the McComb City Enterprise, the Summit Sentinel, the Magnolia News, the Greene County Herald, the New Albany Gazette and the Magnolia Gazette.

An interesting occurrence during the year was the part our press exhibit played at the Tri-State Fair in Memphis. Mrs. Mohlenhoff, who was our representative at the fair, reports that the exhibit attracted much favorable comment and served as an inspiration to the press workers of Tennessee. In this connection I will state that it has been the purpose of this department to secure clippings of all adverse newspaper comment and hang them on a canvas by the side of our own exhibit. But so far as I have been able to ascertain there has been no adverse criticism to secure and it is, therefore, conspicuous by its absence. This is a demonstration of the fact that those who have anything to say in the papers regarding woman suffrage are for it.

Giving a forward glance at the needs of the department for the coming year as we can see them now, it seems that the first requirement will be the services of a competent typewriter for the Superintendent that she may send out from her office a personal letter to more than 200 editors of the State—a letter which shall be a reminder of the fact that Woman suffrage is a

question that is coming closer and closer home for our people to solve, and containing an appeal to enlist on the side that as sure as the stars shine will one day win.

We still need enlarged facilities for handling papers and supplying them with our material, through local clubs and individuals where it is possible, otherwise from headquarters. We ought to supply these editors, or at least a goodly number of them, with a year's subscription to the Woman's Journal. This could be done if twenty suffragists would subscribe for ten subscriptions each, or if forty friends would pay for five subscriptions. It should be the policy of this department to make friends with every editor in the State and see to it that he keeps in touch with the movement for equal rights.

These needs I ask you to make the subject of your thoughts and prayer, asking for divine blessing on this important phase of our work that ways and means may be opened for a larger measure of its usefulness.

Mrs. J. C. Greenley gave an interesting account of the work of the Greenville Civic Improvement Club, a suffrage organization of over seventy members.

The Rev. Mr. Shipman and Mrs. S. C. Taylor of Cleveland were introduced and extended greetings to the visiting delegates.

Mrs. M. C. Campbell of Greenville gave an interesting and illuminating talk on Some Lessons from Experience.

Judge E. N. Thomas was then introduced and spoke encouragingly on equal suffrage for a few minutes.

Letters and telegrams of greeting were read from Dr. W. S. Leathers, Mrs. Avery Harrell Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thompson of Jackson, Mr. Wm. H. Meadow of Shaw, Dr. Madge Patton Stephens, Corresponding Secretary of the Tennessee Equal

Suffrage Association, Dr. Elizabeth C. Kane of Memphis, and others who could not attend the meeting. A letter from Col. Clay Sharkey of Jackson was also read and will be printed in leaflet form.

A discussion of the Public Playgrounds movement was led by Mrs. Hider of Greenville, followed by an interesting account of this and other phases of the work of bettering conditions among children in her home city by Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans, Vice-president of the National A. W. S. A.

APRIL 11—8:00 P. M.

A beautifully worded address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. D. E. Rosser of Cleveland and responded to on behalf of the Association by Mrs. Mohlenhoff of Shaw.

Judge E. N. Thomas of Greenville, Chancellor of the Ninth District, occupied the first half of the evening and made an earnest and eloquent plea for the Elevation of the Ballot. Judge Thomas deplored political conditions as they exist in our country today and advocated the enfranchisement of women as a just means of injecting a larger per cent of intelligence and honesty into the electorate.

Miss Kate Gordon, who is rapidly coming to be acknowledged as one of the most effective speakers on Woman Suffrage in America, followed in a clear-cut and forcible presentation of the woman's movement. Both Judge Thomas and Miss Gordon enjoyed the closest attention from a large and intelligent audience.

APRIL 12—9:30 A. M.

The session was opened with devotional exercises led by Dr. Featherstun of Gloster.

Mrs. Fulger not being present, Mrs. F. M. Durant read the

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WORK.

I felt honored a year ago when you elected me Superintendent of Educational and Institutional Work, but I also felt my inability to do the work expected of me. I have written fifty-seven letters and received about twenty during the year.

I believe that superintendents and principals of public schools should be asked to have debates and essays on Woman Suffrage during the year, and I recommend that the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association give several prizes for these papers. I believe that this will promote an interest and a study of the question that would otherwise be missed.

So far as I can ascertain no other woman physician has been employed at the Insane Asylum since the first one was asked to resign. Because one did not give satisfaction is no argument that the principle is at fault. A woman physician should be employed in each of the Insane Asylums of the State.

I hope the Association will petition the Legislature for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women to serve on all Educational and Charitable Boards. I am also in favor of an amendment allowing women to have school suffrage. It is right and just that they should have it.

I regret my inability to attend the meeting, and send my heartiest good wishes to the Association with the hope that next year will be the greatest in our history.

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Mohlenhoff:

RESOLVED, That we petition the next Legislature

to submit an amendment making women eligible to serve on School Boards and as Superintendents of Education.

On motion of Mrs. Durant this was referred to committee on resolutions.

At the request of the President, Miss Allee Dunn of Greenville submitted a paper on the Legal Status of Women in Mississippi, which is to be published in pamphlet form. The thanks of the Association are due Miss Dunn for this valuable work.

Mr. C. S. Glassco, editor of the Cleveland Enterprise, was introduced and made an entertaining talk.

The session closed with an address by Miss Gordon on the Greatest Club in the United States—the Era Club of New Orleans.

APRIL 12—2:00 P. M.

Session opened by President.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to send a message of love and loyalty to the Rev. Anna Shaw, and our heartfelt sympathy to Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Sutherland of Rosedale in their great affliction.

Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff read the

Report of Chairman of Health Department.

The chief activity of the Health Department of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, for the year ending April 1, 1911, has been along the lines of a vigorous campaign looking toward the checking of the ravages of tuberculosis in the State. This campaign was formally launched at the 1910 annual meeting by an address on Health Conditions in the Delta by the able and efficient Chief Health officer of Bolivar county,

Dr. H. L. Sutherland of Rosedale, and by a paper by your present Chairman of Health Department, dealing with the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States. After a discussion of these two features, the Convention voted to make tuberculosis the particular enemy of public warfare against which the best efforts of this department should be directed during the ensuing year.

Soon after, Mrs. Somerville asked me to take direction of the health work of the Association, naming to act with me Mrs. Walter Clark of Clarksdale and Miss Mattie G. Kirkpatrick of Jackson. Mrs. Clark's health failing soon after, and Miss Kirkpatrick sailing for Europe, I was left to carry on the work alone—with the very able assistance and co-operation, however, of the President of the Association and any chance member who could be pressed into service. Among the latter I am especially indebted to Mrs. Geo. Cox, sr., of Corinth, Mrs Thomas Searles of Vicksburg, Mrs. Madge Quin Fulger of McComb City and others.

During the preparation of the papers above referred to I had gotten into communication with the chief boards of health, societies, associations and individuals in the United states who had accomplished anything worth while in tuberculosis work, or who had accomplished anything worth while on the subject. I had in consequence a large supply of tuberculosis literature on hand, and this, supplemented by liberal donations from the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League and from the Sanitary Department of Memphis, formed a base of supplies. In addition to these, my paper on the Anti-tuberculosis Campaign in the United States was published in some of the papers of the State, and I have contributed many shorter articles and paragraphs on the subject.

In my investigation of the conditions responsible for the rapid spread of tuberculosis in the State I have been particularly impressed with the very considerable part the Negro plays in the dissemination of the disease among the whites. Owing to his well-known and probably unavoidable habits of life, the black man falls

an easy prey to the white plague. There are few communities in the State that have not a fair quota of tuberculosis negroes. Those in the advanced stages of the disease find lodgment in the already overcrowded cabins of their people. Discharges of sputum and saliva, teeming with the deadly germs, are deposited carelessly about, soon dry and are blown about the room. They fall on the clothing, the hair, the hands, of every person who enters the house; thence they are carried into the homes of the whites, dropped into the cooking victuals or on the plates and dishes by the cook, or are breathed up from the nurse's arms by the poor little white babies. I conceived of a plan by which, with a very small outlay of money, the use of a little grey matter and some work, these dangerous cases could be segregated and properly cared for. I submitted my plans to the State Board of Health and to the Chief Health Officer of this (Bolivar) county, but was told they were impraticable from the simple reason that it is impossible to interest people, either white or black, in the matter. It seems that so many good people of the State are so busy scraping up money to send to far-away corners of the globe, to which some emotional and imaginative individual has directed their attention, that they have neither eyes, ears nor heart for conditions in their own door yards which would bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of many of the so-called "heathen" objects of their solicitations.

My plan was not advanced as the ideal one for checking the spread of the disease, but it possessed the merit of simplicity and inexpensiveness, and I have heard of no other that has been suggested to take its place. And until there is some action taken toward the segregation of advanced cases there will be no material decrease in the death rate from the disease. I am also convinced that any educational campaign that does not include the colored children of the State will fail of the best results.

Though we have not as yet been as successful in the larger, more practical ways of reducing the death rate from tuberculosis, we have been encouraged in the more rudimentary lines of the work. At the close of

the summer vacation we took up the matter of more sanitary service on railway trains and in railway stations, I, with the State Board of Health, asking them to take up the question with the State Railroad Commission, and Mrs. Somerville directly with the Commission itself. We were much gratified by the manner in which our suggestions were received. It showed conclusively that the men at the head of these departments of State service are deeply in earnest in their efforts to better conditions and that they gladly welcome any suggestions or assistance from women looking toward this culmination. Capt. Webb, President of the Railroad Commission, was especially energetic in his efforts to correct evils to which his attention was called. Through his instrumentality anti-spitting signs have been posted in all passenger coaches passing through the State, a closer observance of the laws of cleanliness has been insured, the waiting-room of the station at Vicksburg has been forced to open in time to accommodate passengers from the Valley road wishing to take the A. & V. out, and separate toilets for the sexes provided, or soon will be provided, on the local passenger trains of the Valley road.

Early in the fall we received an invitation to join the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association in holding a suffrage booth at the Tri-State Fair in Memphis. I was appointed to represent the Mississippi Association. One of my first concerns on reaching the fair grounds and establishing myself in the booth already prepared by Mrs. J. D. Allen, President of the Tennessee Association, was to look about for a tuberculosis exhibit for the suffrage booth which was to be held at the Delta Fair at Greenville. I found a small exhibit on the second floor of the Woman's Building, in charge of Mrs. Mooney, Sanitary Inspector of Memphis. This exhibit belonged to the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Mooney was more than willing to assist me, and with this purpose in view she telephoned Dr. Elizabeth C. Kane, a practicing physician of Memphis, and Chairman of the Health Department of the Tennessee Federation of Clubs. Dr. Kane, who is an enthusiastic health worker, no sooner heard that there

was a representative of the Mississippi Suffrage Association, who was interested in anti-tuberculosis work at the fair, than she hastened out to call on me at our booth. This was the beginning of a friendship that has been of inestimable advantage to this department. When this exhibit was finally secured, through correspondence by Mrs. Somerville with Mrs. S. R. Crockett of Nashville, Chairman of Health Committee of the General Federation of Clubs, Dr. Kane added to it her own fine collection of hand-painted charts, and these, together with an abundance of literature, souvenir drinking-cups for distribution, and other devices used in the treatment of tuberculosis, from the Memphis Sanitary Department, formed a very good exhibit, indeed. After the close of the fair at Greenville, where the exhibit attracted a great deal of attention and, without doubt, did a great deal of good, Mrs. Somerville and I accompanied it to Cleveland, where it was shown in the public schools, Mrs. Somerville giving a talk explanatory of the charts. The next day I showed the exhibit at the Shaw schools and talked for over an hour on the subjects of Sanitation and Disease Prevention. The Rev. L. A. Mckeown, pastor of the M. E. church of that place, also made a short but pointed talk. We were much gratified by the interest shown by the the teachers and pupils at both places. A number of the parents of the towns attended these meetings. From Shaw I sent the exhibit to Prof. Heidelberg, Superintendent of the Clarksdale schools; thence it was sent back to Tennessee. This, I understand, was the first tuberculosis exhibit ever brought to the State. Later we became one of the affiliated organizations concerned with the State Board of Health in the larger fine exhibit now being shown over the State under the direction of Prof. Routzahn. I would especially urge members of this Association to interest themselves in bringing this exhibit to their home towns.

I had already taken up the matter of a special Health Day in the public schools with the State Board of Health. Early in November Dr. Leathers notified me that a day had been set apart by the State Superintendent of Education, largely, I believe, through the

instrumentality of Miss Susie V. Powell. I immediately communicated with members of this Association asking them to co-operate with the teachers and officers of the schools in their respective communities and advocating the offering of a set of prizes for papers on health subjects by school children. I expected to do this in my own county, but communicating my intentions to Dr. Sutherland found he contemplated doing the same thing. Of course I withdrew. I would suggest in this connection that the Association set aside a sum of money for such a set of prizes in those counties where for any reason the Health Officer does not see fit to do so.

Among the many other things that this department has done within the past year may be mentioned the publication of instructions looking toward the prevention of blindness in infants, the distribution of literature bearing on the treatment of babies during the teething period, the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, by which means a modest little sum was added to the exchequer, and the printing of a large number of anti-spitting cards of size suitable for carrying in a purse or lady's hand-bag. These were distributed among our members to be used as occasion offe red.

I believe there is no more important work before the people of Mississippi than that of the health of her people. I believe it, together with the question of public playgrounds, which, properly speaking, is a health measure, and the improvement of the public school system, are the features that should be stressed by this Association during the coming year. Health and intelligence are assets that cannot be neglected by a people if they hope to hold their own in the world struggle. I urge that these things be given their just consideration.

With a view to forwarding the movement for better health conditions in the State, I offer the following recommendations:

1st. That our forces be organized throughout the the State so that our campaign against the ravages of tuberculosis may be felt in every community. I know of no work better worth the time and attention of our

members than this, and there must be co-operation if any really practical results are obtained.

2nd. That we petition the State Legislature that the necessary steps be taken looking toward the establishment of a State Tuberculosis Hospital for curables in the pine woods of Mississippi. There is no just reason why our people should be forced to go out of the State for treatment. I see by a recent statement in a paper that there is plenty of money in the treasury. I see no reason why more of it should not be used in the conservation of the most valuable of all our resources—the people.

3rd. That this organization take up in its health department measures looking toward the lowering of the death rate among the infants in the State. Race murder, not race suicide, is the crime of this Nation. In order that proper data on this as well as on other health conditions may be attainable, I would recommend that we ask the State Legislature to amend the law requiring physicians to report every month to the Health Officers, and to compel said Health Officers to publish reports of deaths, together with their causes. In some counties it has been impossible to get these reports for publication.

4th. That we petition the State Legislature that it pass a law making it compulsory for physicians to take the proper precautionary steps to insure against blindness in new born infants. A twenty per cent solution of argyrol dropped into the eye at birth destroys all germs that cause blindness and does no injury to the eye. Five states in the Union already have such a law.

Looking toward heightening the efficiency of this department, I beg to make the following suggestions:

1st. That you put at the head of this department a woman who is thoroughly conversant with conditions in the State. I love the work, but I feel the fact that I am a comparative stranger in the State has been a handicap to my efficiency.

2nd. That a sum of money be set aside for the work of this department, say a certain per cent of all dues.

While we believe that we have made a very good

beginning in the health work, we must realize that it is only a beginning, and that every member must co-operate to make the work really of great value. I trust that each and every suffragist will recognize her opportunity to do something for her State in this health work.

The president suggested that Mrs. Helen N. Grenfell of Denver, Colo., be invited to make the principal address at the next Annual meeting.

On advice of Miss Gordon it was agreed to invite Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky to speak at this meeting also.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Miss Gordon, and an invitation to attend all meetings of this Association.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association in convention assembled declares that the principle of equal rights alone expresses the American ideal of self-government; and as women are governed and taxed, logic and honesty both demand woman's enfranchisement by the States in order to vindicate the principles of our government:

RESOLVED, That the Association rejoices in the enfranchisement of the women of the State of Washington. This enfranchisement places a new star on the Woman Suffrage Flag—the only flag which symbolizes our national ideals;

RESOLVED, That we rejoice that the women of Washington are now equipped with the power to make them factors in controlling and directing the influences affecting woman's sphere—the home;

RESOLVED, That we rejoice in the tremendous growth of the suffrage sentiment all over the civilized globe—a sentiment which will enfranchise the women of other nationalities before those of the United States—placing us in the ridiculous position of not applying

the principles for which our fathers fought, bled and died;

RESOLVED, That the women of Mississippi will redouble their efforts to secure better legislation for women and children in the industrial world, to secure the extermination of the White Slave horror which blots our boasted 20th century civilization, and to this end we ask the co-operation of all women's organizations in the State;

RESOLVED, That we petition the Legislature to raise the age of consent, a State disgrace, from twelve to eighteen years of age;

RESOLVED, That we recommend the passage of a Child Labor law conforming with the recommendations of the association known as the Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor;

RESOLVED, That the next Legislature be petitioned to submit an amendment making women eligigible to serve as County Superintendents of Education;

RESOLVED, That we petition the next Legislature to appoint women to serve on State Boards of Education and as Trustees of benevolent institutions;

RESOLVED, That we heartily favor and will do all in our power to assist the movement for a State Reformatory for criminals under 21 years of age.

DELL KELSO MOHLENHOFF,
KATE GORDON,
JULIA GREENLEY.

The report of the Auditor was read and adopted, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place.

Miss Gordon gave an instructive and interesting talk on the work of the National Association.

It was voted to accept the invitation of the Flora Suffrage Club to hold the next Annual Meeting at that place.

The following resolutions of thanks were read and adopted:

RESOLVED, That we extend the most cordial thanks to Mrs. P. B. Woollard, Mrs. E. T. Clark and the other ladies of Cleveland who so generously opened their homes for our entertainment; to Mrs. D. E. Rosser for her assitance; to Mr. Robert N. Somerville for his many courtesies and kindnesses, and to the Rev. W. S. Shipman;

RESOLVED, That we feel a deep sense of gratitude to Judge E. N. Thomas, and to the Rev. Dr. Featherstun for their presence and their sympathy and encouragement.

RESOLVED, That we extend our thanks and appreciation to Mr. C. S. Glassco for his staunch support in the Cleveland Enterprise; to all those editors in the State who have opened their columns to our use, and to the New Orleans Item for special courtesy.

The session closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Featherstun.

APRIL 12—8:30 P. M.

The time at this session was divided by the Rev. H. Walter Featherstun of Gloster, a prominent clergyman of the South Mississippi conference, and Miss Gordon. The former treated of the woman's movement from a biblical standpoint, showing so conclusively that there is nothing in the Book that can properly be construed as an argument against women taking part in any of the affairs of life, private or public. Miss Gordon excelled all her former efforts in her last address and her logic and clear reasoning made many converts.

The convention closed with the conviction strong in the minds of the participants in its deliberations that, whereas, the past twelve months had witnessed wonderful progress in the cause of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," the coming year gives promise of even greater fulfillment.

Phi Delta Theta

Mississippi Alpha

Chapter Honor Commission

THE STATE

Our Schools Get First Tuberculosis Exhibit.

The ravages of "the white plague" as shown by charts and pointed object pictures—a plan for educational work along this line that is to be placed before every school in the State, was shown here Thursday afternoon under the able direction of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville and Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff of Shaw, two of the prominent women suffragists of Mississippi, in charge of this part of this work that they haveplanned.

It is to the credit of our faculty that they were quick to see the advantage of the exhibit and prompt to accept the offer of these two good ladies to make their exhibit here. While other schools were dilatory about accepting the offer, Eckles promptly took it, giving veland schools the credit of being in the state to place before is this collection. Since being here the pubjic schools of Shaw, nd. Greenville and Clarksdale have b it.

The exhibit is partly the property of Mrs. Mohlenhoff, who has carefully collected the same, and the remainder is made up of standard medical charts. These show the disease in its various stages of development, and inthe talk to the children theyimpress the importance of adopting those methods of life and living that induce to immunity from the terrible scourge. These two ladies are to be thanked for the interest they ve taken in our schools and in a broader sense for the interest thay are seeking to arouse throughout the state iu the fight against the greatest fo e to humanity.

Mr. Abe Somerville recently graduated in law from our state university, and his parents are receiving congratulations upon the splendid work done by their son. He graduated with distinguished honors. During the summer he will be in the office of his brother, Mr. Robert Somerville, Jr., and in the fall he will take place in the office of one of the most distinguished lawyers in the state. He has shown that he possesses fine ability, talents inherited from a line of eminent men, for he is the grandson of William L. Nugent and the great grandson of Mr. Abe Smith.

At the last meeting of the Historical society of Washington county the program was very informal, as Mr. H. T. Ireys was away, the very spirit of the organization seemed to languish. No papers were read, except an extract from a letter taken from the Times-Democrat, and read by Mrs. Robert Somerville. This little extract paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Myra Smith, a lady of the most exalted virtues and beautiful piety. In the pioneer days of Greenville she was a ministering angel—in the dark nights and over the muddy streets, guided by her lantern, and whenever a faint gleam of this light was seen the passer-by knew that it was leading Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Ann Finlay to the bedside of some sufferer, to be watched and cared for by their kind ministration, for Mrs. Finlay shared with Mrs. Smith in these unselfish and heroic duties. An interesting piece of personal history could have been mentioned by Mrs. Somerville. Her grandfather, Mr. Abe Smith, when a member of the legislature, gave the name of our town, because it was suggested by the devotion Washington felt for General Nathanal Green, one of his ablest officers. Mrs. M. M. Rucks probably has the only relics of the Seminole war in this country—some lovely shells brought back from Florida by Mr. Arthur Rucks, a distinguished soldier in that war, and the writer recalls the thrilling interest she felt as a child in the recitals of Indian "war whoops" and pursuits when her father was a courier and went with dispatches. A keen interest is being taken for the work of this association to preserve on the pages of history, the deeds of our country is a noble achievement, and is a debt posterity should always [illegible]

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I. C. R. R., MEMPHIS, TENN.
DIRECTORS
WALTER WITTY,
WINONA, MISS.
GABE JACOBSON,
MERIDIAN, MISS.
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Phi Delta Theta
Mississippi Alpha
Chapter House Commission

April 1911

Woman Suffrage Association Plans

URGE EMPLOYMENT OF
PHYSICIAN IN STATE
—SUPPORT OF NEWS
AND PHYSICIANS IN
AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS—IE-
FAIRS OF STATE.

The following is an outline of plans of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, which meets here tomorrow:

The line of campaign upon which the women are working is purely educational. Civic improvement and the betterment of conditions for working women are the chief features of the work. The principal object is to educate women to take an active interest in the affairs of state. They believe that this is an age in which people who do things are generally appreciated. A number of the laws, they believe, are unjust, one in particular being the constitutional amendment which provides that all office-holders shall be qualified electors. Such offices as county superintendent of schools, members of boards of education and members of governing boards of state charitable institutions, the women believe, can be filled by them and just as efficient service rendered as by the men. Especially in educational work the women say they should be recognized, as it is principally women who are actively engaged in school work, the percentage of women school teachers being greatly in excess

Fighting Tuberculosis.

Another important topic which will come up before the Greenville meeting is the campaign against tuberculosis. Resolutions will be introduced advocating an active crusade against the white plague. This will be the first organization in the state to take action in a matter of vital importance to every community and the association believes that their members will accomplish a great good for humanity in doing what they can to improve hygienic conditions. In this movement they have the support of many newspapers of the state which are working with them on the line of civic and hygienic improvement.

Progress of the Work.

The following is the report from the state association by its president, to the national association, which met in Washington, D. C., April 14:

Two years' work has convinced me that there is in this state a respectable contingent who want a suffrage association, and are willing to pay for it.

The work of the past year has been mainly under three departments, viz.: National petition, institutional work and press work. The signatures on our petition came from fifty places, the names, representing every section of the state. This indicates a widespread favorable sentiment, which only needs to be worked up.

Urge Women Physicians.

Under the head of institutional work, special efforts have been made to secure the employment of a woman physician in the insane asylum of the state. The facts on this subject were arranged by Mrs. Madge Quinn Fuiger, of McComb City, Miss. for presentation to the legislative committee. We owe a debt of gratitude to that committee, and especially to its chairman, Dr. H. F. Broyles, for the genuine sympathy and enthusiasm with which our plea was received. We believe that a measure of support will result in accomplishing the object in view.

Interview in Memphis
News Scimitar April 1911.

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE.

Aug. 1910

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville, was elected president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association for the third consecutive term at the recent State convention. This is Mrs. Somerville's fifth election to this office, she having been the first president of the organization, serving almost two terms when forced to resign on account of ill health.

Mrs. Somerville has been prominent in church and benevolent work in her State for more than twenty years, having served in various capacities in both the Home and Foreign Mission Societies of the M. E. Church, South. She is a pioneer in woman's work in her district, helped organize the conference, and was the first president the Home Mission Conference Society. Later she served as Conference Corresponding Secretary and ex-officio member of the Board of Home Missions. For a numbers of years she has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Monteagle Sunday School Assembly, Monteagle, Tenn., speaking often in the Woman's Congress and serving at one time as trustee with Bishop Hoss. Her ready and forceful pen, the prestige of her character and position, are proving valuable assets in the campaign now being carried on by the women of the M. E. Church, South, for the right to a voice in the government of the church.



NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

It was while actively engaged in W. C. T. U. work in her State that Mrs. Somerville became convinced that no great or lasting results could be attained in this or any other reform work unless backed by the power of a consecrated ballot. Acting on this conviction, she refused re-election to the office of State Corresponding Secretary of the W. C. T. U. and entered the suffrage work, bringing with her an exceptional combination of talents, a brilliant mind, a pleasing personality, a veritable gift for organization, unusual executive ability and a tact and devotion that has accomplished wonders for the cause.

Mrs. Somerville was born and reared in Washington County, where she still resides. She was educated at Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va., graduating with the class of '80. Her father was Col. W. L. Nugent, a noted lawyer of the State and a devoted Methodist. Her husband, a civil engineer on the Mississippi Levee Board, and her two sons, fine, clean, upstanding fellows of twenty-one and twenty-three, preserve the Methodist traditions of the family. Mrs. Somerville has also two daughters, still in school.

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Phi Delta Theta

Mississippi Alpha

Chapter House Commission

Fighting Tuberculosis, Too.

Another important topic which will come up before the Greenville meeting is the campaign against tuberculosis. Resolutions will be introduced advocating an active crusade against the white plague. This will be the first organization in the state to take action in a matter of vital importance to every community and the association believes that their members will accomplish a great good for humanity in doing what they can to improve hygienic conditions. In this movement they have the support of many newspapers of the state which are working with them on the line of civic and hygienic improvement.

Progress of the Work.

The following is the report from the state association, by its president, to the national association, which met in Washington, D. C., April 14:

Two years' work has convinced me that there is in this state a respectable contingent who want a suffrage association, and are willing to pay for it.

The work of the past year has been mainly under three departments, viz.: National petition, institutional work and press work. The signatures on our petition came from fifty places, the names representing every section of the state. This indicates a widespread favorable sentiment, which only needs to be worked up.

Urge Women Physicians.

Under the head of institutional work, special efforts have been made to secure the employment of a woman physician in the insane asylum of the state. The facts on this subject were arranged by Mrs. Madge Quinn Fulger, of McComb City, Miss., for presentation to the legislative committee. We owe a debt of gratitude to that committee, and especially to its chairman, Dr. H. F. Broyles, for the genuine sympathy and enthusiasm with which our plea was received. We believe [illegible] presentation of support will result in accomplishing the object in view.

Interview in Memphis
News Scimitar April 1911.

THE NEW ORLEANS ITEM

MISSISSIPPI WOMEN DEMAND SUFFRAGE TO GUARD STATE'S YOUNG

Seek Voice in Laws to Promote Children's Welfare Through Boards of Health and Education; Will Carry Campaign Through to Finish; Politicians Now Thank Members of Fair Sex for Places.

TIME ISN'T FAR WHEN WIVES WILL GO TO THE POLLS WITH HUSBANDS

The militant appeal of wives and mothers of Mississippi for ballot power has gripped the Magnolia State as ill every city and hamlet in the commonwealth seems to ring with the call to arms. We hear, in this second of a series of articles by Nellie Nugent Somerville, president of the State Woman's Suffrage Association, why the women of Mississippi want enfranchisement. She declares the entire campaign is predicated upon a desire to make Mississippi a clean State—morally and physically. Mothers want a voice in politics so they may watch the boards of education and health upon whose integrity and work depends, in a large measure, the future welfare of Magnolia children.

We are told how the Mississippi campaign is advancing to the stage where suffrage for women becomes a thing not far from realization. We hear how State officers and politicians admit they owe their placed to Mississippi's women. The suffrage propaganda is growing. The Bayou State is impressed with its proximity.—THE EDITOR.

By NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE.

Everybody knows what patriotism means in time of war. The blare of trumpets, roll of drum, waving flags, marching men and, presently, the roar of cannon and flash of swords while women weep at home. The element of the heroic fires the popular mind, the animal instinct of self-preservation makes men respond to the call to arms, the halo of glory hangs over all.

But the duty of patriotism in time of peace has been, to a great extent, forgotten, and it has been a part of the work of suffrage women to emphasize and to glorify the prosaic duties of patriotism in times of peace.

Ballot Box Commonplace.

There is no halo over the ballot box, the man who casts a vote for good government does not usually consider himself a patriot and a soldier, but he is helping to save his country and has the right to feel himself a patriot in the best sense of the word.

Miss Kate Gordon, going to the polls after weeks of hard work, with her bag full of proxies, to cast 300 votes for sewerage and drainage in New Orleans, may not appeal to the imaginations as a heroic figure, but she was nevertheless the heroine of a hard-fought battle, entitled to the gratitude of the public.

Magnolia Suffragists Active.

Thus while Col. Roosevelt has apparently failed in his effort to teach the people of New York State a new nationalism, woman suffragists all over the United States are teaching and giving object lessons in the new patriotism, the patriotism of peace. In that great work Mississippi suffragists claim a part.

The suffrage woman is perfectly inflexible in her refusal to believe that politics is necessarily an unclean business.

The eloquent, but almost forgotten, Ingalls said: "Purity in politics is an irridescent dream." His constituents repudiated that sentiment at the ballot box. In spite of graft and election frauds Americans are a people of high ideals and any candidate who openly stands for political impurity will be rejected.

An eminent and honored Mississippian, a man whose influence helped to give married women full property rights in Mississippi, wrote me: "I am unalterably opposed to the enfranchisement of women because I am not willing to see women degraded to the level of men."

Politics Not Degrading.

The Mississippi suffragist absolutely declines to believe that the exercise of the highest privilege and crowning duty of citizenship can be degrading to any one. But further, reason rebels against placid submission to the rulership of the more degraded class of citizens. Plato said: "Those who are to govern should be of the highest moral virtue. When a sensible, good man tells woman suffragists that politics is too unclean for women he merely adds fuel to the flames of a patriotic discontent. Of all the arguments advanced against us that one is the hardest to endure with patience because to accept it would be to accept the failure of Republican government as a foregone conclusion.

The ballot box is the real source of all permanent reform. In a republic patriotism can not be separated from politics. Upon this we insist.

The editor of the West Point Leader, opposed to woman suffrage, wrote:

"What does this movement mean all over the land, and in our own State, wherein the women are insisting on taking a part in civic matters, on sanitation, moral questions, labor questions? It is as sure to land them in the ranks of equal suffrage as day follows night."

But what would the editor have? Shall women give up all unselfish public endeavor?

The question answers itself: the thing is impossible, the patriotism of women can not be suppressed. The suffrage woman merely goes a step farther than her sister and openly claims the right to the most effective of all weapons for public service—the ballot.

The platform of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association has been well defined by one of its most talented members, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson. "It stands for the enforcement of child labor restrictions, for the raising of the age of consent for girls, for the employment of a woman as an assistant physician in hospitals for the insane, for placing women on governing boards of educational and benevolent institutions and for all movements looking toward good health and pure morals."

The interest of Mississippi women in politics is noticeable and irrepressible. In the closing days of the campaign between James K. Vardaman and John Sharp Williams the Jackson Daily News declared that housewives had deserted their kitchens to talk politics.

One man holding a high state office frankly admits his debt to women. He said that one of our congressmen owed his success to the good work of a woman.

HEADS WOMEN IN FIGHT FOR BALLOTS IN MAGNOLIA STATE



NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

DIRECTORS
WALTER WITTY,
WINONA, MISS.
GABE JACOBSON,
MERIDIAN, MISS.
HUGH Y. JENNINGS,
WATER VALLEY, MISS.

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...ssion that they cannot study pub-
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...How would woman suffrage apply
...the American negress?" I answer,
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...ves. Mrs. Florence Kelly of
..., the active officer of the Con-
...mers, says the great need of
...women is the ballot. Miss
...Addams of Chicago, whose inter-
...working girls nobody will deny, is
...woman suffrage leader in Illinois.
...the shirtwaist strike in New
...Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont spent
...in the police court waiting
...to make bond for girls
...of jail.

Atty. Robert Somerville, who had been spending a month in the north and east, reached home Friday evening, looking vigorous and ruddy and handsomer than ever. Bob took quite a swing around the circle. He penetrated foreign soil, ascended the St. Lawrence and in the city of Quebec stood on the heights where Wolf achieved his glory and met his death. From Quebec he descended through lakes George and Champlain, down the Hudson and on to Washington, to Chattanooga, where he attended the National Bar Association, then to Monteagle and home.

Abe Somerville of Greenville, who had been looking after the legal business of his brother, Bob, during his absence, returned home Saturday night, leaving many regrets on the part of those who had formed his acquaintance, basked in his smile and enjoyed his affable, social nature. Abe has the most gracious manner, a beaming pair illumined with the smile that never comes off and a Chesterfieldian bearing that wins in the first round. All we wish is that he would have to come to Cleveland to live.

...ILLE.

HYPOCRITES; OR LIGHTS?

1906

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We think the work of the Home Mission Society meets those conditions. Organized benevolence means regularity, method, system. A necessary part of the system must always be reports of work done.

It is expected that at meetings of the H. M. S. cases of need will be mentioned, plans for relief made, reports given of work done. That such reports should develope into hypocritical self-laudation is a remote contingency.

The work of the society accords with Methodist tradition. Dr. Thomas Carter uses the following from Wesley: "I reminded the United Society that many of our brethren and sisters had not needful food, many were destitute of convenient clothing, many were out of business (and that without their own fault), many were sick and ready to perish; that I had done what in me lay, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, to employ the poor, and to visit the sick; but that I alone was not sufficient for these things, and therefore I desired all whose hearts were as my heart: 1. To bring what clothes each could afford. 2. To give weekly a penny or what they could.

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Woman's Home Mission Society, M. E. Church, South.

Factories and Child Labor.

W. W. S.

WHEREVER there are cotton factories the question of child labor must be dealt with. This question is now before the people of the South. Industrial development brings new problems to the Church and to the State, but it is probable that only a small proportion of the Southern people realize that the development and its problems are already in their midst.

The census report of 1900 says: "During the last decade the increase in the value of all cotton mill products in the United States was $71,218,596; of this increase $53,488,348, or 75.1 per cent, was shown by the Southern States. The last two decades brought to the South not only capital and improved machinery, but skilled workmen as well, and firmly established the cotton mill as a factor in the development of the South." From 1890 to 1900 the rate of increase in the value of manufactured products in the

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It is to be hoped that the South will adopt the policy of prevention before the evil becomes too strong, and show in an emphatic manner its disapproval of the "industrial imprisonment of the child." Upon the Church there rests the duty of living the gospel of Christ to the many who are crowding into the mills, while, at the same time, endeavoring to build up that true moral sentiment which is the only safe foundation for prosperity and development of all kinds.

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Southern States was as follows: Alabama, 56.6; Arkansas, 99.5; Florida, 102; Georgia, 54.8; Kentucky, 31.7; Louisiana, 109.6; South Carolina, 84; Mississippi, 116.1; Tennessee, 49.5; Texas, 69.5; Virginia, 49.6; North Carolina, 135.1. In Massachusetts during the same period the rate of increase was 14.6. It is stated that since the taking of the census of 1900 the number of cotton mills in the South has more than doubled. It is not probable that there will be any backward movement in this development.

The tendency of factories is to employ women and children to the exclusion of men. In the country at large the percentage of children employed is decreasing, but in the South it is increasing. It is estimated that at the beginning of 1903 there were employed in Southern factories 20,000 children under twelve years of age. Practically all are whites. The number of negro children employed is said to be too small to be noticed.

Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy says, in the "Present South": "I have repeatedly seen them at labor for twelve, thirteen, and even fourteen hours per day. In the period of the holidays or at other rush times I have seen children of eight and nine years leaving the factory as late

as 9:30 o'clock at night, and finding their way with their own little lanterns through the unlighted streets of the mill village to their squalid homes. It was for the correction of the evil of night work, quite as much as for the establishment of an age limit, that Southern sentiment has recently been aroused."

The corporate conscience, which means lack of conscience, will sacrifice children to increase dividends. The poverty of the selfishness of parents will too often assist in that sacrifice. It is evident that the State must look to the protection of its future citizens. Child labor laws have been passed by North Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, and Texas. In Georgia there is a strong movement for such legislation, and the question will be brought before the next Legislature of Mississippi. In some States the legislation is not satisfactory to the advocates of the protection of childhood, but it is the best that could be secured.

Many Southern mills are controlled by Northern capital. It has been found that these absentee owners oppose legislation on the subject of child labor as they would not venture to do in their own homes. One of the most potent in-

fluences in life is *indirect bribery*. A man who would not sell his principles for an amount of cash in hand will consent to public evils because of business considerations, social favors, or other forms of indirect bribery.

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THE CHURCH AND THE WOMEN.

BY [illegible] GREENVILLE. 1910

In discussing the question of giving women equal rights in the Church, as in discussing any change, the first consideration should be the needs of the Church. If the question concerned men, this would not have to be pointed out; but the mere mention of women raises a cloud of prejudice which at once obscures the real issue.

Human nature in general has little genuine respect for anything except power and authority, and most people have a superstitious reverence for position; but the makers of history have mostly been men and women who could disregard authority and position and see questions in their relation to truth and righteousness alone. Respect for authority as it now exists in the men of the Church will naturally cause opposition to a change, especially from some women. Vested rights have a power which fascinates many people. On the other hand, the women who ask a voice in the Church government are not making a demand for recognition as *women*. They merely ask that the qualifications for official position in the Church be spiritual and intellectual instead of being restricted by a dead line of sex. No woman would want a position in the Church simply because she is a woman; but some women have reached the limit of patience in seeing the affairs of some Churches directed by careless, unspiritual men while faithful, pious women are kept in the background.

The main question, then, is the need of the Church. Does the Church need the best talent to be found in its membership, regardless of sex? And, secondly, are existing conditions so good that the silent majority (women) should be content to remain silent?

If prejudice were laid aside, there could be only one answer to the first question; but many good people seem to think that the virtuous character of Christian women is a fragile thing, dependent upon certain artificial restrictions, and any suggestion of change in these creates a panic. If the character of women is so frail a thing, and if—as we are also told—women are better than men, the plan of creation must be pronounced a failure. But faith in Christ leads to a different view. Not artificial restrictions are the cause and source of the high character of women, nor is it due to natural goodness inherent in the sex. Faith in Christ is the sure foundation upon which is built the character of American womanhood, and upon that faith depends its continuance. And what Church can claim so rich a heritage as that which helped to make Frances E. Willard? Surely one of the glories of Methodism is the women it has developed.

Coming, then, to the conditions of the Church, what can be cited as reason for a change in our method of government? One outside sign, visible to any one who chooses to look, is that our rate of increase in recent years is behind that of several Protestant Churches.

In recent years statements have appeared in some of the *Advocates* regarding losses in our cities. Within my own observation have come instances of a slow but sure loss of prestige and influence, other Churches being built up by people whose natural place was the Methodist Church.

The control of our Church is largely in the hands of the preachers, and the right of passing the preacher's character is reserved to themselves alone. Are they as careful as they should be in this matter? Unless my memory is at fault, a prominent preacher of the Holston Conference has stated in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE that the character of preachers is not scrutinized as closely as in former years. A well-known preacher of the Mississippi Conference has made a similar statement in the *New Orleans Advocate*. Sometimes preachers are allowed to transfer when they should be tried for misconduct. In the natural course of human events our Church has reached the point where worldly greatness is an actual menace. Whenever any Church becomes a great ecclesiastical corporation, there will arise the temptation to consider the good name of the Church rather than the glory of God alone. To be plain, if a case of misconduct arises, there will be a disposition to cover it up to protect the reputation of the Church, forgetting that the Lord our God is a jealous God, and that the affairs of the kingdom must be truthfully and righteously administered.

Is the proper care taken in recommending candidates for the ministry? Not always, and here also I want a voice. When my Church indorses a man as a fit messenger of the gospel, I want a vote in preventing mistakes. This opinion is founded upon fact and experience. Is our doctrinal integrity secure? Twenty-four years ago I joined the Methodist Church, and I seriously object to having my faith changed for me without my own consent. When the members of the last General Conference voted for a restatement of our faith, they created an impression of unstable conditions which in itself alone would warrant the desire of women for authority in the Church government.

Furthermore, the Church press has become divided, some editors asserting that others are publishing heretical doctrines. It is also asserted that some of our greatest educational institutions are repudiating the claims of the Church to their allegiance. Now, as to the merits of those questions, this deponent saith not; but when the brethren differ so widely, where shall the sisters look for a guiding star? The natural result of such conditions is the desire for a voice and a vote in deciding vital issues.

Is there a need for women as officials? There is, and long has been. Many Churches could not have been organized and kept up without using women as officers. When the progress of the Church requires the violation of a law, it seems reasonable to ask that the law be changed. What long-suffering creatures women are, anyway! They consent to hold office in a sort of *sub rosa* way, doing all the hard work; but as soon as some immature stripling or reformed drunkard joins the Church, he gets the office, while the women keep on doing the work. But it is not an honest situation, and therefore it is not right.

The knowledge of good and evil is not of men, but of God. The power to recognize sin wherever it appears, to "see the harm," where many fail to see it, is the gift of the Holy Ghost.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Pages from a Scrapbook, 1895?-1912. Newsclippings by and re Nellie Nugent Somerville, re: suffrage, temperance, church work.

Folder 20

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S69
#5 69

PAGES FROM A SCRAPBOOK

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

1909 - 1912

MAINLY OF WOMEN SUFFRAGE INTEREST

Current Events Pictorially Recorded



EARNEST AND ABLE WOMEN WHO DEMAND THE BALLOT. ROSS & BRYANT

Group photo of the delegates to the recent National Woman Suffrage Convention held at Louisville, Ky. Women were present from every State in the Union and several from foreign countries. Among the speakers were Mrs. Pankhurst, the militant English suffragist, Mary Johnston, the Virginia novelist, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, who was re-elected president, and Miss Laura Clay, head of the Kentucky State Federation of Women's clubs, who welcomed the delegates. President Shaw is the eighth from the left in the front row.

SHALL SUCH THINGS BE?

A news item reads as follows:

"Martha Raser, a juvenile lion tamer, aged 13 years, who was attacked by a large lion while the Sparks Shows were giving a performance at Utica Saturday afternoon, died this morning at the Jackson Sanitarium."

Shall such things be permitted in Mississippi?

This should rouse our people to demand an adequate child labor law covering all sorts of shows and an officer to enforce the law. Such a thing could not happen in Louisiana. A good law with Miss Jean Gordon enforcing it has protected children in that State.

No child of twelve years should be allowed to perform in a show, as many are now doing in moving picture shows and others at the risk of morals, if not of life.

The Vicksburg Herald, commenting upon this tragedy, sugests that the man who thus put a child in peril of her life deserved to be shot. I hope the editor of the Herald will turn his righteous indignation in the direction of prevention and urge an amended child labor law. I appeal to all who believe in the protection of children to agitate this question. I also ask members of the legislature to create the office of inspector and to submit an amendment making women eligible for such office.

The protection of children inside the home and outside as well is certainly the special duty of women.—Nellie Nugent Somerville, in the Jackson Daily News. Oct. 1911

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NOTES

Edited by Mrs. Somerville.

Greenville, Miss., May 22, 1912

Editor Greenville Times:

At the meeting of the Civic Improvement Club on Monday, May 20th the undersigned were appointed a committee to express to you the thanks of the club for your editorial, "What Do You Think," in the Times of May 18.

The club endorses your position and unites with you in appealing to all good citizens to stand for law-enforcement.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Mamie B. Warfield.
Mrs. J. M. Jayne.
Mrs. Robert Somerville.

THE LESSON OF THE AGES.

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen,
Yet, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

The greatest calamity which can befall any people is not industrial disaster or even loss of life, but moral blindness.

It is written, "Be not deceived God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." What is true of a man is also true of a community and a nation. Moral and social conditions are not a matter of chance, they are a matter of choice. They are also a growth just as surely as are the products of the soil.

Moral blindness is the blight which falls upon any people who deliberately say that wrong shall be right and who passively submit to civic unrighteousness.

Men in general think and consider about business matters because they are compelled to do so; they do not think and consider about moral conditions because they do not feel the necessity and because they are busy about other things.

Moral disease is more deadly and contagious than physical disease and no form of moral disease spreads so surely and quickly as a spirit of lawlessness. If a father coolly violates civil law why should his son obey parental law?

Every painful centuries the human race has struggled toward good government. Thousands have suffered and died for civil and religious liberty, but what is liberty? Law duly enacted, enforced, respected, obeyed; this is liberty. Lawlessness is not liberty, it is

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It does seem as if the people of the United States are determined to learn by experience. For life and property they must stand and uphold law.

History repeats itself because human nature has been the same in every age, but the remarkable repetitions of history is not political, it is moral. A great scholar and Bible student says: "It is vain for the men of a nation to practice impurity and fancy that nevertheless they can keep their womankind chaste." Wrong is not right, it never can be. Men may deny, look away, but the truth remains. No denial, no neglect destroys truth.

Every great nation of the past which has played its part in the drama of human affairs and gone to destruction has perished in a reign of licentiousness. Every community which desires good moral and social conditions must stand for law, law in the state, respect for

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civil law goes along with family law and divine law. Patriotism, civic pride, moral responsibility, all point in one direction and history adds a lesson and a warning. Any community which sows lawlessness will reap a harvest of crime. No other result is possible, no other result would be rational.

MISSISSIPPI WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

7TH ANNUAL SESSION
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI
APRIL 11-12, 1911

ENTERPRISE PRINT CLEVELAND

Seventh Annual Meeting

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

Cleveland, Mississippi
April 11-12, 1911

Officers

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, Greenville
205 Davis Street

VICE-PREST AT LARGE
Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Okolona

SECOND VICE-PREST
Mrs. Jennie Andrews Lipscomb, Flora

COR. SEC. AND REPORTER
Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff, Shaw

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. J. T. Worthington, Greenville
Hinds Street

TREASURER
Mrs. Frances M. Durant, Coffeeville

SUPT. PRESS WORK
Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson, Jackson
503 Fortification Street

SUPT. ED. AND INST. WORK
Mrs. Madge Quin Fulger, McComb City

CHAIRMAN HEALTH WORK
Mrs. Oliver Fore, Flora

Officers

MEMBER NATIONAL EX. COM.
Mrs. J. C. Greenly, Greenville
307 Central Avenue

AUDITORS
Mrs. Walter Clark, Clarksdale
Miss Jeanie W. Fontaine, Lyon

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION
Miss Madge L. Montgomery, Starkville
Mrs. Mary Boone Curlee, Corinth
Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Okolona
Mrs. E. W. Featherstun, Gloster
Mrs. F. M. Durant, Coffeeville
Miss Jeanie W. Fontaine, Lyon
Mrs. Walter Clark, Clarksdale
Mrs. Chas. Thompson, Jackson
Mrs. Thomas Searles, Vicksburg
Mrs. Madge Quin Fulger, McComb City
Miss M. E. Connell, Columbus

CHM. ENROLLMENT COM.
Miss Lou Hamblen, Greenville

Condensed Minutes

of the

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

APRIL 11—2:00 P. M.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was called to order in the Court House at Cleveland, with the president, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, in the chair, who opened the session with devotional exercises, followed by a short but cordial word of greeting. The report of officers and departmental heads was then taken up. Mrs. J. M. Lee read the

Report of the Corresponding Secretary

When the time comes to make up the report of the year's work, our first feeling is always one of regret that more has not been done; still, we can look back over the year with the consciousness that we have tried to do all that we could, and we can report some progress, even though it is not what we would like to have made. The fine meeting held in Greenville a year ago and the presence of the National President, the Rev. Anna Shaw, gave an impetus to the work that has been felt throughout the year. The work in Greenville is on

an assured basis. All of our members who were in Greenville last year at the annual meeting have felt a greater courage and hope to carry on the work.

We can report that more actual suffrage meetings have been held during the past year than for a number of years. The Greenville Club has held its regular meetings every two weeks, with an occasional parlor meeting with invited guests. With the assistance of Mrs. Mohlenhoff, our State President held a meeting in Shaw, and also had an opportunity to talk to the women of Cleveland and Rosedale through the courtesy of friends. Mrs. T. K. Roby held a parlor meeting at her home in Sardis and has distributed a great deal of literature.

Our faithful friend, Mrs. Augusta Cox, of Columbus, finds various opportunities to help the cause. Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, vice-president at large, has secured signatures on enrollment cards; Miss Madge Montgomery of Starkville has also remembered us. Mrs. J. A. Lipscomb, our first vice-president, gives generous help. Mrs. Mary B. Curlee of Corinth has returned to the state and pledges herself to help during the coming year. Mrs. Ella O. Biggs of Crystal Springs and Mrs. J. W. Chambers of Ellisville do not forget the work. Miss Belle Kearney always lets us hear from her when in the state, and regrets that absence prevents her giving more active assistance. The Flora Suffrage Club gives good evidence of its interest in the work by sending an invitation for the next Annual meeting to be held at that place.

We feel honored in having the Rev. George Whitfield of Clinton as one of our members. We are also pleased to count among our members Mr. L. E. Davis of Natchez, secretary of the Mississippi Land Development Association, and Col. Clay Sharkey of Jackson. Major R. W. Millsaps of Jackson is also a friend, as is Senator John L. Hebron. Judge E. N. Thomas of Greenville and the Rev. H. Walter Featherstun of Gloster have shown their good will by leaving important business to attend this meeting.

We have now three departments in active operation: Press, Health and Education. Each of these has

done, and will continue to do, good work.

Our state work has been represented at three fairs, only one of which was in our state. Mrs. Lucky of Knoxville asked for literature for the Appalachian Exposition. She wrote that the reports and enrollment cards which we sent attracted much attention and were quite a help. Mrs. Allen, president of the Tennessee Association, invited us to join with her in an exhibit at the Tri-State Fair. Our State Press Exhibit was sent, also cards and state reports. Mrs. Mohlenhoff was appointed to represent the Association, which she did with great credit and, it should be added, at her own expense. So many Mississippi people go to Memphis that it was as good an advertisement for us as a fair in our own state. The Greenville Club had an exhibit at the Delta Fair which attracted much attention and favorable comment.

Thoughout the year our state officers have made persistent efforts to increase our subscriptions to the Woman's Journal. While we have by no means as many subscriptions as we should have, the list is growing steadily. All our friends should help to circulate the Journal, especially as it is now the official organ of the National Association.

Five hundred copies of the State Report have been printed and distributed. Quarterly reports are sent out the first of July, October and January. These we sent to all our paying members and to a number of our friends. The fiscal year ends April first, and the 4th quarterly report would be due at this time; but we do not think it necessary to send out a report for this quarter as we are sending out notices of the annual meeting and the program. The work of the last quarter consists chiefly in arranging for the annual meeting. Until we have a paper as a means of communication these quarterly reports must be our chief reliance in keeping our friends in touch with one another.

Our list of enrolled members includes the following places: Greenville, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, Columbus, Clarksdale, Clinton, Flora, Balfour, Yazoo City, Vaiden, West Point, Crystal Springs, Brookhaven, McComb City, Gloster, Grenada, Corinth, Sharpsburg,

Canton, Starkville, Coffeeville, Booneville, Sardis, Ellisville, Cleveland, Shaw, Tutwiler, Belen, Okolona, Hernando, Rienza, Arkabutla, Anguilla, Askew and Tchula.

Two places which ought to do good work in this cause are not doing what we hoped. These are Clarksdale and Yazoo City. In both places we have strong friends. Mrs. Walter Clark of Clarksdale has been from the first one of our strongest friends, but others have not been heard from. Mrs. F. R. Birdsall of Yazoo City has promised active help during the coming year. Public sentiment is doing much for us; let us do more for ourselves.

Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff read the

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Balance brought forward	$27 00
Greenville Civic Imp. Club, dues	21 00
Greenville Civic Imp. Club, donation	50 00
Miss Madge L. Montgomery, Starkville	4 00
Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff, Shaw	1 90
Mrs. Walter Clark, Clarksdale	5 00
Mrs. O. S. Robbins, Anguilla	1 00
Dr. Delia Randel, Canton	1 00
Mrs. G. M. Wrinkler, Tchula	1 00
Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, Jackson	2 00
Mr. and Mas. H. L. Thompson, Jackson	4 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Jackson	4 00
Mrs. L. D. Chambers, Ellisville	1 00
The Rev. J. W. Chambers' memorial	1 00
Miss Lou Hamblen, Greenville	1 00
Mrs. Jimmie A. Lipscomb, Flora	2 00
Mr. L. E. Davis, Natchez	1 00
Miss Jeanie W. Fontaine, Lyon	1 00
Hon. Clay Sharkey, Jackson	1 00
Mrs. Geo. Cox, sr., Corinth	2 00
Mrs. J. E. Thomas, Columbus	1 00
Mrs. Somerville, Greenville	2 50
Sale Red Cross Stamps	6 00
Mrs. Augusta Cox, Columbus	2 50
Mrs. N. P. McPherson, Jackson	1 00

Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Okolona	5 00
Mrs. Alice B. Carrier, Sardis	1 00
Mrs. Mary Boone Curlee, Corinth	1 00
Mrs. Rosa Mayers, Shelby	1 00
Mrs. Ella O. Biggs, Crystal Springs	5 00
Mr. Robt. N. Somerville, Cleveland	1 00
Mrs. Lucy E. Gastrell, Natchez	2 00
Maj. R. W. Millsaps, Jackson, dues	1 00
Maj. R. W. Millsaps, Jackson, donation	9 00
Mrs. Fred Jones, Beulah	1 00
Mr. Wm. H. Meadow, Shaw	1 00
Miss May Russell, Willows	1 00
Miss Mary Emily Connell, Columbus	1 00
Mr. T. P. Barr, Jackson	1 00
Mrs. Sarah S. Wilkinson, Jackson	1 00
Mr. C. C. Warren, Jackson	1 00
Mrs. Ruth Noble Warren, Jackson	1 00
Mrs. H. P. Price, Jackson	1 00
Miss Anne Shingleur, Jackson	1 00
Total receipts	$187 85

DISBURSEMENTS

Speaker annual meeting, Greenville	$50 00
Corresponding Secretary, expense	34 00
Retiring Treasurer, expense	2 00
Recording Secretary, traveling expenses	5 00
Expense annual meeting, telephone, etc	5 00
National Headquarters, literature	76
Greenville Times, stationery	6 00
Greenville Democrat, printing	12 50
Treasurer's expenses	1 50
National dues	6 40
Per cent on Red Cross seals	2 05
Total disbursements	$124 71
Balance on hand April 1, 1911	$ 63 14

Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson being absent, Mrs. F. M. Durant read the

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PRESS WORK

Owing to illness I was unable to give my attention

to press work from April to October. Being then far from strong, I would have resigned my position had it not have been that the Executive Committee thought proper for me to hold the place and do the best I could.

From national headquarters I had begun to receive weekly copies of the Woman's Journal, now the official organ of the National Association, and it seemed thus to be providentially suggested that I specialize on distributing these papers throughout the state. Accordingly these have been mailed principally to editors, but also to other men and women in public life.

In December, taking advantage of the cheap rates offered by the editors, I had 24 subscriptions sent for one month to as many persons. Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff, one of our ablest assistants, joined us in this feature and at the same time subscribed for the Journal to be sent to 12 persons for one month. By this means 36 persons received 144 copies of the paper, making in all a total of 544 copies which have been sent out over the state by this department.

With the exception of those I subscribed for and had sent from the Journal office, these papers were taken page by page and pointed paragraphs marked for the especial benefit of those to whom they were sent. Thus it developed that the task was not the simple one my fancy had at first pictured it.

On Christmas Eve I mailed 36 Woman Suffrage post cards to editors, each card bearing Christmas greetings from the Association and an attractive suffrage sentiment.

I have sent out about 36 pages of notes, also furnished by the National Association, 40 copies of Mrs. Somerville's article on Politics and Patriotism, have distributed innumerable leaflets, have secured two new subscribers to the Woman's Journal and have written 100 letters.

Every once in a while we receive requests for help from high school and college students in preparing debates on woman suffrage. During the past year we have received only one such request. From this we are led to believe the popularity of the subject is waning, and for the good reason that it is difficult to get

debaters to present the negative side of the question.

To the National Association for several hundred copies of the Woman's Journal, which have been furnished without a cent of cost, we owe a debt of gratitude. Dubtless some have been unread and lost, but much of the hard facts and cold logic which saturate its pages were bound to be absorbed, and we have every faith to believe that as silent messengers of Truth and Justice their influence has reached and gone deep.

Happily this report is supplemented by a fuller one from those who during the months of your Chairman's weakness were faithfully carrying on the work.

The Civic Club of Greenville, through its Press Chairman, Mrs. Greenley, has kept up throughout the year its splendid department in the Daily Democrat of that city. If in every large town of the State there was a club as energetic as the Civic Club, which would edit in its local paper just such a column as Mrs. Greenley is so admirably editing, it would mean an immeasurably rapid increase of sentiment in favor of Woman Suffrage. All hail to the Civic Club. May others follow its shining example.

Miss Lou Hamblen, Mrs. Wallace Arnold and Miss Mary Thomas of Greenville have also helped most efficiently in sending suffrage news to papers; some press work has also been done by the State President and the Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff of Shaw has continued to contribute to the Cleveland Enterprise articles from her brilliant pen, as well as clippings of suffrage news. She has also sent material to other papers which, because of my illness, I could not handle. I think this body here today is in a measure a testimonial of her efficient work, as well as the kindness of the editor of the Enterprise who, I am delighted to say, was among the first editors in the State to open his columns to the press department of the Mississippi Suffrage Association. All honor and thanks to Mr. Glassco. May his tribe increase.

Mrs. Madge Quin Fulger of McComb City, since her return in the fall from a long absence in the West, has been supplying five papers in the southern part of

the State with suffrage notes. She has handled more papers than any of my assistants and her service has been a valuable one.

One important feature is that in the articles written by our members we are builing up a literature of our own. During the year we have published 2,000 copies of these in leaflet form, of which 500 each were by Dr. H. Walter Featherstun and Col. Clay Sharkey.

In addition to the regular work many notices and circulars have been published through our members. Mrs. Curlee of Corinth, Mrs. Fannie Clark of Okolona and Mrs. Cox of Columbus have assisted several times in this way, and Mrs. Cox has most generously subscribed for several copies of the Woman's Journal to be sent to different persons.

Among the papers to which we are most indebted for kindness are: The Jackson Daily News, the Greenville Democrat, the Cleveland Enterprise, the Yazoo Sentinel, the McComb City Enterprise, the Summit Sentinel, the Magnolia News, the Greene County Herald, the New Albany Gazette and the Magnolia Gazette.

An interesting occurrence during the year was the part our press exhibit played at the Tri-State Fair in Memphis. Mrs. Mohlenhoff, who was our representative at the fair, reports that the exhibit attracted much favorable comment and served as an inspiration to the press workers of Tennessee. In this connection I will state that it has been the purpose of this department to secure clippings of all adverse newspaper comment and hang them on a canvas by the side of our own exhibit. But so far as I have been able to ascertain there has been no adverse criticism to secure and it is, therefore, conspicuous by its absence. This is a demonstration of the fact that those who have anything to say in the papers regarding woman suffrage are for it.

Giving a forward glance at the needs of the department for the coming year as we can see them now, it seems that the first requirement will be the services of a competent typewriter for the Superintendent that she may send out from her office a personal letter to more than 200 editors of the State—a letter which shall be a reminder of the fact that Woman suffrage is a

question that is coming closer and closer home for our people to solve, and containing an appeal to enlist on the side that as sure as the stars shine will one day win.

We still need enlarged facilities for handling papers and supplying them with our material, through local clubs and individuals where it is possible, otherwise from headquarters. We ought to supply these editors, or at least a goodly number of them, with a year's subscription to the Woman's Journal. This could be done if twenty suffragists would subscribe for ten subscriptions each, or if forty friends would pay for five subscriptions. It should be the policy of this department to make friends with every editor in the State and see to it that he keeps in touch with the movement for equal rights.

These needs I ask you to make the subject of your thoughts and prayer, asking for divine blessing on this important phase of our work that ways and means may be opened for a larger measure of its usefulness.

Mrs. J. C. Greenley gave an interesting account of the work of the Greenville Civic Improvement Club, a suffrage organization of over seventy members.

The Rev. Mr. Shipman and Mrs. S. C. Taylor of Cleveland were introduced and extended greetings to the visiting delegates.

Mrs. M. C. Campbell of Greenville gave an interesting and illuminating talk on Some Lessons from Experience.

Judge E. N. Thomas was then introduced and spoke encouragingly on equal suffrage for a few minutes.

Letters and telegrams of greeting were read from Dr. W. S. Leathers, Mrs. Avery Harrell Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thompson of Jackson, Mr. Wm. H. Meadow of Shaw, Dr. Madge Patton Stephens, Corresponding Secretary of the Tennessee Equal

Suffrage Association, Dr. Elizabeth C. Kane of Memphis, and others who could not attend the meeting. A letter from Col. Clay Sharkey of Jackson was also read and will be printed in leaflet form.

A discussion of the Public Playgrounds movement was led by Mrs. Hider of Greenville, followed by an interesting account of this and other phases of the work of bettering conditions among children in her home city by Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans, Vice-president of the National A. W. S. A.

APRIL 11—8:00 P. M.

A beautifully worded address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. D. E. Rosser of Cleveland and responded to on behalf of the Association by Mrs. Mohlenhoff of Shaw.

Judge E. N. Thomas of Greenville, Chancellor of the Ninth District, occupied the first half of the evening and made an earnest and eloquent plea for the Elevation of the Ballot. Judge Thomas deplored political conditions as they exist in our country today and advocated the enfranchisement of women as a just means of injecting a larger per cent of intelligence and honesty into the electorate.

Miss Kate Gordon, who is rapidly coming to be acknowledged as one of the most effective speakers on Woman Suffrage in America, followed in a clear-cut and forcible presentation of the woman's movement. Both Judge Thomas and Miss Gordon enjoyed the closest attention from a large and intelligent audience.

APRIL 12—9:30 A. M.

The session was opened with devotional exercises led by Dr. Featherstun of Gloster.

Mrs. Fulger not being present, Mrs. F. M. Durant read the

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WORK.

I felt honored a year ago when you elected me Superintendent of Educational and Institutional Work, but I also felt my inability to do the work expected of me. I have written fifty-seven letters and received about twenty during the year.

I believe that superintendents and principals of public schools should be asked to have debates and essays on Woman Suffrage during the year, and I recommend that the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association give several prizes for these papers. I believe that this will promote an interest and a study of the question that would otherwise be missed.

So far as I can ascertain no other woman physician has been employed at the Insane Asylum since the first one was asked to resign. Because one did not give satisfaction is no argument that the principle is at fault. A woman physician should be employed in each of the Insane Asylums of the State.

I hope the Association will petition the Legislature for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women to serve on all Educational and Charitable Boards. I am also in favor of an amendment allowing women to have school suffrage. It is right and just that they should have it.

I regret my inability to attend the meeting, and send my heartiest good wishes to the Association with the hope that next year will be the greatest in our history.

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Mohlenhoff:

RESOLVED, That we petition the next Legislature

to submit an amendment making women eligible to serve on School Boards and as Superintendents of Education.

On motion of Mrs. Durant this was referred to committee on resolutions.

At the request of the President, Miss Allee Dunn of Greenville submitted a paper on the Legal Status of Women in Mississippi, which is to be published in pamphlet form. The thanks of the Association are due Miss Dunn for this valuable work.

Mr. C. S. Glassco, editor of the Cleveland Enterprise, was introduced and made an entertaining talk.

The session closed with an address by Miss Gordon on the Greatest Club in the United States—the Era Club of New Orleans.

APRIL 12—2:00 P. M.

Session opened by President.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to send a message of love and loyalty to the Rev. Anna Shaw, and our heartfelt sympathy to Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Sutherland of Rosedale in their great affliction.

Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff read the

Report of Chairman of Health Department.

The chief activity of the Health Department of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, for the year ending April 1, 1911, has been along the lines of a vigorous campaign looking toward the checking of the ravages of tuberculosis in the State. This campaign was formally launched at the 1910 annual meeting by an address on Health Conditions in the Delta by the able and efficient Chief Health officer of Bolivar county,

Dr. H. L. Sutherland of Rosedale, and by a paper by your present Chairman of Health Department, dealing with the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States. After a discussion of these two features, the Convention voted to make tuberculosis the particular enemy of public warfare against which the best efforts of this department should be directed during the ensuing year.

Soon after, Mrs. Somerville asked me to take direction of the health work of the Association, naming to act with me Mrs. Walter Clark of Clarksdale and Miss Mattie G. Kirkpatrick of Jackson. Mrs. Clark's health failing soon after, and Miss Kirkpatrick sailing for Europe, I was left to carry on the work alone—with the very able assistance and co-operation, however, of the President of the Association and any chance member who could be pressed into service. Among the latter I am especially indebted to Mrs. Geo. Cox, sr., of Corinth, Mrs Thomas Searles of Vicksburg, Mrs. Madge Quin Fulger of McComb City and others.

During the preparation of the papers above referred to I had gotten into communication with the chief boards of health, societies, associations and individuals in the United states who had accomplished anything worth while in tuberculosis work, or who had accomplished anything worth while on the subject. I had in consequence a large supply of tuberculosis literature on hand, and this, supplemented by liberal donations from the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League and from the Sanitary Department of Memphis, formed a base of supplies. In addition to these, my paper on the Anti-tuberculosis Campaign in the United States was published in some of the papers of the State, and I have contributed many shorter articles and paragraphs on the subject.

In my investigation of the conditions responsible for the rapid spread of tuberculosis in the State I have been particularly impressed with the very considerable part the Negro plays in the dissemination of the disease among the whites. Owing to his well-known and probably unavoidable habits of life, the black man falls

an easy prey to the white plague. There are few communities in the State that have not a fair quota of tuberculosis negroes. Those in the advanced stages of the disease find lodgment in the already overcrowded cabins of their people. Discharges of sputum and saliva, teeming with the deadly germs, are deposited carelessly about, soon dry and are blown about the room. They fall on the clothing, the hair, the hands, of every person who enters the house; thence they are carried into the homes of the whites, dropped into the cooking victuals or on the plates and dishes by the cook, or are breathed up from the nurse's arms by the poor little white babies. I conceived of a plan by which, with a very small outlay of money, the use of a little grey matter and some work, these dangerous cases could be segregated and properly cared for. I submitted my plans to the State Board of Health and to the Chief Health Officer of this (Bolivar) county, but was told they were impraticable from the simple reason that it is impossible to interest people, either white or black, in the matter. It seems that so many good people of the State are so busy scraping up money to send to far-away corners of the globe, to which some emotional and imaginative individual has directed their attention, that they have neither eyes, ears nor heart for conditions in their own door yards which would bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of many of the so-called "heathen" objects of their solicitations.

My plan was not advanced as the ideal one for checking the spread of the disease, but it possessed the merit of simplicity and inexpensiveness, and I have heard of no other that has been suggested to take its place. And until there is some action taken toward the segregation of advanced cases there will be no material decrease in the death rate from the disease. I am also convinced that any educational campaign that does not include the colored children of the State will fail of the best results.

Though we have not as yet been as successful in the larger, more practical ways of reducing the death rate from tuberculosis, we have been encouraged in the more rudimentary lines of the work. At the close of

the summer vacation we took up the matter of more sanitary service on railway trains and in railway stations, 1, with the State Board of Health, asking them to take up the question with the State Railroad Commission, and Mrs. Somerville directly with the Commission itself. We were much gratified by the manner in which our suggestions were received. It showed conclusively that the men at the head of these departments of State service are deeply in earnest in their efforts to better conditions and that they gladly welcome any suggestions or assistance from women looking toward this culmination. Capt. Webb, President of the Railroad Commission, was especially energetic in his efforts to correct evils to which his attention was called. Through his instrumentality anti-spitting signs have been posted in all passenger coaches passing through the State, a closer observance of the laws of cleanliness has been insured, the waiting-room of the station at Vicksburg has been forced to open in time to accommodate passengers from the Valley road wishing to take the A. & V. out, and separate toilets for the sexes provided, or soon will be provided, on the local passenger trains of the Valley road.

Early in the fall we received an invitation to join the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association in holding a suffrage booth at the Tri-State Fair in Memphis. I was appointed to represent the Mississippi Association. One of my first concerns on reaching the fair grounds and establishing myself in the booth already prepared by Mrs. J. D. Allen, President of the Tennessee Association, was to look about for a tuberculosis exhibit for the suffrage booth which was to be held at the Delta Fair at Greenville. I found a small exhibit on the second floor of the Woman's Building, in charge of Mrs. Mooney, Sanitary Inspector of Memphis. This exhibit belonged to the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Mooney was more than willing to assist me, and with this purpose in view she telephoned Dr. Elizabeth C. Kane, a practicing physician of Memphis, and Chairman of the Health Department of the Tennessee Federation of Clubs. Dr. Kane, who is an enthusiastic health worker, no sooner heard that there

was a representative of the Mississippi Suffrage Association, who was interested in anti-tuberculosis work at the fair, than she hastened out to call on me at our booth. This was the beginning of a friendship that has been of inestimable advantage to this department. When this exhibit was finally secured, through correspondence by Mrs. Somerville with Mrs. S. R. Crockett of Nashville, Chairman of Health Committee of the General Federation of Clubs, Dr. Kane added to it her own fine collection of hand-painted charts, and these, together with an abundance of literature, souvenir drinking-cups for distribution, and other devices used in the treatment of tuberculosis, from the Memphis Sanitary Department, formed a very good exhibit, indeed. After the close of the fair at Greenville, where the exhibit attracted a great deal of attention and, without doubt, did a great deal of good, Mrs. Somerville and I accompanied it to Cleveland, where it was shown in the public schools, Mrs. Somerville giving a talk explanatory of the charts. The next day I showed the exhibit at the Shaw schools and talked for over an hour on the subjects of Sanitation and Disease Prevention. The Rev. L. A. Mckeown, pastor of the M. E. church of that place, also made a short but pointed talk. We were much gratified by the interest shown by the the teachers and pupils at both places. A number of the parents of the towns attended these meetings. From Shaw I sent the exhibit to Prof. Heidelberg, Superintendent of the Clarksdale schools; thence it was sent back to Tennessee. This, I understand, was the first tuberculosis exhibit ever brought to the State. Later we became one of the affiliated organizations concerned with the State Board of Health in the larger fine exhibit now being shown over the State under the direction of Prof. Routzahn. I would especially urge members of this Association to interest themselves in bringing this exhibit to their home towns.

I had already taken up the matter of a special Health Day in the public schools with the State Board of Health. Early in November Dr. Leathers notified me that a day had been set apart by the State Superintendent of Education, largely, I believe, through the

instrumentality of Miss Susie V. Powell. I immediately communicated with members of this Association asking them to co-operate with the teachers and officers of the schools in their respective communities and advocating the offering of a set of prizes for papers on health subjects by school children. I expected to do this in my own county, but communicating my intentions to Dr. Sutherland found he contemplated doing the same thing. Of course I withdrew. I would suggest in this connection that the Association set aside a sum of money for such a set of prizes in those counties where for any reason the Health Officer does not see fit to do so.

Among the many other things that this department has done within the past year may be mentioned the publication of instructions looking toward the prevention of blindness in infants, the distribution of literature bearing on the treatment of babies during the teething period, the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, by which means a modest little sum was added to the exchequer, and the printing of a large number of anti-spitting cards of size suitable for carrying in a purse or lady's hand-bag. These were distributed among our members to be used as occasion offe red.

I believe there is no more important work before the people of Mississippi than that of the health of her people. I believe it, together with the question of public playgrounds, which, properly speaking, is a health measure, and the improvement of the public school system, are the features that should be stressed by this Association during the coming year. Health and intelligence are assets that cannot be neglected by a people if they hope to hold their own in the world struggle. I urge that these things be given their just consideration.

With a view to forwarding the movement for better health conditions in the State, I offer the following recommendations:

1st. That our forces be organized throughout the the State so that our campaign against the ravages of tuberculosis may be felt in every community. I know of no work better worth the time and attention of our

members than this, and there must be co-operation if any really practical results are obtained.

2nd. That we petition the State Legislature that the necessary steps be taken looking toward the establishment of a State Tuberculosis Hospital for curables in the pine woods of Mississippi. There is no just reason why our people should be forced to go out of the State for treatment. I see by a recent statement in a paper that there is plenty of money in the treasury. I see no reason why more of it should not be used in the conservation of the most valuable of all our resources—the people.

3rd. That this organization take up in its health department measures looking toward the lowering of the death rate among the infants in the State. Race murder, not race suicide, is the crime of this Nation. In order that proper data on this as well as on other health conditions may be attainable, I would recommend that we ask the State Legislature to amend the law requiring physicians to report every month to the Health Officers, and to compel said Health Officers to publish reports of deaths, together with their causes. In some counties it has been impossible to get these reports for publication.

4th. That we petition the State Legislature that it pass a law making it compulsory for physicians to take the proper precautionary steps to insure against blindness in new born infants. A twenty per cent solution of argyrol dropped into the eye at birth destroys all germs that cause blindness and does no injury to the eye. Five states in the Union already have such a law.

Looking toward heightening the efficiency of this department, I beg to make the following suggestions:

1st. That you put at the head of this department a woman who is thoroughly conversant with conditions in the State. I love the work, but I feel the fact that I am a comparative stranger in the State has been a handicap to my efficiency.

2nd. That a sum of money be set aside for the work of this department, say a certain per cent of all dues.

While we believe that we have made a very good

beginning in the health work, we must realize that it is only a beginning, and that every member must co-operate to make the work really of great value. I trust that each and every suffragist will recognize her opportunity to do something for her State in this health work.

The president suggested that Mrs. Helen N. Grenfell of Denver, Colo., be invited to make the principal address at the next Annual meeting.

On advice of Miss Gordon it was agreed to invite Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky to speak at this meeting also.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Miss Gordon, and an invitation to attend all meetings of this Association.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association in convention assembled declares that the principle of equal rights alone expresses the American ideal of self-government; and as women are governed and taxed, logic and honesty both demand woman's enfranchisement by the States in order to vindicate the principles of our government:

RESOLVED, That the Association rejoices in the enfranchisement of the women of the State of Washington. This enfranchisement places a new star on the Woman Suffrage Flag—the only flag which symbolizes our national ideals;

RESOLVED, That we rejoice that the women of Washington are now equipped with the power to make them factors in controlling and directing the influences affecting woman's sphere—the home;

RESOLVED, That we rejoice in the tremendous growth of the suffrage sentiment all over the civilized globe—a sentiment which will enfranchise the women of other nationalities before those of the United States—placing us in the ridiculous position of not applying

the principles for which our fathers fought, bled and died;

RESOLVED, That the women of Mississippi will redouble their efforts to secure better legislation for women and children in the industrial world, to secure the extermination of the White Slave horror which blots our boasted 20th century civilization, and to this end we ask the co-operation of all women's organizations in the State;

RESOLVED, That we petition the Legislature to raise the age of consent, a State disgrace, from twelve to eighteen years of age;

RESOLVED, That we recommend the passage of a Child Labor law conforming with the recommendations of the association known as the Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor;

RESOLVED, That the next Legislature be petitioned to submit an amendment making women eligigible to serve as County Superintendents of Education;

RESOLVED, That we petition the next Legislature to appoint women to serve on State Boards of Education and as Trustees of benevolent institutions;

RESOLVED, That we heartily favor and will do all in our power to assist the movement for a State Reformatory for criminals under 21 years of age.

DELL KELSO MOHLENHOFF,
KATE GORDON,
JULIA GREENLEY.

The report of the Auditor was read and adopted, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place.

Miss Gordon gave an instructive and interesting talk on the work of the National Association.

It was voted to accept the invitation of the Flora Suffrage Club to hold the next Annual Meeting at that place.

The following resolutions of thanks were read and adopted:

RESOLVED, That we extend the most cordial thanks to Mrs. P. B. Woollard, Mrs. E. T. Clark and the other ladies of Cleveland who so generously opened their homes for our entertainment; to Mrs. D. E. Rosser for her assitance; to Mr. Robert N. Somerville for his many courtesies and kindnesses, and to the Rev. W. S. Shipman;

RESOLVED, That we feel a deep sense of gratitude to Judge E. N. Thomas, and to the Rev. Dr. Featherstun for their presence and their sympathy and encouragement.

RESOLVED, That we extend our thanks and appreciation to Mr. C. S. Glassco for his staunch support in the Cleveland Enterprise; to all those editors in the State who have opened their columns to our use, and to the New Orleans Item for special courtesy.

The session closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Featherstun.

APRIL 12—8:30 P. M.

The time at this session was divided by the Rev. H. Walter Featherstun of Gloster, a prominent clergyman of the South Mississippi conference, and Miss Gordon. The former treated of the woman's movement from a biblical standpoint, showing so conclusively that there is nothing in the Book that can properly be construed as an argument against women taking part in any of the affairs of life, private or public. Miss Gordon excelled all her former efforts in her last address and her logic and clear reasoning made many converts.

The convention closed with the conviction strong in the minds of the participants in its deliberations that, whereas, the past twelve months had witnessed wonderful progress in the cause of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," the coming year gives promise of even greater fulfillment.

The State

Our Schools Get First Tuberculosis Exhibit.

The ravages of "the white plague" as shown by charts and pointed object pictures—a plan for educational work along lines that is to be placed before every school in the State—was shown here Thursday afternoon under the able direction of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville and Mrs. Dell Kelso Mashkeboff of Shaw, two of the prominent women suffragists of Mississippi in charge of this part of this work that they have undertaken.

It is to the credit of our faculty that they were quick to see the advantage of this exhibit and prompt to accept the offer of these two good ladies to make this exhibit here. While other schools were dilatory about accepting the offer, Mrs. Pickles promptly took it, giving Cleveland schools the credit of being the first in the state to place before the public this collection. Since being here the public schools of Shaw, Mississippi, Greenville and Clarksdale have each had it.

The exhibit is partly the property of Mrs. Mashkeboff, who has carefully collected the same, and the remainder is made up of standard medical charts which show the disease in its various stages of development, and in the talk to the children they impress the importance of adopting those methods of life and habits that induce to immunity from the terrible scourge. These two ladies are to be thanked for the interest they have taken in our schools and in a cause for the interest they are trying to arouse throughout the state in the fight against the greatest foe to [illegible]

Phi Delta Theta

Alexander Algie

Chapter House Established

Mr. Algie Somerville recently graduated in law from our state university, and his parents are showing congratulations upon the splendid work done by their son. He graduated with distinguished honors. During [illegible] the absence of the latter Mr. Algie Somerville, for one [illegible] he will take place in the office of one of the most distinguished lawyers in the state. He has always had his parents' [illegible] support, [illegible] and it [illegible] the greatest of wishes that he [illegible] the great [illegible]

At the last meeting of the Historical Society of Washington county the program was very interesting, as Mr. R. [illegible] always, the very spirit of [illegible] organization seemed to [illegible] The papers were [illegible] an article from a book taken from the Times-Democrat. And read by Mrs. Robert Somerville. This little extract paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Myra Smith, a lady of the most exalted virtues and beautiful piety. In the pioneer days of Greenville she was a ministering angel—in the dark nights and over the muddy streets, guided by her lantern, and whenever a ray of gleam of this light was seen and passed by knew that it was leading Mrs. Smith or Miss Ann Finley to the bedside of some sufferer, to be watched and cared for by their kind ministrations, for Miss Finley shared with Mrs. Smith in these charitable and heroic duties. An interesting piece of personal history would have been contributed by Mrs. Somerville, the granddaughter, Mr. Abe Somerville, when a member of the legislature, gave the name of our town, because it was suggested by the daughter, Washington Doll for Senator Stephen Dorsey, one of his client officers. Mrs. E. M. Hanks probably has the only relic of the [illegible] war in this county, some lovely shells brought back from Florida by Mr. Arthur Hanks, a Union soldier in that war, and the [illegible] holds the [illegible] Around the [illegible] a child in the parents of [illegible] [illegible]

APPRECIATION.

If you would be helpful, be sympathetic, be appreciative. There is no such inspiration as genuine appreciation; it is the keynote of successful leadership. Some who are prominent in Christian work have failed at this point. The pastor who stimulates his people to untiring work is the one who fully appreciates every effort put forth by them. Superficial defects sometimes cause men to overlook real worth, but it was not so with our Lord. Nathanael came doubting, yet Jesus said of him: "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." Appreciation and encouragement will develop gifts and graces in natures which have dwindled and shrunk under adverse influence. But only those who have truly put self aside can have a part in such heavenly ministry.

Under the chastening of sorrow intellectual conviction deepens into heart experience. Then belief grows into knowledge, the words of Christ take on new meaning, and the secret of the Lord becomes the life of the soul.

Never discourage an aspiring soul. If you cannot be sympathetic, at least be silent; if you cannot inspire hope, at least do not subdue it. Respect the high ideals of others if you do not cherish them for yourself.

The spiritual eye, the eye of the soul, touched by the Holy Spirit, sees that which must ever remain invisible to the natural eye. The possession of this divine gift is a sure test of true spirituality, for he that is spiritual judgeth all things.—Somerville.

THE END OF THE CHAPTER.

(Contributed.)

How momentous is the end of a definite period in the life of an individual! More so is the close of an epoch in the history of a nation. Sad indeed when, over against the name of a whole people, it is written, "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting," and the sentence of divine justice goes into execution. Thus it was with Israel, the northern kingdom. For two hundred and fifty years a strange state of things had existed. Israel practicing idolatry, going in all the devious paths of sin, becoming morally degenerate and politically weak, yet resting complacently in the belief that they were God's people and therefore secure. Carelessly and willfully they misunderstood God. Their sins were the natural outgrowth of that deep underlying root.

In the middle of their reckless career God had sent Elijah to them. At that time (874-846 B.C.) God told Elijah there were in the whole kingdom seven thousand, "all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal, and every mouth which hath not kissed him."

Things must have been much worse a hundred years later when Amos came, the herald of Israel's doom: "Hear this word that the Lord hath spoken against you, O children of Israel, against the whole family which I brought up from the land of Egypt, saying, You only have I known of all the families of the earth: therefore I will punish you for all your iniquities." (Amos iii. 1, 2.)

A few years later came Hosea with the last warning: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge: because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee." (Hosea iv. 6.) "They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind." (Hosea viii. 7.) Again: "They were filled, and their heart was exalted; therefore have they forgotten me." (Hosea xiii. 6.) Prosperity ruined them. Wealth gives a man or a woman fictitious importance in his own sight and that of others. A wealthy man, or a wealthy people, will put personal convenience above God's law (and so may a poor one). Amos especially condemns their Sabbath desecration and oppression of the poor.

Israel's last stronghold, Samaria, fell in 722-21 B.C., and the ten tribes were carried into captivity never to return. The country was populated by a mixed people, but the orthodox Jews scorned them, having no dealings with the Samaritans. From this story of failure and desolation the heart turns to Christ at Jacob's well, near Sychar in Samaria. "But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

Let Christian citizenship look at Israel and consider. Sabbath desecration, oppressing the poor, pride of wealth, are they not here? "What is the world which our Master refused in the Mount of Temptation, and so often and so sternly told us that it must perish? How much of our wealth, of our culture, of our politics, of the whole fabric of our society? . . . How much of this deserves the judgment of God? . . . And if one should reply that our Christianity makes all the difference, that God cannot undo the development of nineteen centuries, we cannot overthrow the peoples of his Son, let us remember that God does justice at whatever cost; that as he did not spare Israel at the hands of Assyria, so he did not spare Christianity in the East when the barbarians of the desert found her careless and corrupt. 'You only have I known of all the families of the earth: therefore I will punish you for all your iniquities.'"

Note.—Interesting accounts of Assyrian inscriptions confirming Bible narratives will be found in "Mounds, Monuments, and Inscriptions," by Rev. M. B. Chapman.

"LET INTEGRITY AND UPRIGHTNESS PRESERVE ME."

Feb 1906 Nashville Advocate

At the first glance these words suggest self-righteousness, but reflection and experience bring out a far deeper meaning. Consciousness of integrity is not self-righteousness any more than a proper self-confidence is vanity. (Indeed, vain people are usually devoid of that reasonable self-confidence which is one of the requisites for effective work.)

Few people pass through life without having their integrity questioned in some form or degree, and it is under the chastening of such experiences, and the comforting of the Holy Spirit in them, that one comes into fuller sympathy with the Psalmist and fuller understanding of his words. He was desolate and afflicted, the troubles of his heart were enlarged, his enemies were many, and they hated him with cruel hatred, and under such conditions he said: "Let integrity and uprightness preserve me." It was no vainglorious exulting in his own strength, but rather in the spirit indicated by the words of St. Paul, "and having done all, to stand." Reviewing the situation in which he is placed, lifting up his soul to God in earnest prayer, he is comforted as the remembrance of his own integrity is brought to his mind. Here he stands, he can go no further, and this may be the experience of every good man. Standing firmly upon this rock of personal integrity and uprightness, he shall not be moved if he can say with David, "Let integrity and uprightness preserve me, for I wait on thee."

Nellie Somerville

When the conflict between duty and inclination grows sharp, and the faithful soul is tempted to rebel against a life of constant self-denial, may the Comforter whisper this thought, "The servant is not greater than his Lord; for even Christ pleased not himself."

Nellie

THE NEED OF PRAYER AND SELF-DENIAL IN MISSION WORK.

BY MRS. ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

(A Paper read before the Women's Missionary Convention at Monteagle.)

Let your minds revert to the sixteenth chapter of Matthew, and see what train of thought will be suggested by this expression, "The signs of the times." Replying to the Pharisees and Sadducees our Lord said: "Ye know how to discern the face of heaven, but ye cannot discern the signs of the times."

The words of Jesus are for all time. There are in every age signs of the times to those who watch reverently; there is always a celestial vision for those whose eyes look heavenward. Latter-day prophets are those who under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit discern the signs of the times. Such, for example, was Miss Frances Willard. Looking over the whole world she saw the direction of life's currents, and foretold accurately the trend of temperance and purity reform.

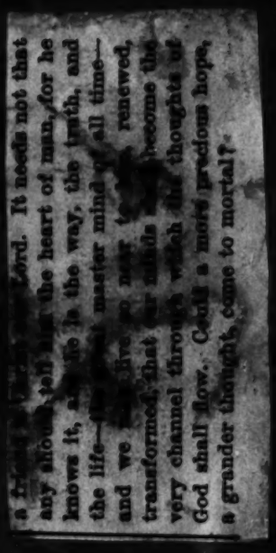
How often is the relation between cause and effect considered when great social movements and conditions are observed? To many minds, perhaps to most, life is a series of disconnected facts rather than one consistent whole. A certain condition arises, evils appear, remedies are suggested, but too often the cause is not sought, or sought only on the surface.

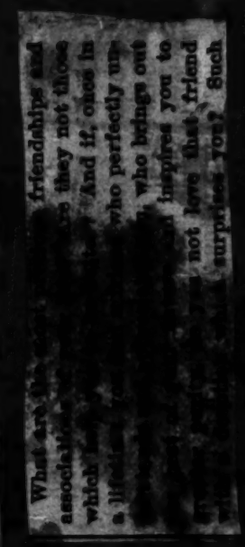
What, now, are the signs of the times to the Christian world? Statistics may be given, the vast amount of Church machinery may be described, but one fact stands out prominently—admitted by the Church, believed by the secular world—and that is the loss of power. How is this condition to be met? Shall the self-righteousness of the Church be gratified by specious excuses, or shall the ax be laid at the root of the tree and the very heart of the matter laid bare? Let us beware of all explanations which place the seat of the disease outside the Church itself. The Church of God has never been, can never be, the victim of circumstances. The Lord's arm is not shortened, that it cannot save, and men are as ready to hear the divine message as they ever were. There is only one condition upon which the success of the Church depends, and that is fidelity to Christ. If there is a loss of power, explanations may be given, excuses may be made; but be assured there can be only one cause—the unfaithfulness of the Church itself. Observe the signs of the times. Apparently Christianity's battle is won, its advantages are universally admitted among civilized nations. Practical benevolence as the outcome of the doctrine of brotherly love is too plain an argument to be resisted. The evil one in his wisdom has shifted his ground, and the struggle of the ages, the conflict between good and evil, has assumed a more subtle form than ever before.

It would seem that reasonable opposition is dead, but let not the elect be deceived. Formal Christianity has grown fashionable, the world holds out its arms to the Church provided the Church will not condemn it, but mark how bitter is the opposition when the line is clearly drawn and the Church exhorted to that vital godliness which is her privilege and her duty. The temptation and the danger which now confront the Church are that the shadow may be mistaken for the substance, contentment with the outward form of religion without its inward power. Religion pure and undefiled was never more distinctly on trial before the world than it is to-day. There is a widespread disposition to prove all things, but there is an equally widespread disposition to hold fast that which is good. It remains for the people of God to show that his service is good. How shall this be done? By the example of Christlike living. Prayer and self-denial must lie at the very base of such a life. A very familiar truth may lose its power. The duty of prayer and self-denial will be admitted by every Christian. Do we live our belief? What is prayer? In reply to this question do not quote the beautiful words of some sacred writer, but tell what prayer is to you. Is it a duty, a task, a weariness? Or is it your pleasure, your inspiration, the source of joy and power? Do you realize, as Andrew Murray says, that Christ actually meant prayer to be the great power by which his Church should do its work, and that the neglect of prayer is the great reason the Church has not greater power over the masses in Christian and in heathen countries?"

What is self-denial? Here again, will you give, not a general answer, but a particular one? What does self-denial mean to you? In this each must judge for himself. Self-denial may consist of different things for different people, but God knows and you know where self rules your life, and you know that self must be denied if you would be one of the King's helpers. "For even Christ pleased not himself." To put the matter before you in a very practical way let me remind you that Christian work of all kinds is hampered and hindered by the lack of money. Think of the self-indulgence of those who are at ease in Zion, and then, on the other hand, of the many enterprises Christlike in spirit and in work trembling in the balance from month to month for lack of money. I know of such in my Church, and doubtless all of you can say the same.

Responsibility develops character, and while, in a general sense, all Christian work is mission work, and all Christian growth and development depend on the exercise of Christian virtues, yet there come greater development and greater need for entire consecration when any special work for Christ is undertaken. Just as soon as you assume the responsibility for any work you will feel the need for prayer, and the need will increase just in proportion to your work. If you do not feel the need of prayer, if there is in your heart no longing for communion with God, it is very certain that you are not doing God's work. The great spiritual teachers of the times agree that prayer, prevailing prayer, is the supreme need of the Church.







OFFICERS

A MISSISSIPPI MOTHER.

Mrs. Somerville, wife of Mr. Robert Somerville, a prominent citizen of Greenville, Miss., is in the city, and is the guest of Mrs. Christian Keener at the Christian Woman's Exchange. Mrs. Somerville was the founder of the State Suffrage Club of Mississippi, its first President, and the greatest leader in many lines of woman's work that Mississippi has ever had. She is one of the leading members and officers of the Woman's Home Mission



MRS. NELLIE N. SOMMERVILLE.

Society, a King's Daughter of national repute, and a woman whose influence has been felt in every town and county of Mississippi.

Mrs. Somerville kindly consented to speak a little of the work of women in Mississippi to the Picayune's representative the other day. She said, among other things:

"There is in Mississippi much sentiment favorable to woman suffrage. The President of the Senate [illegible] is Hon. Hale H. Hatt, Editor of the Clarksdale Challenge. The State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Walter Clark, of Clarksdale, has the warm support of her husband in her work. While no very aggressive movement has been made, some good work was done during the recent session of the Mississippi Legislature. When the Uniform Textbook Bill was proposed suffragists saw the opportunity to secure recognition of women teachers on the Commission provided for by the bill. In response to letters from their women constituents members of the Committee in charge of the bill promised to see that it was so worded as to make women eligible. My understanding of the matter is that the bill as finally passed does not contain the word man or male, but uses the word "teacher," and that the appointments are left to the Governor. Governor Vardaman is friendly to woman suffrage. Suffragists also used their influence for the bill raising the age of consent from ten to twelve years. We feel that we consider the present law a disgrace, but it is an advance. We find that while men make objection to the demand for our rights in the abstract, yet a practical and potent inequality in the matter of [illegible] appeals to their sense of

Phi Delta Theta

[illegible]
Convention

The most rapidly growing movement among Mississippi women is perhaps the King's Daughters. The late Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe, Mrs. State Secretary, did much to organize the work. Her no less able successor, Mrs. McLaurin, of Vicksburg, will carry it on with the same success. Mississippi is sadly lacking in correct facilities. The King's Daughters are doing much to supply the needs. In Greenville Circle No. 2 has for some years kept up a home for the sick. Such has been their success and so evidence the need that the City Council and County Board of Supervisors now make liberal contributions to their work. Similar work is done in smaller towns. The Legislature passed bills authorizing several counties to expend money for hospital purposes. The origin and object of these bills is to assist the King's Daughters in enlarging their hospital work.

In the work of the various churches Mississippi women are constantly enlarging their activities.

There is missionary ground in Mississippi. For years past the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Northern Methodist Church has maintained a school for white boys and girls at Clarkson, Miss. It is to be hoped that Southern churches will soon do this work for their own section. The Woman's Home Mission Society of the Methodist Church, South, is moving in that direction.

Mrs. Somerville is a very charming woman personally. She is gentle and attractive, and while having very decided views on the suffrage question she entirely refutes the idea that a suffragist is not the sweetest and most womanly woman imaginable. She is the mother of charming children, and her home life is very beautiful and tender. In all her work in behalf of women and the church she has the earnest and cordial support of her husband. Mrs. Somerville will leave to-day for her home in Greenville.

DIRECTORS

WALTER WITTY,
WINONA, MISS.

GABE JACOBSON,
MERIDIAN, MISS.

HUGH Y. JENNINGS,
WATER VALLEY, MISS.

The Jews of Christendom

Manny Rosenstein Stein

Isaiah's world was all astir (700 B.C.). Brutal Assyria, diplomatic Egypt, commercial Phoenicia—the little tribes and kingdoms of Syria paid tribute, fought, and intrigued by turns. Israel's destruction taught Judah nothing; the house of David was tottering to its fall. Had God's plans failed?

Through Abraham all the nations were to be blessed. (Gen. xxii. 18.) They were to be honored before all the nations: "Before all thy people I will do marvels, such as have not been done in all the earth, nor in any nation: and all the people among which thou art shall see the work of the Lord." (Ex. xxxiv. 10.) The house of David was to be established forever (2 Sam. vii. 16). Yet Sennacherib's officer, Rabshakeh, did not hesitate to say to the Jewish soldiers: "Beware lest Hezekiah persuade you, saying, The Lord will deliver us. Hath any of the gods of the nations delivered his land out of the hand of the king of Assyria?" (Isa. xxxvi. 18.) Every nation had its own god—Judah's God, it seemed, was no greater than the rest. So were God's people betraying him before all the world.

In the history of Judah's kings the cause of her downfall is written large. There was another cause, remote but fundamental. Three hundred years before, God had told Samuel, "They have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them. . . . And they said, Nay; but we will have a king over us; that we also may be like all the nations." (1 Sam. viii. 7, 19, 20.) They specifically declined the peculiarity of having God for their king. God sometimes suffers his people to go in their own ways, but at what immense cost to themselves!

But God's promises are sure. Across the gloom of Judah's closing century there shone a light that radiates through all ages. Distant, but clear, the Star of Bethlehem began to rise. "But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting." (Micah v. 2.) On that day, in the year of our Lord 33, when two of the disciples walked sadly along the road to Emmaus, not knowing Jesus as he talked with them, they said: "We trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel." Again, just before his ascension, they said: "Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom of Israel?" They did not know what Israel's true kingdom was.

But Isaiah knew. Facing the temporal failure of his people, the great Messianic prophet saw in the future the fulfillment of their spiritual mission. After punishment there should be restoration. "The mountain of the Lord's house shall be established. . . . and all nations shall flow unto it." "There shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots: and the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord." "Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows: . . . he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities."

How are God's people witnessing for him now? Do they tremble, fear, compromise, or are they free in the truth? "To know [that] are his servants shall keep us meek." "[That] are held fast by his hand shall keep us calm." "[That] his great laws are not abrogated shall keep us sane." Strong in the Lord and in the power of his might, let the Christian face life bravely, "with [the head cool, and the feet] forward, and every footfall on firm ground."

The Uses of Adversity

"It will ever be a question whether men abuse more their sorrows or their joys, but no serious soul can doubt which of these abuses is the more fatal. . . . Sorrow is God's last message to man; it is God speaking in earnest. He who abuses it shows that he can shut his ears when God speaks loudest."

The horrors of a siege (Lam. iv. 6), the deportation into captivity of a whole nation are difficult [illegible] the prophet [illegible]

The National Woman Suffrage Convention As Seen By—

Editor Daily News: In several ways the national convention was a surprise everywhere. Louisville was evidently surprised to find it a notable gathering of cultured, refined women, as one paper said, no such array of talent and ability had ever before been seen in the city. On the other hand, the convention itself was surprised by the sympathetic interest of the Louisville public. There were many visitors at business sessions and the evening meetings were literally packed to suffocation, for we often felt as if we would actually suffocate. The seating capacity of the building was said to be 900, and there was never even standing room at night.

The newly enfranchised delegates from the States of Washington and California were the special favorites of the convention, those from California having hurried across the continent immediately after the election in order to attend the convention.

College night, Oct. 21, was in charge of Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College. The chief attraction was Miss Jane Addams. As was to be expected, Miss Addams asked for the ballot from the humanitarian standpoint. "Concentrated selfishness" was the epithet she applied to the woman living in ease and luxury who says "I have all the rights I want."

Sunday afternoon Macauley's theatre, which seats 3,000, was crowded and many standing. The speakers were Dr. Wiley, Miss Mary Johnston, the novelist, of Richmond, Va., Miss Breckenridge, a Kentucky woman now dean of women at the Chicago University, and Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., who has made a national reputation in civic improvement work.

The chief speaker of the closing night was Mrs. Pankhurst, the great leader of the English militant movement. Mrs. Pankhurst explained that movement in an eminently satisfactory manner, showing the injustice, misrepresentation and arrest without cause. She was given a most cordial and sympathetic reception.

Collections were taken every night and an admission fee of 50 cents charged for Mrs. Pankhurst's evening, without crowding the crowd.

The keynote of the convention might be given in the words of one who said, "Women have been taught that their duty is to prepare children for the world; now they want to prepare the world for the children." Another said, "We want less protection for infant industries and more protection for infant people."

Woman suffrage has become a live issue. That powerful, intangible thing, the balance of power in national elections, may soon be in the hands of the women of the six Western states where women are voters. We confidently expect others to follow soon. In Wisconsin Senator LaFollette stands with the suffragists who expect to win in 1913.

I hope Mississippi men will handle this question their most serious consideration. Mississippi ought not to be, and I do not believe will be, the last to enfranchise her women.

MRS. [illegible]

"International alliance
Is the safeguard of the nation
Against [illegible] violence;
It should be her first foundation.
International affiance
Springs from love across the ocean—
In an American's reliance
On an Englishman's devotion.
International be blest;
It's an axiom of science,
That the countries are the best
When alliance is affiance."

Next Mrs. Sharkey was called upon, and here was:

"Being a bride, and a young one, too,
And just commencing my honeymoon,
I do not know what to say or do,
For fear of making a mistake so soon.
But listen, ye brides both young and old,
To the toast which I now propose:
May the love for your 'hubby' ne'er grow cold,
And your life be a honeymoon sweet as a rose."

Mrs. George Archer II was the next to respond:

"Here's to the young man's slave.
She's an angel before they are married,

[illegible]

"As sure as the vine grows round the stump,
And all that sort of rot,
You talk of when you are sweethearts—
That's before you tie the knot.

But after it's tied up good and tight,
And a thing or two goes wrong,
You find that you might use a piece
Of the old stump four feet long.

But the mischief time commences
And you don't know what to expect,
He says he was wrong! 'Twas I—
'Twas I—

That Alpheus and Eustace offend.

If Adam and Eve, in the first place,
Hadn't begun to raise Cain so young,
It wouldn't amount to a sinner's damn,
Which way true love did run.

[illegible]
never runneth smooth,
And let's all get up and drink the sun
And drink to the happiest times of all
The joy of making up."

The toast mistress then called upon Mrs. Greenley, who responded, her subject, a model mother-in-law.

"Our delightfully witty and humorous toast mistress has not permitted even me, the fervently model mother-in-law, to escape. Our hostess was kind enough to intimate that Miss Evermon could expect me to respond to a model mother-in-law, and while it is entirely out of [illegible] experience to be classed as a model mother-in-law, I am sure I have been quite helpful in lending any suggestions. Naturally I turn to that encyclopedia of reference for women, Harper's Bazar, [illegible] Journal—but even there I failed to find inspiration. To the woman who has been chosen [illegible] mother-in-law, the most important [illegible] is being mother to another woman's husband. As to rules of conduct to govern the new situation, it seems to me the wise woman will continue the [illegible] policy she established when learning of [illegible] and accept [illegible] of [illegible] for the man it is her happiness to serve. If you wish him to be good to [illegible] living, it is well to remember a few things you should not do. Do not try to [illegible] and on what to prefer; let [illegible] mean and win him. No woman has a right to object to [illegible] Why should she not overcome [illegible] difficulties to her father than remind him of the beauty of self-restraint? Remember that appreciation promotes [illegible] necessary, and men are seldom [illegible] imposed; it is [illegible] you misunderstand. Love begets love. In [illegible] I believe the good wife will

Jesus brings great coolness to our feverish spirits. Our tempers often get ruffled. Some provocation has set us on fire; we need cooling down, and a look at that patient, forgiving Saviour, who when reviled never reviled back again, may shame us out of our wicked irritation. There are other things that heat our souls—the fever of selfishness, the flame of covetousness, the inflamings of fleshly lusts, or the rash impetuosity of hasty words and deeds. O for the calming and cooling shadow of Christ at such seasons! How many mortifications, how many intemperate acts, how many blunders, how many falls into sin, and how many woundings of our Christian character we would be delivered from!

Great faith is needed when our foes press hard,
And yet the weakest faith he'll not despise;
He bore our frame, he knoweth what we are,
And gives the needed strength his grace supplies.
The weakest waif upon the shore of time,
Bowed down with years, or immature in youth,
Who knows no single note of Love's sweet chime,
Yet feebly grasps, may rest in this great truth.

What has been sown must also be reaped, but the reapers are not always the sowers alone.

Not always do we wish the best;
Sometimes the heart finds truer rest
In what is old and tried,
Which constant use makes doubly dear.
Newsongs we scarcely care to hear,
When old ones are denied.

—Agnes L. Carter.

Power is not an arbitrary gift, it is the inevitable result of faithful, well-directed work.

Willie

THE PRACTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF GOD THE BEST RULE OF A HOLY LIFE. BROTHER LAWRENCE. Being the Conversations and Letters of Nicholas Herman, of Loraine (Brother Lawrence) translated from the French. Publisher, Fleming H. Revell & Co., Chicago. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 10 cents.

This little book, three hundred years old, is a treasure to all who truly love God. Nicholas Herman, a common soldier, was converted at the age of eighteen, and became a Carmelite monk in the year 1666. Responding to earnest solicitation, he explained the method by which he arrived at the habitual sense of God's presence. "After having given myself wholly to God, that he might take away my sin, I renounced for the love of him all that was not he; and I began to live as if there were none but he and I in the world. . . . At all times, every hour, every minute, even in the height of my business, I drove away from my mind everything that was capable of interrupting my thought of God. When we are faithful to keep ourselves in his holy presence, and set him always before us, this not only hinders our offending him, and doing anything that may displease him, at least willfully, but it also begets in us a holy freedom and, if I may so speak, a familiarity with God, wherewith we ask, and that successfully, the graces we stand in need of. In fine, by often repeating these acts they become habitual and the presence of God rendered, as it were, natural to us. . . . One way to recollect the mind easily in the time of prayer, and preserve it more in tranquillity, is *not to let it wander too far at other times.* . . . .

"Ah! knew we but the want we have of the

ers.

THE INFLUENCE OF MEN.

Within the last few months a leading daily has twice published editorials on cases of feminine degeneration. In both instances the editor concluded with the statement that such things are to be accepted from men but women must do better.

That opinion reflects a sentiment which has been a part of our social system. Not only editors but lecturers, political demogogues and even preachers have freely said that women are better than men, that it matters little what men are as long as women are good.

It is to be noted, however, that while the burden of moral responsibility, the weightiest in life, is thus laid upon women, all authority in church and state is reserved to men who are declared to be morally inferior—so declared not by women but by men themselves. It is evident that responsibility and authority must be co-existent. Where there is no authority there can certainly be but little responsibility.

The moral responsibility and influence of women are like a legislative act without the enabling clause, they lack the authority to make them effective.

Not only is this true in theory but the influence of men upon women is a potent fact most blindly overlooked.

Women as a class are dependent upon men and in a manner subject to them. It is not in nature that a dependent, subject class shall have a controlling influence.

The doctrine of the moral responsibilities of women for society at large could have been developed only by an illogical course of reasoning peculiar to the masculine intellect. Nothing is more absolutely pernicious than the upholding a double standard of morals. It is opposed to Divine law and if persisted in will bring about the destruction of any nation.

Men and women must rise or fall together, unless men rise, women will eventually fall. Those who think seriously and especially those who have the opportunity of influencing public opinion should ask themselves whether the levelling process which of necessity goes forward is moving upward or downward.

Nellie N. Somerville.

A MEDITATION.

(1 John iii. 1-3.)

THESE verses have lately taken hold of me with peculiar force. They are opened to me as follows:

Verse 1. Sons of God. There should be a family likeness between a father and his children. Those who know the father can see the likeness; others cannot. The more we meditate upon God's ordinances the more we see they are not arbitrary but, in the very nature of things, necessary. Every condition in life has its peculiar environment, every business or profession develops certain characteristics, families have inherited traits. It is then necessary that God's people be like him, therefore different from the world, peculiar.

Verse 2. We know we are the sons of God now. For the future we do not fully know, but one thing we can fix upon and hold to: "When he shall appear, we shall be like him." The family likeness will be there, "for we shall see him as he is." Perhaps the reason we are so little like him now is that we do not see him, do not try to see him as he is.

Verse 3. Who can estimate the purifying effect of a great hope? "This hope," the hope that we shall be like him, will cause us to purify ourselves to use all possible means to perfect ourselves. Is there anything so elevating as a high ideal? When we see exalted characters, do we not wish to be like them? If we are the sons of [redacted] but we shall be [redacted] hat we shall

N.

[redacted]

OUR HOMES.

[redacted] IT MEANS

Most people do not feel the sinfulness of wicked laws until personal experience points a moral. Such was my case with the age of consent law. Having thought of it as a protection to wicked men, the crying iniquity of it was revealed by an experience.

Some weeks ago I was told of a girl of fifteen an inmate of a house of ill fame. An unsuccessful effort was made to persuade her to a better life. It seemed unendurable to let the thing go on. A lawyer was consulted. He said there was no legal resort. He said: "She is not committing a crime in the eyes of the law." He then cited the "age of consent" law of Mississippi, which makes *twelve* years the "age of consent"—that is to say, the legal age for an immoral life. At the recent Annual Meeting of the North Mississippi Conference Society these facts were stated and the following preamble and resolution adopted:

"Whereas the law of Mississippi fixes [redacted] years as the legal age of marriage for women; and whereas we do not believe that a young woman should have the legal right to lead a bad life at an earlier age than she has the right to marry; and whereas the fixing of the age of consent at twelve years means that a child of that age has a legal right to lead an immoral life; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we favor eighteen years as the age of consent, if any age be named, and that we will do what we can to secure the passage of such a law."

At the last session of the Louisiana Legislature the age of consent was put at eighteen years. The Mississippi Legislature reluctantly raised it from nine to twelve years. If the Christian women of Mississippi realized the full meaning of the law, an awakened public sentiment would soon bring a change. Let the resolution be put before district and local meetings, that the women may be informed.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

[redacted]

I was a pleasure for me
to read your paper
this afternoon - P.H.-19-

Hidden Lawn
Hidden Lawn May 22 - 1912

through the efforts of [illegible] John D. Lankenau, of Philadelphia, an independent community of German deaconesses, under the direction of Marie Krueger, a Kaiserswerth deaconess, came to the German hospital in Philadelphia. Their work met with great favor, and in order to secure a permanent connection with Kaiserswerth, Mr. Lankenau gave and endowed the magnificent building known as the Mary J. Drexel Home and Philadelphia Mother House of Deaconesses. This is connected with Kaiserswerth. Through its influence several deaconess institutions have been established in different parts of the country. The cost of the building was half a million dollars.

In 1855 deaconess work was taken up in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Baltimore by Rev. Horace Stringfellow. In 1889 the General Convention of that Church adopted a canon regulating the appointment and work of deaconesses. They have now a training school for deaconesses in New York and one in Philadelphia, with deaconess work and institutions in Alabama and Kentucky.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, while not the first to begin, has carried on deaconess work with more energy and success than any other body. The work in this Church was begun practically, though not nominally, by Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, of Chicago, in 1887. Through Sunday school work and Bible teaching Mrs. Meyer discovered the great ignorance of the Bible on the part of Christians. The idea of a Bible normal school became impressed upon her mind. Of this Mrs. Meyer has said: "I do not remember any peculiar spiritual exercises over it, except that I could not let it alone. A great burden lay on my heart night and day for it." Like Fliedner, she expected some one else to do the work, but there was no movement toward success until she volunteered her services to teach without pay if necessary. After that the way soon opened for the establishment of the Chicago Training School in 1885, and the Chicago Deaconess Home in 1887, both under the management of Mrs. Meyer and her husband. The work was begun under the auspices of the Chicago Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting, who at once invited and received the cooperation of the Woman's Foreign and Home Missionary Societies.

In May, 1888, the M. E. Church added to its Discipline sections providing for the appointment of deaconesses.

The latest report of the Methodist Episcopal Church gives the following number of deaconesses and probationers under the Annual Conference supervision: Deaconesses, 1,300; institutions, 98; value above debt, $2,000,000. Of these institutions seventeen are hospitals, one sanitarium, and three homes for children.

The Roman Catholic Church has few sources of influence as powerful as the popular belief in its practical benevolence as exhibited in hospitals and orphanages. It is encouraging to note the energy with which the M. E. Church has entered this field. To compete with the Romanists it is not sufficient to found hospitals and asylums—there must be also the trained Christian women to take charge of them. The Roman Catholic Church has more than 60,000 sisters at work in America. May not Protestant Churches have as many, though under different regulations?

THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSION SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

The influence of Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson, who had visited Kaiserswerth, and Mrs. R. S. Rust, brought the subject of deaconess work before this society in October, 1886. A Committee on Deaconess Work was formed, afterwards a Deaconess Bureau, of which Mrs. Robinson has been the chief officer from the first. The success achieved is attributed largely to her work. According to the latest report there are now affiliated with the Society

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901.

forty-two d[illegible] ... valued at $324,377 abo[illegible] ... two ... and probationers. These are included in the figures already given the M. E. Church. The principal training school of the Woman's Home Mission Society is the Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School and Deaconess Home at Washington. This property is valued at $62,250.

Comparison of deaconess work in different countries, and under different organizations, shows the following as the essential features of the system: Candidates must be of mature years, and must take a course of training. No lifelong vows, no salaries or fees accepted personally. The deaconesses are supported by the body under which they work, and are cared for in sickness or old age.

In deaconess homes the home idea is emphasized. They are places where "women to whom no other home has been allotted may live and work and pray and rejoice together."

Records show that while they are free to leave at any time, few deaconesses have ever voluntarily relinquished the work.

The Woman's Journal publishes [illegible] and devoted [illegible] political interests of women [illegible] on its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ONDITIONS AND REMEDIES

By Nellie M. Somerville

General Conference leg- say something on that fer to address an audi- m asking space in OUR in one of the *Advocates*. ave no voice in the leg- rch, but we are supposed If we have influence, the en we ought to use it. propositions advocated con- ntimately. For instance, it sted that OUR HOMES be I think, should be declined. The price of OUR HOMES suits our pockets and its literary make-up suits our intellects. OUR HOMES is self-supporting; the fathers and brethren are not giving it to us; why then should they want to take it away? The good will of a business is an intangible but very real asset, not transferable to any appreciable extent. It is unsound reasoning which leads to the conclusion that the constituency supporting OUR HOMES under existing conditions could be transferred, in an unbroken package, to another paper under other conditions.

Broadly speaking, the changes suggested seem to fa[illegible] First, rela[illegible] the powe[illegible] of appointin[illegible] time limit. Secondly, [illegible] Church government.

To a lay woman it seems strange that our preachers should complain of an autocratic system when each preacher is so much of an autocrat in his own charge. The fact is, our preachers are neglecting, uniformly, to exercise the authority vested in them in one most important matter. This is the appointment of class leaders. The preacher is also the Chairman of the Church Conference; it is held only at his call. The result is that the Church Conference is neglected almost as uniformly as the class meeting. Our Church is essentially a preacher's Church.

In Quarterly Conference, District Conference, and Annual Conference every preacher has full opportunity—three opportunities—to express his views and impress his brethren, while the body of the laity are not represented anywhere. The Quarterly Conference, a small self-perpetuating body, elects delegates to the District Conference, where, in turn, the lay delegates to the Annual Conference are elected. The whole thing is virtually done by the preachers. Any complaint of an autocratic system and request for a more democratic one may well come from the laity, but not consistently from the preachers. The Methodist preacher has more authority than any man in the ordinary walks of life, except a Roman Catholic priest. He alone decides the admission of members; he nominates stewards; he appoints class leaders (ought to, but does not) he or the presiding elder presides at all Church meetings; his is usually the decid[illegible] voice about building churches and parsonages. The duties devolving upon a Methodist preacher require such a variety of talents that the wonder is so many of them

[illegible]ion is that there is a trouble and that its very plainness and simplicity has caused it to be overlooked. Any remedy which does not reach the real disease will be a failure [illegible] disappointment. Briefly and plainly, this: there is no discipline among us, and our people are not indoctrinated. Readers can look about them and decide for themselves whether this is a correct opinion. Doubtless there are, here and there, a few preachers who do try to enforce discipline, but they are too few to be an important factor.

No organization, civil or religious, can endure without discipline. No Church can maintain and propagate itself without indoctrinating its people. The enthusiasm of heartfelt religion is a priceless treasure, but enthusiasm alone, without system and discipline, did not make the Methodist Church, and without law and discipline it will go to pieces—any organization will. I wish I could say this so plainly and so harshly that it would give our people a shock and make them demand a change. We have run on enthusiasm until we are about to lose even that.

Law in the Church, like law in the State, must have an enforcing clause and an officer to enforce it. Our Church law makes it the duty of the class leader "to see each person in his class once a week; to inform the minister of any that walk disorderly and will not be reproved." In the absence of class leaders it is nobody's business to report misconduct, and it looks like malicious interference for any one to do so. The preacher is often ignorant of things perfectly well known to the laity, but nobody wants to be a tale-bearer. The appointment of class leaders may have seemed optional, but the enforcement of discipline ought not to be optional with any one; it ought to be obligatory.

John Wesley said: "In the Methodist discipline the wheels regularly stand thus: the assistant, the preacher, the stewards, the

The maintenance of discipline is too big a task for the preacher alone. The laity are needed here, as indeed our neglected law already provides.

Why are our people not indoctrinated?

First, preachers do not preach doctrinal sermons as formerly. But the work of teaching doctrine cannot be left to the pulpit; it can only be reënforced and emphasized by occasional sermons.

Secondly, dropping the probation rule has opened the way for carelessness in admitting to membership persons who are uninstructed and unprepared.

Thirdly, the use of the International Sunday School Lessons puts doctrinal teaching out of our Sunday schools.

Fourthly, Methodist colleges, except theological departments, do not teach Methodist history, doctrine, and polity.

If any reader knows of a Methodist school, not a theological department or preachers' institute, where Methodism, its history and doctrine, are taught, I shall be glad to be informed of the fact.

One star of hope has risen upon our horizon. Dr. Hamill has put a "Manual of Southern Methodism" in his "Advanced Circle Course." Dr. Hamill has the teaching instinct and the organizing faculty. I hope he will turn his attention more decidedly to this matter of teaching Methodism. If he does that, he will help largely to strengthen the very foundations of Southern Methodism.

Has not our Church indulged in a complacent oversecurity? Methodism still leads all Protestant Churches, but in percentage of increase it falls behind several. The Government Bulletin No. 103 of the Census Office, just issued, gives the census of religious bodies taken in 1906. The rate of increase 1890 to 1906 is as follows: Methodist, 25.3; Baptist, 52.5; Protestant Episcopal, 66.7. Dr. Winton points out the fact that the largest per cent has been in the Christian Church, 78.2—the most democratic of all. In the Christian Church women sit in all Church meetings, from local to General Convention, on equal terms with the men. The Roman Catholic rate of increase is 93.5, due largely to immigration. No Church can go on indefinitely with lax discipline and little doctrinal teaching. Sooner or later a process of disintegration will set in.

The suggestion that more authority be given the Church Conference seems to meet with general approval. It would relieve preachers of the burden of local business and give them more time for "prayer and the ministry of the word."

The human heart is hungry for the word of God. This was the motive power that sent John Wesley to the fields to preach to thousands who never entered a Church. Wesley taught strong, plain doctrine, and along with it he carried strict discipline.

The power and the permanence of any Church will always depend on those two things.

The local Church is the unit whose soundness is the really vital thing. It is a great mistake to pass over the local Church and go after the defects of the episcopacy and presiding eldership. Are the law and the doctrines upheld in the local Church? This is the question to which I would direct the attention of our women.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Greenville, Miss., May 18.

In your paper of this date there is an editorial on "The Women of Idaho" in which are set forth some reasons for doubting the benefit of woman suffrage in that state. As your statements conflict with information in my possession I ask that you publish the following, which has the official endorsement of the National W. S. A. Permit me also to set you right on one point; you say: "the protest of the suffragist is that given the right to vote she will bring about great reforms."

The orthodox suffragists do not base their claims on any such argument. We stand upon the Declaration of Independence: "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Any argument based on results is merely incidental and not fundamental.

Very truly yours,

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

IN IDAHO.

(Equal Suffrage Granted in 1896.)

Law against gambling illegal (Idaho Laws of 1904, page 38;) raising age of protection for girls to 18 (Same, page 39;) establishing libraries and reading rooms, and authorizing a tax for their maintenance (Code of 1904, Sec. 854;) requiring at least 2 per cent of school fund appropriated each year to be applied to maintain school libraries, the books to be chosen from a list compiled by State Board of Education (Same, Sec. 1068;) establishing a State library commission, consisting of the president of the State University, the state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of state and the attorney general (Laws of 1903, House Bill 2;) a course of lectures on domestic science in the Academy of Idaho (Same, page 61; House Bill 4;) establishing an Industrial Reform School (Same, page 13; House Bill 2;) a Pure Food Act (Same, page 38; House Bill 8;) and giving a married woman the same right to control and dispose of her property as a married man (Same, page 28; Senate Bill 85).

J. H. Hawley, a prominent lawyer of Boise, wrote to Miss Amy F. Acton of Boston, August 21, 1904: "All the laws that you mention were urged by women, and without such advocacy I do not believe any of them would have been passed. For the passage of some of them the women are absolutely responsible because it was through their efforts that the members of the legislature were brought to realize that a condition existed that made the passage of such laws necessary. In particular, the Act of 1903 making gambling a misdemeanor; the act of the same year raising the age of consent; the Acts of 1901 providing for a state library commission, and for a tax for libraries; and the Acts of 1903 in regard to the property of married women and a chair of domestic science in the university and Academy of Idaho, were all passed by the efforts of the ladies of the state."

AMEN

To the note of Bro. H. P. Gibbs on "Tobacco." Without condemning the brethren who are already addicted to the use of tobacco, it may be said that the habit is unnecessary, expensive, often selfish, and if scientific testimony be accepted, is injurious to health. Many of the laity would be glad to see the Conference go further and refuse to admit candidates who use tobacco in any form.

The shepherd of souls ought not to be the servant of any habit. Did our Lord ever plead ethnic or dispensations as excuse for self-indulgence? "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me." Rigid self-denial, absolute consecration must be the portion of those who would be Christ-like in heart and life.

If the way of life be strait and narrow, surely the pathway to power in the service of Christ our Lord lies through the deep contrast and self-crucifixion of holiness.

READ THE

Old Testament.

BY

Mrs. N. N. Somerville.

The Old Testament.

Most people limit their Bible reading to the New Testament and Psalms. Ask the average church member, "Why do you not read the Old Testament?" The answer will be, "It is so hard to understand."

It is not natural for people to read with real live interest a book they do not understand.

Other books come to the reader with title, table of contents, index, preface, introduction or some preliminary explanation of the work, its aim and scope. The Bible has no such explanation.

The following brief introduction to the Old Testament has been written with the hope of helping busy women or young people who do not have access to a book on the subject.

The late Dr. W. R. Harper, eminent Bible scholar, said that the greatest difficulty to be overcome in an intelligent study of the Bible is

the sense of unreality clinging about Bible characters and events. Try to get rid of that feeling. Remember that the Bible was written by men (under divine inspiration) for men. It was the outcome of tremendous events and irresistible conviction.

Do not take up your Bible as a mere matter of routine, with the feeling that a chapter read is a duty done, but with the thought that it is the Christian's text book and guide, the source of valuable information which can be found nowhere else.

The literary style differs from that in favor now; the language is old fashioned, no quotation marks are used, a few verses often cover the history of years.

To overcome these peculiarities read with an alert, attentive mind. Stop to take in the full meaning of words and phrases. Make a mental picture of the great events so simply and briefly narrated.

After the sin and fall of the first man the promise was given of ultimate triumph over evil and restoration to divine favor. Gen. 3-14.

One man, Abraham, was chosen for his faith, through whose family those promises were to become effective to all the nations of the earth. Gen. 12-13 and Gen. 18-18. Abraham's descendants were called Hebrews, later Jews.

The Old Testament is the history, marvellously condensed, of God's dealings with that nation. Incidentally, of other nations also.

To get the best general idea of the Old Testament think of it as history; prophetic history. Much that was not written as history has become history.

"God moved in all history and we may learn something of God in every history that has been enacted, but in a unique manner God was in Israel and in its history and in the history of the time of our Lord. There is no history like that of the chosen nation."

A great historical work is one that not only gives facts but the philosophy of them. So the old Testament is history with a moral purpose. Out of this nation the Messiah was to come, therefore it was important to preserve a true record to show how God dealt with them and why.

"As the words of our Lord imply, the whole Old Testament is prophetic not only in its special predictions, but even in its history, from the 'Out of Egypt I have called My Son," to 'A prophet like unto me shall the Lord your God raise up unto you.' Thus the Old Testament pointed beyond itself to the perfectness which it announced and for which it prepared. That perfectness consists in the removal of all the evil which sin has wrought, in the restoration of man to God, and in the fullness of blessings which flows from fellowship between God and man. This is the Kingdom of God. To announce and to prepare for it, was the object of the Old Testament."

The first sacred books of the Hebrews were those of Moses, called the "law." During centuries of national life there were many writings. About the year 250 before Christ the authorities of the Jewish church selected and finally decided upon the books that were thought worthy to have place in their sacred volume.

The Old Testament, therefore, is composed of books written at different times, through a period of more than a thousand years, all the writers keeping in view the mission and destiny of their nation, to whom were committed the oracles of God.

The writing of the Old Testament was begun, as was reasonable, when the Hebrews began to be a nation. Moses, a great constructive statesman, gathered up the threads of history from the creation of man and brought the record down to the time when the Hebrews were ready to enter their promised country, Canaan, now known as Palestine. Through Moses they received their law, civil and religious, and by him

were organized into a degree of national life and unity of purpose. The first five books of the Old Testament cover this record.

Under Joshua and others the Hebrews entered Canaan and to a great extent conquered it. The books Joshua and Judges tell of that conquest.

With progress came pride and worldly ambition; God's people desired to be like the nations around them, not unlike, as God had commanded them to be. They came to Samuel, the prophet, whom God had given them and demanded a king. Thus began the monarchy. The beginning of the monarchy, its rise, divisions into two kingdoms, the progress and end of both, are related in the books of Samuel, Kings and Chronicles.

The first king was Saul, then David, then Solomon. After Solomon's death the division took place place. Ten tribes rebelled against the house of David and formed a kingdom in the north. This was

called "Israel" usually but sometimes called "Ephriam" or "Samaria." This kingdom lasted about 250 years and was then destroyed, nexer to be restored. Their land was settled by a mixed population from whom came the Samaritans of our Lord's Day.

Judah and part of Benjaman, and others, remained faithful to David's house and formed the kingdom of Judah. This kingdom lasted for more than two hundred years after Israel fell. It was then conquered, the people taken into captivity. After more than half a century there was a partial restoration. A remnant returned, rebuilt Jerusalem and restored the temple, but the glory or Judah as an independent nation was forever departed.

The history of the restoration is told in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah. One of the livest things in all literature is the delineation of the character of Nehemiah, soldier, statesman, philanthropist, patriot, moreover a man who believed God.

The book of Ruth derives its interest from the fact that its heroine, Ruth, was the great grandmother of King David.

Esther gives the origin of the Jewish Feast of Purim.

The Psalms were written at different times by different people. They were "the liturgy, the hymnody and in great measure the dogmatics of the Old Testament church." Many of them are full of pathetic fervor.

The book of Job is in the nature of a parable, or a discussion of human suffering, its nature, cause and effect.

The books of Solomon contain many wise sayings of practical value in every day life. Many of them are reflected in the New Testament.

Of supreme interest in the history of the Hebrews are the prophets, the men who spoke for God. Their mission was a double one. To their own times they had a very direct message of repentance and obedience.

To all men and all time they had a message of spiritual truth, a gradual unfolding of the divine ideal which was to reach its culmination in Jesus, the Christ, the Son of God.

Messianic prophecy is now understood in the light of its fulfillment. The message of the prophets to their own contemporaries cannot be understood without the knowledge of prevailing conditions given in the historical books of the Old Testament, Kings, Chronicles. Ezra and Nehemiah.

Take for example, the prophet Jeremiah. The very name has become the synonym for a chronic grumbler. It has passed into literature. A Jeremiah is an abusive, untimely piece of writing. This is unjust to the great prophet. His was God's last message to a people rushing to destruction. They said, just as people do now, "Why all this preaching? We are good people, well dressed, well fed, at-

tending to business and enjoying life; let us alone." So came the end, seige, battle, famine, captivity.

Jeremiah's lament was the sensible and only possible thing to one who saw clearly as God saw.

These facts are told in the last chapters of Kings and Chronicles, corroborating Jeremiah's own writing, Zechariah's message, "not by might nor by power but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts," has a new meaning when it is known that it was given to encourage the exiles who had returned to Jerusalem. Their might and power were gone, truly must they depend upon the mighty Spirit of God. Ezra 6-14.

Could anything be more interesting, more dramatic, than the story of the deliverance of Jerusalem as given in II Kings 18-19, II Chronicles 32, and Isaiah 36-36. Judah's brillian king, Hezekiah, Sennacherib's insolent deputy, Rabshakeh, and the prophet Isaiah with his mighty word; "Thus saith the Lord, God of Israel."

Some of the greatest prophets, as Elijah and Elisha, left no writings, their works being recorded in Kings and Chronicles.

Amos and Hosea were the first prophets who wrote. Their mission includes a message to Gentiles but was mainly to the northern kingdom, Israel.

Isaiah came in the later years of Amos and Hosea. His work was in the kingdom of Judah.

Micah's work was about the same time. He foresaw the destruction of both kingdoms. In Micah 5-2 occurs the prophecy quoted in Matthew 2-5, 6. "But thou Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Jadah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler of Israel, whose goings forth have been from everlasting."

Zephaniah was contemporary with the earlier years of Jeremiah. His prophecy was of destruction to Judah, to Assyria, to Nineveh, to tne Philistines, to the Ethiopians. "Why

does Zephania never talk of the love of God, of the Divine Patience, of the grace that has spared and will spare wicked hearts if only it can touch them to penitence? Zephaniah stands too near judgment and the last things. Perhaps an austere gospel was required by the fashionable temper of the day.".

Nahum is the "Oracle of Nineveh"

Habakkuk asks questions concerning God's Providence and receives answers. His work is placed, like Nahum and Zephaniah, after the fall of the northern kingdom and when Judah too was nearing its end in the latter part of the aeventh century before Christ. Jerusalem fell 586 B. C. The restoration was begun about 540 B. C.—

Haggai, like Zechariah, was a prophet of the restoration. His special mission was to urge the rebuilding of the temple. "Be strong, O Zerubbabel, be strong O Joshua, be strong all ye people for I am with you saith the Lord of Hosts."

Malachi's work was some genera-

tions later. The people were careless, forgetting God's laws. Malachi calls them back. He especially emphasizes the law of the title, "Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In titles and offerings."

Obadiah is the shortest book in the Old Testament. It is a prophecy against Edom.

Janah was an unwilling messenger to the Gentile City, Nineveh.

Daniel was not a prrphet by profession. He was a Hebrew exile from Judah who became eminent as a statesman in the court of Nebuchadnezzar. "He does not tell us, as other prophets do, of his Divine call, but in the midst of his duties as an officer of the state, utters the truth which God has enabled him to see, for the benefit of his distressed countrymen."

The prophet Ezekiel was an exile in Chebar near Babylon. "During the early part of his ministry Jeremiah was nis co-laborer, as was Daniel during the latter part."

Joel's prophecy is a cry of alarm. "Blow ye the trumpet in Zion and sound an alarm in my holy mountain; let all the inhabitants of the land tremble, for the day of the Lord cometh. for it is nigh at hand." Yet he too speaks of the restoration and the time when the Spirit shall be poured out upon all flesh. Joel 2-28, 29.

But far above them all stands Isaiah upon the hights of clear prophetic vision.

Amidst the sin hardened multitude to whom the prophet spoke some there were whose hearts burned within them, as does the Christians now, when they heard, "Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows—he was wounded for our transgressions; he was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and with his stripes we are headed.

How exultant they must have been when Isaiah said, "For unto us a child is born, unto us us a son is given and the government shall

be upon his shoulder, and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth, even forever. The zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this" Gone are human ambition, passion, and pride, but the prophet's words are everlasting.

The Old Testament is the book of a nation; lessons of citizenship are to be learned from it. In Isaiah's time religion and politics could not be kept apart—neither can they now Many religious questions are questions of law, therefore political. The observance of the Sabbath, the Bible in public schools, the liquor traffic, and others.

"What sort of public recognition and acknowledgment did God require of a nation that professed to be his people?" The answer is found in the Old Testament.

"What does he require now?" The question is as important now as it eves was.

Should a Christian nation tolerate idolatry and permit heathen temples to be erected?

The Old Testament supplies the foundation for faith in Christ.

St. Paul said, "The law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ that we might be justified by faith." Gal. 3-24.

Again to Timothy, "From a child thou has known the holy scriptures which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

The New Testament was not in use as "scripture" when St. Paul wrote that, he referred to the Old Testament.

The Lord himself said, "For had ye believed Moses ye would have believed me, for he wrote of me, but if ye believe not his writings how shall ye believe my words?" St. John 5-46, 47.

The Old Testament, as the New, teaches only one kind of religion, the religion of repentance and obedience through faith in Father, Son and Holy Ohost.

"A broken and a contrite heart O God, thou wilt not despise. Ps. 51-17.

"Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." St. John 6-37.

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is, like unto it. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Matt. 22-37, 40.

Quotations from "Prophecy and History in Relation to the Messiah," A Edershim; "Twelve Prophets," Geo. A. Smith; "Outlines of Introduction to the Old Testament," Beardsell. W. R. Harper.

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THE DEACONESS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

BY MRS. BULLEN H. SUMMERFIELD.

In Europe.

A providential work does not come into being full-grown. At first only a thought in the heart of some child of God, then earnest desire deepening into prayer, and the work begins. Development, progress, success in proportion to the fidelity of those from whom the work was committed. The history of modern deaconess work attests its providential origin.

About the year 1824 Rev. Theodore Fliedner, the young pastor of the Lutheran Church at Kaiserswerth, Germany, visited England seeking aid for his charge. Through the influence of Elizabeth Fry he became interested in work among prisoners. Returning to his own land he began a similar work, and in 1833 established, in a very small way, a refuge for discharged female convicts. His wife gave her sympathy and all possible assistance, but he soon felt the need of trained Christian women to care for those who sought refuge with him. The next thought was that there must be training schools where Christian women could be prepared for such work. Fliedner could not dismiss from his mind thoughts of this great need, and the result was that in May, 1836, a few friends united with him in founding the Rhenish Westphalian Deaconess Society for the promotion of deaconess work. In October of the same year the first hospital and training school was opened at Kaiserswerth.

Like all who are divinely chosen for great achievement, Fliedner was small in his own eyes. Feeling deeply the need, he expected greater men than himself to do the work. But where God had laid the burden upon the heart there also were the ready mind and the capable hands. Lacking worldly advantages, he had the heart enthusiasm without which no great work can be accomplished. He became the Secretary of the new society, and director of its affairs, and is now honored as the restorer of deaconess work to the Christian Church of the nineteenth century; for all that has been done is attributed directly or indirectly to the Kaiserswerth example and influence.

Beginning with little worldly influence and no assets, the Kaiserswerth system now includes schools, reformatories, orphanages, insane asylums, servant girls' training-schools—in brief, every sort of institution that could afford practical experience to the deaconess. The annual income is about one million dollars, which is derived from fees for the services of the deaconesses, from a publishing house, and from voluntary contributions. There is little permanent endowment.

The Mother House is at Kaiserswerth, with affiliated houses in England, Germany, Italy, Syria, Asia Minor, Northern Africa, and America. In 1851 work was opened in Jerusalem by Fliedner and four deaconesses. There are now many stations in the surrounding country. The Kaiserswerth deaconesses receive no pay, but are supported from the Mother House, and are cared for in sickness or old age. Their earnings go to the Rhenish Westphalian Society, which directs the work. They are not allowed to receive gifts. No vows are taken. After completing their training they pledge themselves for a service of five years, the agreement to be renewed at the end of that term. Should a deaconess wish to leave for good reasons, she is expected to give three months' notice.

The Kaiserswerth system has no organic connection with any Church. A simple ceremony is used in the consecration of the deaconesses.

Statistics of 1883 give the number of deaconesses as 7,129. If the work has progressed since that time as it had done before, the number should now be not less than fifteen thousand.

In addition to the institutions affiliated with Kaiserswerth there are many in Germany, France, Scotland, and England which owe their origin to Kaiserswerth influence.

The only deaconess institution in Europe having the formal authority of an ecclesiastical body behind it, is the Deaconess Institution and Training School at Edinburgh, which is under the official care of the National Church of Scotland, the General Assembly of 1887 having provided for the work. The Church of Scotland justly claims its action to be the "first attempt since the Reformation to make the organization of woman's work a branch of the general organization of the Church under the control of her several judicatories." One might well ask: What glory is here for any Church since the work had long since evinced its divine authority? The Church followed where it might have led.

Deaconess work in the Church of England has the personal indorsement of many of its dignitaries, but has not been officially recognized. In that Church, as well as in the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, the tendency is toward Romanistic sisterhoods rather than the more practical deaconess order. The Sisters of the People of the London West Central Mission, under Rev. and Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes, bear no resemblance to the sisters of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches.

In America.

Deaconess work in America began in 1849, when Fliedner and four deaconesses came to Pittsburg, Pa., in response to appeals from Rev. W. A. Passavant.

Our press work, under Mrs. Lily B. Thompson, continues to increase in importance. Some of the best papers in the state have weekly columns; many others are occasionally open for any material Mrs. Thompson sends. The American spirit of fair play has no better exponents than these Mississippi editors. We want everybody to have a fair chance.

I am fully convinced that the people of Mississippi really want to give the women everything which they believe to be for their good, and for the good of the state. It remains for us to convince them that the enfranchisement of women is for good. The best way to do that, in my opinion, is for all our workers to take an active, intelligent, helpful interest in all affairs of the state. Many prominent men of the state concede the justice of woman suffrage as a principle, but are afraid of it as a matter of expediency. I feel confident that the sense of justice of these men will, before a great while, rise above all other considerations, and it is at least a matter for congratulation that [illegible] which we contend [illegible] a just one.

Mrs. Nellie Nu[illegible]
President Missi[illegible]

At a committee meeting to prepare for the observance of Peace Day by the Equal Suffrage Association a report of the active part taken by the association at the recent textile convention was heard, after which it was decided that the Equal Suffrage Association would endorse and pledge itself to support in every way the Working Men's Club League in its campaign for compulsory education, and also indorse the movement for compulsory birth registration.

The president, Mrs. J. D. Allen, gave an interesting report of the convention to Mississippi as follows:

"The Mississippi State Suffrage convention at Greenville met in the Elks' Hall for its annual meeting, April 28, with Mrs. Somerville, the state president, in the chair. The interest in the suffrage cause was marked by the helpful efforts of the citizens to make the convention a success.

Mrs. Lily Thompson's report on press work was of especial interest. Her exhibit of clippings from the Mississippi press extended the length of one end of the large hall and fully three feet in width, proving that much space had been devoted by the press to suffrage work the past year.

Mrs. Fulgen's report on institutional work deserves mention also. Her efforts, with the help of the state president and others, will, we believe, result in the placing of women upon the boards of trustees of all public institutions and as assistants in the insane asylums.

"They are also endeavoring to have women physicians in attendance at insane asylums.

"Dr. Anna Shaw spoke at the opera house on Thursday night and held the audience spellbound for an hour and thirty minutes. To give an idea of the power of persuasion in that address, many prominent men were convinced of the justice in our plea, and on Friday morning Senator John L. Hebron in an earnest and enthusiastic address before the convention declared Dr. Shaw to be the most eloquent speaker he had ever listened to, and that her ideas of justice would fit her for the most successful president of these United States that could be found.

"Pupils of the Greenville High School and Delta Preparatory College attended Friday morning's session in a body.

"The Mississippi delegation elected Mrs. Somerville president for the coming year, and we predict a successful year under her able leadership in the work. The reception at the Cowan Hotel was a brilliant affair and this ended the two days' meeting with a social affair of wit and flowers and beautifully gowned women. The homes opened to the guests were typical of Southern hospitality.

"An automobile ride in the evening for the guests gave the visitors a glimpse of the delta town. We are so closely associated with Mississippi that Tennessee must rejoice with them in the growth of their work for equal suffrage."

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Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Greenville, and Mrs. H. M. Ellis, of Brookhaven, have been appointed members of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Methodist Orphanage. They are the first women to serve in this capacity. Both are also members of the Methodist Hospital Board. Mrs. Somerville is President of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

OFFICERS

C. L. SIVELY, President
I. C. R. R., MEMPHIS.
G. L. RAY Treasurer
GREENWOOD.
ROB'T N. SOMERVILLE,
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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

x

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

x

1908

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

x

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

x

1909

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

1908

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

1909

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Pres., Anna H. Shaw, Swarthmore, Pa.

First Vice-Pres., Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.

Second Vice-Pres., Florence Kelly, 105 East 22nd. St., New York.

Cor. Sec., Kate M. Gordon, 1800 Prytania St., New Orleans.

Rec. Sec., Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Park St., Boston.

Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio.

Official organ—Progress—25cts. a year. Address, National Headquarters, W. S. A., Warren, Ohio.

INTRODUCTORY.

The work of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association during the past year was conducted by the president, Miss Belle Kearney, without a full set of officers. Her most efficient helper was the superintendent of press work, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson.

Much valuable information was gathered and friends were found in all parts of the state.

Contributions and payments of membership fees were received from the following places: Clarksdale, Greenville, Yazoo City, Fayette, Jackson, Columbus, Crystal Springs, Biloxi, Mount Helena.

Places reporting members but not having contributed are as follows: Vicksburg, Meridian, Iuka, Sardis, Corinth, Durant, Oxford, Minter City, Vaiden, Indianola, Lyon, Laurel, Columbia, McComb, West Point, Canton, Hernando, Starkville, Coahoma, Kilmichael, Duck Hill, Bay St. Louis.

This list indicates plainly the possibilities within easy reach if our friends will become active helpers.

A good beginning has been made and we invite the active assistance of all who believe in the enfranchisement of women.

We ask that our friends send the member-

OFFICERS.

President, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, 205 Davis St., Greenville, Miss.

Vice-President at Large, Miss Madge L. Montgomery, Starkville, Miss.

First Vice-President, Mrs. Jimmie Andrews Lipscomb, Flora, Miss.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Lee, 208 Hunt Ave., Greenville, Miss.

Recording Secretary, Miss Mattie Kirkpatrick, State St., Jackson, Miss.

Treasurer, Mrs. Avery Harrell Thompson, 452 W. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.

Superintendent Press Work, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson, 803 Fortification St., Jackson, Miss.

Member National Executive Committee, Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Okolona, Miss.

THINGS OUR FRIENDS ARE REQUESTED TO DO.

Send to State President names of persons who are favorable or open to conviction.

Write to Corresponding Secretary for copies of petition and enrollment cards.

Whenever you see a comment in a Mississippi paper, cut it out and send to Superintendent of Press Work.

Annual membership fee is One Dollar. Send that amount or more, to State Treasurer.

Remember the next annual meeting in Greenville, April 1910.

Talk about it and come to it.

Every possible effort will be made to secure the attendance of the National President, Dr. Anna Shaw, and the National Corresponding Secretary, Miss Kate Gordon.

ship fee, one dollar to the state treasurer, Mrs. S. S. Wilkinson, Hamilton St., Jackson.

Those who the willing to help actively are requested to send their names to the state president or corresponding secretary.

We are in this work because we believe it to be for the uplifting of humanity and we ask for woman suffrage that respectful consideration to which all public questions are entitled.

MRS. PAULINE ALSTON CLARK
MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING MISSISSIPPI WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Fourth Annual Meeting Mississippi W. S. A. was held in Jackson, March 25 and 26, 1908, at the Governor's mansion. The President, Miss Belle Kearney presided. Mrs. Pauline Alston Clark was appointed secretary pro. tem.

Reports were given from state officers, Superintendents of departments and local clubs.

A notable feature of the meeting was the president's address, which included the history of the movement for woman suffrage in Mississippi beginning with the lecture tour in 1888 of Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, mother of Gen. Lew Wallace, who spoke for woman suffrage in twenty leading towns of the state.

A pleasant incident was the presentation by the president to the Association of a gavel decorated with the suffrage colors, made from a bullet pierced oak which stood on the battle field of Gettysburg.

Among the greetings and messages from the absent members of the Association, was one from the venerable father of the president. Motion was made that a message of sympathy and thanks be sent in reply.

The corresponding secretary was instructed to express the thanks of the Association to

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

After the meeting last year in Jackson, a visit was made to our President in Greenville, and it was decided to make an effort to get in touch with persons whose name had been at any time on any list of suffragists in Mississippi.

The combined correspondence of President, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, shows a record of 720 letters written; 500 copies of the State Report were printed and distributed; several hundred leaflets have been distributed. Communication has been established with the following places: Jackson, Greenville, Flora, Crystal Springs, Canton, Mount Helena, Willows, Clarksdale, Biloxi, Columbus, Booneville, Vicksburg, Natchez, Yazoo City, Martin, Durant, Kosciusko, Corinth, Shaw, Macon, Grenada, Ellisville, Pickens, Clinton, Holly Ridge, Okolona and Lyon.

The following reports of local clubs have been received:

Jackson—Members 30, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson, President. One parlor meeting was held. Several copies of Progress were distributed, and a large number of leaflets. Active press work done.

Clarksdale—Mrs. John Clark, President; Mrs. J. W. Cutrer, Cor. Secretary. One public meeting, some press work; several generous contributions made and others promised.

Greenville—Mrs. M. C. Campbell, President; Mrs. J. T. Worthington, Cor. Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Wynn, Treasurer. Regular meetings held semi-monthly. Has adopted the name, "Civic Improvement Club," and will take up active work for the betterment of the community. Members 15.

Flora—Mrs. W. W. Anderson, President; Mrs. E. B. Childress, Cor. Secretary; Mrs. C. B. Greaves, Recording Secretary; Mrs. W. B. Jones, Treasurer. Enrolled members 22; active members 9. Miss Belle Kearney circulated the national petition at Flora and Balfour and secured 66 signatures.

Corinth—13 signatures on petition.

Columbus—Enrolled members 4; signers of petition 9.

Crystal Springs reports no organization, but some press work done and contributions made to state work.

Many places have no organized clubs, but send contributions and assist otherwise when asked to do so.

Before the opening of Congress letters were written to the President of the United

various persons who had rendered assistance during the year.

The report of executive committee was heard.

Resolutions and plan of work were adopted.

Miss Kearney stated her desire to be released from official position.

Officers were elected as follows:

President, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, Greenville; Vice-President at large, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson, Jackson; First Vice-President, Mrs. Fannie Clark, Okolona; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, Jackson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Pauline Alston Clark, Clarksdale; Recording Secretary, Dr. Delia Randall, Canton; Treasurer, Mrs. S. S. Wilkinson, Hamilton St., Jackson.

Superintendents were appointed as follows:

Press Work, Mrs. Lily W. Thompson, Jackson; Legislative, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, Greenville; Enrollment, Mrs. S. S. Wilkinson, Jackson; Industrial and Educational Problems affecting women and children, Miss May Russel, Willows; Bible, Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Okolona.

The meeting was most pleasant and profitable, all felt encouraged for the future.

PAULINE ALSTON CLARK, Sec.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PRESS WORK—MRS. LILY WILKINSON THOMPSON.

The first week in January, 1907, an attack on Woman Suffrage appeared in the Birmingham News and was copied in the Clarion Ledger of Jackson; to this your Superintendent of Press Work made a lengthy reply, which may be said to have been the initiative of the work for the year. In February letters were sent to the two hundred editors of the state, asking for space for Suffrage items. Many courteous replies were received. I have sent out to papers and distributed among individuals about 1800 pages of Suffrage notes; hundreds of leaflets and a large number of copies of the "Woman's Journal," "Progress" and other marked papers containing Suffrage news. These were sent out weekly, sometimes every week, sometimes every other week.

Immediately after the Primary last summer, I published an article entitled "Does the Mississippi Woman Deserve Citizenship?" Using the interest which the women of the state manifested in the campaign as an object lesson. Besides being published in several Mississippi papers, this was copied in the New Orleans Times Democrat, Memphis Com-

States, asking him to recommend suffrage for women in his annual message; and one to the Department of Agriculture, commending its work for pure food.

North Mississippi is so closely connected with Memphis and south Mississippi with New Orleans that it would seem advisable to establish closer relations with suffrage workers in those cities. I have had some correspondence with Mrs. Allen of Memphis, President of Tennessee W. S. A. and feel sure that she will co-operate with us.

We set up no claim that our work is very strong, or very popular, but it is growing and the cause is just. Let us take for our motto, this saying of our National President, Anna Shaw, "Real success is the ability to continue to seek that which is right."

PAULINE ALSTON CLARK,
Cor. Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Miss May Russell, Willows	$ 1.00
Mrs. Smiley, Flora	.25
Mrs. Augusta Cox, Columbus	5.00
Mrs. Helen S. J. Harris, Mont Helena	5.00
Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Chambers, Ellisville	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, Martin	2.00
Mrs. Mary B. Curlee, Corinth	1.00
Mr. L. E. Davis, Natchez	1.00
Mrs. Dell K. Mohlenhoff, Shaw	1.00
Major R. W. Millsaps, Jackson	10.00
Mrs. A. R. Bynum, Booneville	1.00
Miss M. L. Montgomery, Starkville	1.00
Mrs. Lucy Rowe, Iuka	1.00
Dr. Della B. Randel, Canton	1.00
Col. Clay Sharkey, Jackson	1.00
Jackson, By Mrs. L. W. Thompson	4.50
Mrs. L. W. Thompson, Jackson	15.35
Flora, by Mrs. E. B. Childress	2.25
Clarksdale, by Mrs. Walter Clark	3.25
Vicksburg, by Mrs. T. M. Searles	.50
Greenville, by Mrs. J. M. Lee	5.00
Greenville, special	37.25
Receipts	$100.35
Balance from last year	8.22
Total receipts	$108.57

Expended.

National Treasurer	$ 4.70
Printing for annual meeting	3.92
Printing 500 annual reports	10.50
Press Department	19.75
Expenses State Treasurer	1.00

mercial Appeal and Woman's Journal, Boston.

In addition to the notes furnished to us by the National Press Department which had been sent out to the Mississsippi papers, nine articles have been furnished with Mississsippi signatures. This phase of the work counts for much. An ounce of Mississsippi is worth a pound of Massachusetts.

I wish to say, however, that I do not believe any organization can have its literary department more perfectly equipped than is the National American Woman's Association. The history of the movement past and present; figures, facts, results, testimony, reasons why, objections answered. Every phase of the subject is covered, not in ponderous volumes or lengthy leaflets, but condensed in consise and simple form, so the "he who runs may read."

My plea is, that every woman who is interested in the progress of this movement shall send to **Mrs. Harriet T. Upton, Headquarters National American Woman's Association, at Warren, Ohio;** and secure samples of Suffrage leaflets. From these may supply herself at a few cents per hundred, with such as she may choose. These leaflets should be kept circulating among both friends and foes. Among the former as a means of inspiration, among the latter as a means of information. Every woman who belongs to this Associa-

tion, or who believes in the equality of men and women before the law, should subscribe to the Woman's Journal, No. 3, Park St., Boston, Mass. It has the best outlook in the world for women. What they are doing in the home, in the church, in the school, club or state; in the realms of art, literature or science, and above all, it deals expressly with their rights to the ballot and notes the progress of Woman Suffrage in all parts of the world. I do not believe any man or woman can read the Woman's Journal for a year or less time and remain unconverted to the belief in the enfranchisement of women. This paper will be sent on trial for three months for twenty-five cents. A good way to help the cause is to have this paper sent to skeptics.

Progress, the official organ of the National American Woman's Association, edited at Warren, Ohio, is a weekly, price 25 cents a year. This and the Journal are both invaluable to suffragists. A book which I keep circulating is "The Subjection of Woman" by John Stuart Mill. I urge every woman suffragist to secure a copy of this book and read it, study it and then pass it on. John Stuart Mill is said to be the kingliest thinker of his times. No one of whom I have heard has attempted to answer his arguments for the complete freedom of women.

Another plan by which you may greatly

Expenses President and Corresponding Secretary.....	43.25	
Total.....	$ 83.12	
Total receipts.....		$108.57
Total expended.....		$ 83.12
Balance.....		$ 25.45

The fiscal year ends March 31, amounts received after that time could not be included in the above report.

MRS. SARAH SUMMERS WILKINSON,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF PRESS WORK

Twenty Mississippi newspapers accept contributions concerning Woman Suffrage.

Three of these are opposed to woman suffrage; seven are openly in favor, and the rest are either neutral or non-committal.

I have endeavored to appoint local superintendents in various places, and after a limited canvass of our friends, I have succeeded in placing the following: Miss Ida Ward, Greenville; Mrs. Pauline Alston Clark, Clarksdale; Mrs. Ella O. Biggs, Crystal Springs. This is an important innovation, and should be worked up next year.

Some of these papers print the notes in a

column, either over my signature, or that of one of my local assistants. Some condense the notes into a column, but omit the signature; while others scatter the material throughh the paper in the form of general news, which to me is usually the most preferable way to use it.

Any newspaper in the state, so far as I am able to tell, will publish articles on woman suffrage signed by Mississippians; and the utmost courtesy has been shown me in sending out original matter; even from the papers which are most opposed to the cause.

I have sent out about six hundred pages of notes; about two hundred copies of Progress, the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Asociation; about a hundred leaflets and about a hundred booklets. I have published a number of articles written by Mississippians, and have some others ready for publication. I have had printed two hundred copies of an article on Woman Suffrage, written by Rev. Walter Featherstone, a distinguished minister and author of the Methodist church.

Original articles are of immense value. Mississippi people are interested in what Mississippi men and women think on the suffrage question, rather than what is being

help your Superintendent of Press Work and accelerate the cause of Woman Suffrage; when you find in any peridoical an attack on Woman Suffrage, sit down, and as our colored friends say, "take your pen in hand" and answer it. You will find this easy to do; for "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just." All the truth, the right, the justice are on your side. You will have only prejudice, sophistry and unenlightenment to deal with. Send marked copies of the papers contained articles pro et con to the Superintendent of Press Work. If you cannot answer an attack, send it post haste to your Superintendent, that she may do so or have it done.

One of the hardest lessons of life for me to learn, is, to be satisfied with doing, not what I want to do, but what I can do. I wish I might have been able to push this work further, but am thankful for even a small accomplishment. From the National Press Department comes the news that the effect of the Mississippi press work is discernable.

To those of my co-laborers who have helped me in this work and to the newspapers who have shown me courtesy and kindness, I am deeply grateful.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson, Treasuerer.

Receipts and dues from clubs:

Jackson	$ 6.75
Clarksdale	2.25
Flora	2.25
Greenville	1.25
Crystal Springs	1.50
Yazoo City	2.50
Biloxi	1.50
State Members	5.00
	$ 23.00
Contributions	$179.50
Total	$202.50

Disbursements.

Superintendent of Press Work, for expenses	$ 25.00
Expenses, President	169.28
	$194.28
	$ 8.22

RESOLUTIONS.

The Mississippi W. S. A. affirms its allegiance to the declaration of American independence, and insists that its principles shall be applied to women who are citizens of the United States.

We rejoice that full suffrage has been organized to four states in the west, in Finland, New Zealand and Australia; that municipal suffrage has been given to the women of Kan-

done elsewhere to advance the cause; and the ballot for Mississippi women will have to be won by Mississippians.

It has been the policy of this department to allow no adverse newspapers comment, which has come within its notice, to remain unanswered. Whenever an article criticising woman suffrage or its advocates has appeared, it has been either privately or publicly answered. In this, I speak for the Superntendent of Press work, the help of all our friends. Of course, it is impossible for one person to read all the papers, or know what is in them, therefore, if any of you, at any time, find unfavorable comment, or incorrect statement concerning woman suffrage or its advocates, please clip the contents and send them to your Superintendent. Or, answer the attack yourself, mark a copy of the paper and send to the department. We do not invite controversy, but we are not afraid of it. We "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in," it should be our policy to bear ourselves so that our opposers may beware of us. If anyone comes out in the press against woman suffrage, the opportunity is open to us to come out in the press for woman suffrage; and if we fail to do so, we are losing an effective way of bringing truth before the pub-

lic.

I call your attention to the changing attitude of the Press. Two years ago, a few of the Mississippi newspapers made merry over the "re-organization of the Mississippi W. S. A." and to my circular letters of inquiry concerning their attitude and request for space, a very few sent marked copies of their papers, containing flippant comments for reply.

Some wondered that women would want a little thing like the ballot: Didn't they have everything they wanted now. Didn't men love them and pet them to their heart's content, and couldn't they coax all they wanted out of men anyway. Others wanted to know what would become of the homes if women voted; and some thought women didn't know enough to vote. All this comment was answered either personally or by private letters, or through the Press. For a year I have not heard of any opposition, much less ridicule, with the exception of a small notice of this meeting, which I did not see, but heard of.

Of course, we cannot claim for Mississippi all the credit for an advance in sentiment along this line, because, all over the world the movement is advancing, and no one studying the signs of the times, beholding the ap-

sas, Great Britain and Canada; that school suffrage has been granted to twenty-two states; that great advancement has been made in the legal, political, professional, industrial, and educational rights of women around the world; that many of the leading periodicals of the day have recently given their support to the cause of equal rights, and that leading men everywhere recognize it as a vital question.

That we express our appreciation of the efforts made by Mr. Cavett, of Noxubee, during the recent session of the Mississippi Legislature to make women eligible to the office of county superintendents of education; also of the effort of Mr. Rowan, of Copiah, to secure for women equal pay with men for the same work.

That we deplore the fact that the age of consent for girls was not raised to 18 years, as is the case in each state in which women have been enfranchised.

That our grateful thanks be extended to the newspapers which have so courteously and kindly accepted contributions from the superintendent of press work during the last year, and to Governor and Mrs. Noel for the privilege of holding this meeting at the executive mansion.

proach nearer and nearer of the great wave of righteousness, which is sweeping the globe, can fail to be quickened in conscience as to its justica. But, it would be discouraging if nothing could be traced directly to our own efforts, and so we are glad to tell that some of our editors who were at first opposed, or thought the movement visionary, began to study the question. They wrote to the department for information along certain lines, admitting in a frank and manly manner that they were interested, and finally that they were converted.

In this world we cannot measure the influence which goes out from a lifetime of loyalty to convictions, but I do thank God, that sometimes He lets us see results. And it is these glimpses of victory, which in times of weariness and depression, give us nerve and courage to do, not that which is always the easiest to do, but that which we know to be right.

I call your attention to the fact, that among the papers who favor woman suffrage, are those who refuse to publish liquor advertisements; a fact which speaks for the high moral tone of these papers.

Among the periodicals which are now giving favorable mention to woman suffrage are

the following: Harper's Weekly, North American Revew, New Broadway Magazne, Appleton's Delineator, Scrap Book, Review of Reviews, Fortnightly Review, Lippincott's Atlantic Monthly, Human Life, Saturday Evening Post, Christian Herald.

I wish to say, that owing to circumstances which need not be mentioned, I have made no recent effort to secure new names on the list of papers which accept material from this department. This will be the first duty of your Superintendent for next year. Because other duties at times absorb me and those who are associated with me as local Superintendent, this work cannot always be done regularly; but I in time of uncertainty, it is gratifying to know that the press dispatches carry the work on for us. No paper can print the news, without printing woman suffrage news from all over the world. I feel that special thanks are due some of our papers, notably the Jackson Daily News and Yazoo Sentinel, and many others, for publishing of their own accord articles favoring woman suffrage from popular writers of the day.

Altogether, while the accomplishments of this department have fallen far short of what was planned and hoped for, still we have reason to be grateful for what has been done.

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We owe a profound debt to the National Association for its liberal co-operation in furnishing much literature; and to the papers for their courtesy and kindness, and especially for the liberal spirit of those whose views are not in accordance with ours. We are not in accordance with ours. We are thankful that what has been is but a faint forecast of what can be done.

May God take the effort, small and imperfect as it is and sanctify it to the advancement of the cause of truth and justice.

LILY WILKINSON THOMPSON.

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual meeting of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, was called to order at 10 a. m., April 8, 1909, in the ladies' parlor of the Capitol, Jackson. Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville presiding; Dr. Delia B. Randel, secretary; Rev. Geo. Whitfield conducted devotional service, giving a most helpful talk on woman's work. The President reviewed the year's work, and outlined the plans for the future. In the absence of the Corresponding Sertary, her report was read by Mrs. Ella O. Bigga. Treasurer's report was read by Mrs. Lily W. Thompson. Committees on resolutions and by-laws were appointed. Mrs. Lipscomb was appointed treasurer, pro. tem. Meeting adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting was called to order by the President. Mrs. Kells led the devotional service.

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The Secretary being compelled to leave, Mrs. Emma Siebe was appointed Secretary. Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Misses Kate and Jean Gordon of New Orleans, and Miss Belle Kearney were introduced, and addressed the meeting. Report of Press work was given by Mrs. Lily Thompson. Letters and telegrams of greeting from many friends were read.

Changes in committees were made as follows: Resolutions, Misses Belle Kearney and Jean Gordon. By-laws, Mrs. Kells and Mrs. Biggs. Finance, Mrs. Lily W. Thompson and Mrs. Lipscomb. Meeting adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8 p. m. a public meeting was held in the senate chamber. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Carpenter, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Jackson. Miss Jean Gordon, factory inspector of Orleans Parish, and the leader in child labor reform in Louisiana, made a touching plea for greater interest in that subject. Mrs. L. W. Thompson read her report of state Press work.

The chief feature of the evening was an eloquent address by Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans, Corresponding Secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Gordon described the work of the Era Club of New Orleans; a suffrage club of seven hundred members; and gave an unanswerable argument for Woman Suffrage.

MORNING SESSION, APRIL 9.

Meeting called to order by President. Devotional service conducted by Rev. Geo. Whitfield. Minutes of previous session read and approved.

Officers and Superintendents were elected. An invitation for the next annual meeting was sent by the Greenville Club through its Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. T. Worthington. The invitation was accepted. Committee on by-laws reported a constitution for local clubs, which was adopted.

Changes in State Constitution were reported and adopted as follows:

Annual dues to be one dollar. Annual meeting to be held any time during the month of April. State Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer to send out blanks for quarterly reports to local officers.

Report of resolution committee read and adopted. Report of finance committee read and adopted.

State Superintendent of Press was made a member of the Executive Committee. Pres-

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ident called a meeting of the executive committee for 3 p. m.

Minutes were read and approved. Meeting was closed with prayer by the President, and the Aaronic benediction reepated in concert.

MRS. EMMA SIEBE,
Secretary, Pro. Tem.

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
President.

Resolutions of thanks were adopted as follows:

To Hon. J. W. Power, for courtesies of the Capitol.

To The Daily News and Clarion-Ledger for full reports of the meeting.

To Rev. Geo. Whitfield for his presence and encouraging talk.

To the retiring Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Pauline Clark, and Mrs. Sarah S. Wilkinson.

To Rev. H. W. Featherston for writing an article for our press department.

A special and very heartfelt vote of thanks was given the Misses Gordon for their presence and invaluable assistance.

(Copies may be obtained on application to corresponding secretary.)

RESOLUTIONS.

The Woman Suffrage Association of Mississippi re-affirm its allegiance to the Declaration of American Independence; and insists that its principles be applied to women who are citizens of the United States.

We rejoice that full suffrage has been secured in Finland, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, and the Isle of Man: that municipal suffrage has been given to women of Canada, Great Britain, Natal and Sweden; that unlimited franchise privileges have been bestowed upon the women of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho; municipal suffrage to the women of Kansas; and that the legislatures of South Dakota, Michigan and Washington have voted to submit the question of woman suffrage to the votes of those commonwealths.

We hold unswervingly to our ideal of securing an amendment to the Constitution of Mississippi, enfranchising women exactly upon the same basis as men.

We endorse the resolutions adopted at the Conference just held in New Orleans to consider uniform Child Labor Legislation for the southern states; and hope that men and women of Mississippi will unite to protect the child life of the state from the greed of a

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money mad commercialism, by crystallizing into law at the next session of the Legislature the resolutions of that conference.

We favor Optional Compulsory Education, believing that no state can rise higher than the educational status of its people.

We express our gratitude to the Legislature of 1908 for the advance along humanitarian lines in reducing the hourse of working women and children in mines, factories and mills. We regret the fact that the age limit was not raised to fourteen years for children, and provision made for genuine factory inspection, by providing for officials whose duty it would be to see that the law is enforced; as we know under present conditions it is openly violated.

We believe the public welfare demands that women should have a place upon the boards of trustees of all public institutions, educational and benevolent; and that the time has come for brnging ths subject before the people of Mississippi.

We further believe that a woman physician should be employed as one of the assistants in each of the insane asylums of this state.

We call the attention of our fellow citizens of Mississippi to the fact that the fixing

of the age of consent at twelve years ments that a girl of that age has a legal right to lead an immoral life. We declare our unalterable opposition to this law, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to have the age of consent put at eighteen years.

BELLE KEARNEY,
JEAN M. GORDON.

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Every Suffragist Should Subscribe for

"Progress"

A Monthly Bulletin Edited by National Treasurer,

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton,

Warren, Ohio.

Price 25 Cts. a Year.

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association,

SKINNER'S HALL,

MARCH 29-30, 1898.

CONDENSED PROGRAM.

Tuesday. March 29th, 11 a. m., Executive Committee Meeting.
12 m. Convention called to order—Reports of State Officers;
Adjourn 1:30.
Afternoon 3:30 to 5. Reports Concluded.
4 p. m. Report of National Convention by Miss Belle Kearney.
Evening, 8 p. m., Devotions, Rev. R. H. B. Gladney of Gunnison,
Introduction—Rev. Quincy Ewing.
Address—"The New Man," Mrs. Lide Meriwether of Memphis.
Wednesday, 9:30 a. m. Committee Reports.
10 a. m., Paper, "Legal Status of Women in Mississippi,"
Mr. Percy Bell.
11 a. m., Election of Officers. Adjourn 1:30 p. m.
Afternoon 3:30, Conclusion of Business.
4 p. m. Address Especially to Women by Mrs. Meriwether.
Evening. 8 p. m., Devotions.
Introduction by Hon. L. Pink Smith.
Address—"Come Let us Reason Together," by Miss Belle Kearney
Extracts from Convention Work.
BENEDICTION.

The Public invited to all Sessions. No charge. On Tuesday and Wednesday nights Collections will be taken to defray expenses.

P. M. BIBBY, PRINT.

No emotion is more natural than the desire for sympathy. Not pity, not commiseration, nor even overpraise, but appreciation, comprehension, longing for that true companionship which makes life ideal. When such longings come, bringing with them loneliness of heart, let us say, "Unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul," and in communion with our Lord every need shall be supplied, every desire satisfied.

1899, Nellie. Jan 17

w Orleans Christian A

To the Friends of Home Mission.

During the month of April the annual meeting of the North Mississippi Conference P. and E. M. Society will be held at Carrollton. An important part of the business of that meeting will be the consideration of the following questions: What kind of home mission work is needed in the North Mississippi Conference? Where is it needed?

We want to know what home mission work is being done, and what is needed. Will our friends help us to get this information?

We will be glad to hear from station preachers, presiding elders, Conference Boards, and from any of our friends who are interested in this work. Suggestions will be received gratefully and considered respectfully. Communications should be addressed to Mrs. T. E. Hargrove, Greenwood, Miss.

During the annual meeting an appropriation will be made to help some parsonage. Those wishing to ask our help should send applications as soon as possible to the committee of their respective districts.

As there have been some changes in our list of secretaries, we give names and addresses: Sardis district, Mrs. S. T. Calliham, Calvert; Corinth district, Mrs. E. A. Nesbitt, Iuka; Aberdeen district, Mrs. S. M. Abell, Hodgeon; Columbus district, Mrs. E. W. Foote, Mason; Holly Springs district, Mrs. H. B. Funk, Holly Springs; Winona district, Miss M. E. Robertson, Webb; Kosciusko district, Mrs. J. E. Bruce, Kosciusko; Greenville district, Miss E. F. Chambers, Belzoni.

DIRECTORS
WITTY,
WINONA, MISS.
GORDON,
MERIDIAN, MISS.
JENNINGS,
WATER VALLEY, MISS.

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association,

SKINNER'S HALL,

MARCH 29-30, 1898.

CONDENSED PROGRAM.

Tuesday. March 29th, 11 a. m., Executive Committee Meeting.
12 m. Convention called to order—Reports of State Officers;
Adjourn 1:30.
Afternoon 3:30 to 5. Reports Concluded.
4 p. m. Report of National Convention by Miss Belle Kearney.
Evening, 8 p. m., Devotions, Rev. R. H. B. Gladney of Gunnison,
Introduction—Rev. Quincy Ewing.
Address—"The New Man," Mrs. Lide Meriwether of Memphis.
Wednesday, 9:30 a. m. Committee Reports.
10 a. m., Paper, "Legal Status of Women in Mississippi,"
Mr. Percy Bell.
11 a. m., Election of Officers. Adjourn 1:30 p. m.
Afternoon 3:30, Conclusion of Business.
4 p. m. Address Especially to Women by Mrs. Meriwether.
Evening. 8 p. m., Devotions.
Introduction by Hon. L. Pink Smith.
Address—"Come Let us Reason Together," by Miss Belle Kearney
Extracts from Convention Work.
BENEDICTION.

The Public invited to all Sessions. No charge. On Tuesday and Wednesday nights Collections will be taken to defray expenses.

P. W. MOSLEY, PRINT

A "FUTILE EFFORT."

If a point of law were at issue one who had not studied that profession would not venture an opinion. So in any profession, science, or art. But in religion, most important of all, every man considers himself a judge. When the editor of the TIMES says "Christianity is the religion of enlightenment. Its precepts and practice cannot be appreciated by inferior races," one is moved to inquire whether that opinion is founded upon a careful study of the Bible, the text book of Christianity. This inquiry is made in the hope that the polite editor of the TIMES will pardon it.—N.

The editor now acknowledgment of the rebuke and the hint so gracefully conveyed, that he was writing of matters he didn't know anything about. The prowess of N. is so well known to the editor that he humbly deprecates a controversy with his talented correspondent; but, for his own justification, must announce that he is duly familiar with the scriptures. That he finds no warrant in the Old Testament for missions, the only use the Chosen People having for the heathen being to "spoil" them; and that the failure of the religion of Christ (the most perfect type of enlightenment and superiority) among the ignorant and bigoted Shamitic people was notorious. It was only after Christianity became established among the Romans (the most enlightened people of the day) that its teachings were appreciated and its precepts practiced.

OPPORTUNITIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF A CONFERENCE PRESIDENT.

Read at the Annual Meeting of the Board in St. Louis, by Mrs. Robert Somerville, of Greenville, Miss.

THE by-law defining the duties of the President of a Conference Society is eloquent in what it leaves unsaid. A lawyer was once asked to advise about a contract between some college boys and an athletic trainer. He said: "Make no specifications; for if you do, your trainer can claim exemption from any duty not specified; but if no specifications are made, you can compel him to do anything."

The persons who framed the by-laws of the Home Mission Society must have taken legal advice. The duties of the President described in the by-laws are: "To preside at meetings, to countersign all orders on the treasury, and to actively advance the interests of the Society." But under the authority of that last phrase, apparently so harmless, a President may be compelled to do anything.

The dignity attached to the office of Conference Corresponding Secretary has given rise to the idea that the Presidency is of secondary importance. There seems to be an impression that the one thing needful is to secure an efficient Corresponding Secretary. A greater mistake could not well be made. As a competent President will be a source of strength and inspiration, so an incompetent President will restrain the energy and restrict the usefulness of all officers who are under her authority.

The President of any organization is its executive head, the commander in chief of all the forces, the leader of all departments. The Corresponding Secretary has her department, the Treasurer hers, and the Superintendents of the various departments theirs, but all officers should consider the President their chief. Subordinate officers are to supervise the details of work in their departments, but the President's duty is to supervise the officers themselves. An able President may supplement the work of any other officer, but no officer can supply the deficiencies of an incapable President without exceeding the limits of official etiquette.

The President should see that each officer is doing her duty. This cannot be taken for granted. Even the best officer will be stimulated by the knowledge that the President's eye is upon her, that any dereliction will be promptly noted and fidelity to duty as promptly appreciated. Will the officers submit to this supervision? They should do so. One who will not follow is not fitted to lead, one who will not obey does not know how to command.

The solution of all such questions depends upon the President's fitness for the position she occupies. The law of supply and demand obtains in things spiritual as in things commercial. If a President gives Christian love, appreciation, intelligent admonition, her coworkers will accept her leadership naturally and inevitably, their hearts will be in her hand, their energies subject to her control.

The test of fitness for any position is found in one word, *success*. If success does not follow the work of any officer, a change should be made. It need not be said that the officer is incompetent or unfaithful, but it must be admitted that she is not in the place which God designed for her. And this is true whether the officer be President of a Conference Society or Third Vice President of a local auxiliary.

But is there no official propriety which limits the President as well as that which operates in her favor, or at least should inform her of what has taken place. On the other hand, should any officer receive an inquiry about some point of general interest, not within her own department, she should refer the matter to the President, being at liberty to offer any suggestions that may occur to her. A wise President will accept judicious suggestions, but her authority should always be recognized.

Between the officers there should be harmony, helpfulness, willingness to serve each other, but the proprieties of the official position should never be forgotten. The President is the leader. The initiative must come from her. She should know what accounts or reports are sent to Annual Conference and to any other bodies where reports are expected or desired. The President has a view of the entire situation which no other officer can have. She knows, or should know, what representation of the work will be most advantageous. All intelligent effort is directed toward an ideal. There should be in the President's mind an ideal, a definite object, and she should direct all departments to its accomplishment.

Among all the qualities which decide the success of any leader, not one is more essential than that intangible endowment which Miss Willard described as the "ability to see the next thing." Mr. Andrew Carnegie is reported to have said in regard to his retirement from business that he was bound to progress or quit. Success involves growth and growth necessitates progress. In planning to utilize the growth of the work the "next thing" will often be discovered. But haste to go forward should never occasion any unfinished work.

That the President should understand parliamentary rules, that she should be informed about every part of the Home Mission work, are facts self-evident as to need no comment.

The successful leader is always one who sets others to work. To do this she must have a definite object, and each appeal for assistance must be adapted to the character and conditions of the person addressed. The eternal fitness of things should be studied.

The woman who enlists others does not always, perhaps not often, receive all she asks, but she accepts what she can get. Many people will help a good cause if allowed to consult their own convenience in doing so. Such a spirit may suffice for the many helpers, but the leader must give herself without reservation.

The spirit of service is the most important qualification. "Whosoever will be great among you let him be your minister." The greatest is he who serves most. The honor of any position is the opportunity for service which it affords. Self must be forgotten, the advancement of the work, the development of the workers, must ever be kept in view.

"Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." From Adam to St. Paul the Word of God teaches that the secret of power is faith finding expression in obedience. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom and the end of it also.

The President who is led of the Spirit will not go astray. A divine intuition will guide her, "an unction from the Holy One" will be upon her, the love of Christ will dwell in her richly, and the pleasure of the Lord will prosper in her hands.

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June 4/902
Pickens, Miss

REPORT OF

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During the last two years, and especially during the last year, the question ever present with me has been, "What can this society be and what ought it to be to the church?"

My ideal and aim have been to make each auxiliary a spiritual force and an active agency in building up the church.

Without losing sight of connectional work and in no way lessening the connectional spirit I have tried especially to build up interest in local mission work and to impress the duty of individual effort, believing that personal consecration and true spirituality in each life are the surest sources of activity, liberality and extension of work.

The results indicate the direction given to the work. Decided advance has been made in all departments of local mission work while the connectional work has not been forgotten.

PARSONAGES.

At the last annual meeting only one application was presented. Maryland, Winona district, asked for a donation of $200, which was granted and has been paid. A number of applications are now to be considered. The fact that all can not be granted should not be a discouragement, but on the contrary, a stimulus and incentive to growth. Actual need always brings a response. Let the needs be made known and let them be met by an extension of our work.

SUPPLIES.

Under the efficient management of Mrs. W. H. Wall, this department has grown in importance. In addition to the work coming under that department boxes have been sent to needy persons by the societies at Aberdeen, Como and Strong. Boxes and other contributions have been sent to the Orphans' Home at Water Valley by the societies at Carrollton, Brookville, Maben, Coldwater, Batesville, Courtland, Corinth, Black Hawk and the Greenville Juveniles.

The work for the Home has been voluntary, no special requests having been made. No work is nearer to our hearts than this. There should be constant growth in work for the Home and also in helping needy charges within the Conference. In doing such work the societies should not feel that they must limit their solicitations to their own members. They should consider themselves the almoners of the church and should not hesitate to present these good causes to any member of the Methodist church.

FOR DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

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How shall we get reports? To begin with, take for your motto this, which I call one of the axioms of religious work, "Whatever ought to be done can be done." Things that ought to be done are the will of God. Therefore they can be done; and if they are not done, the fault lies in us who are unprofitable servants, unbelieving children. But, to be more definite, no rule can be given to suit all. You must specialize each case. Learn local conditions, and adapt your requests or appeals to them. Note this: Most women will not send you reports if you write them a bare statement that such is their duty. But it seems to me that God's children are everywhere hungering for the Bread of Life and eagerly watching for the King's messengers. If the power of the Spirit be in you, if you are filled with the knowledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding, you will find the way opened before you and hearts turned to you for help. Here, then, is the point: As a simple duty your women may not report to you; but if they find that they get real help from you, they will report. Not at once, not in several quarters, perhaps, but gradually, as they see your interest in them and your desire to be helpful to them, they will turn to you for help. You must become enthusiastic about the work, its privileges and possibilities, read about it, think of it, pray for it, until your whole heart and mind are saturated with it. Then you will have something to give to others, and they will be quick to see it. Another thing: There is no such inspiration as genuine appreciation. Show your appreciation of every effort put forth by the workers in your district, praise generously, then you will inspire them to greater efforts. Be prompt in sending out out literature and in answering letters. I do not think you can avoid confusion and mistakes unless you keep a record of all letters written and received, and of all the work of your district.

My last word of suggestion to District Secretaries (and to all workers) is this: It is the unnecessary work that brings success. An officer whose aim is to do as little as possible, to find out her duty according to the strict letter of the law, with the thought that she will not exceed that by a word, a line, or a prayer—that woman will never succeed. No rule can fully set forth the many things you *may* do to build up your work. Those who sow sparingly will reap sparingly; but if you give good measure, pressed down, running over, in love, thought, study, prayer, inspiration will come to you, and, like an electric current, pass through you to others, and your reward will be abundant. To do the strictly necessary is to sow sparingly; to add all that is in your power is to sow abundantly.

Do we know the secret of prevailing prayer? Let us not be content until we learn that secret of the Lord.

Have we power with God? Let us count all things but loss until we gain that power. May these holy aspirations lead us to more perfect consecration! May Christ dwell in our hearts by faith, and may the word of Christ dwell in us richly in wisdom!

METHODISM

1909

Address By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

(A paper [illegible] before the Annual Meeting of the North Mississippi Conference Society

Bishop David S. Doggett said: "In 1501 a young student at Erfurt found a Bible. Here Methodism began. Not the name of it, but the thing itself." That student was Martin Luther. In the year 1501 Europe was in spiritual darkness. The Church was intoxicated with worldly greatness and sought only money and power. Men were actually taught that their soul's salvation could be bought with money. Every sin had its price in cash, and such was the political power of the Church that the State dared not interfere.

Martin Luther dared to stand up and protest against that monstrous perversion of religion. All Europe was in an uproar; kingdoms shook and kings trembled. But Luther stood firm. He won the fight, and Protestantism was established. It return to primitive Christianity.

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A SAFE REMEDY.

Among the Names enrolled on the Angel Band Loan Fund in the Fourteenth Annual Report should have appeared from Northwest Texas Conference the name of Mrs. Elnas Kidd, placed there by her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Purcell. The omission was caused by accident.

The Funds Received during the Week of Prayer and Self-Denial cannot be directed to special objects nor be counted as Twentieth Century Thank Offering. Read carefully the editorial on the first page, also the programme for the week on the sixth page, and do your part.

Miss Bennett for many weeks have given me much to be thankful for.

chat with Mrs. Harry Evan, of North Texas, in Kentucky; frequent visits with Mrs. Pemberton, of Little Rock, Mrs. Burton, of North Carolina, and Miss Tucker, of Baltimore, at Ocean Grove; a week with Miss Billingsley at Northfield, and the constant companionship and daily communion with

METHODISM 1909

Address By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville Leland Stanford

(A paper read before the Annual Meeting of the North Mississippi Conference Society.)

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Two hundred years later there was another great revival of religion, and this time England was the scene of action. The eighteenth century found England in a state of religious paralysis. "The wicked walk on every side when the vilest men are exalted." The poisonous influence of weak and vicious kings had corrupted the morals of the English people.

The theory of religion was written in books, but the practice of religion was no longer customary, scarcely even respectable. The atheism which produced the French Revolution was at work in England also. McTyeire's "History of Methodism" says: "Molinire predicted that in another gener-

...ork of home mission societies. This should be read by every worker, while the pro... Como, feels that she has derived mu... in the training school.

We rejoice that any young woman should have this ... but as the home mission work grows it is to be desired that the scholarship be used by those who expect to be home missionaries.

NEEDY RELIEVED.

It is pleasant to report an advance in the work of relieving the needy, 115 for the year. This is far smaller than it should be but doubtless much work of this kind is not reported.

The ritual of our church provides for a collection for the poor in connection with the communion service. In keep with this, under Question 9, Quarterly Conference Reports, comes the item, "What has been raised for relief of the poor?"

We should endeavor to revive or to establish in our churches the custom of taking a collection for the poor and ask that part if not all of such collection be given to the home mission societies for distribution.

The needy among us should be taught that the Church of Christ is their friend.

The church has lost in many respects by neglecting the usages of primitive Methodism.

VISITS.

Visits to the sick and to strangers for the year, 2,650., I trust that behind those figures lies much of kindness, sympathy and true christian charity.

It is only just to state that of the total visits reported over 1,000 were made by the society of Wood St. Church, Water Valley.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Aberdeen, Columbus, Corinth, Sardis and Greenville districts held annual district meetings. In all districts the work was reported to district conference by district secretaries in person or by written report.

MEMBERSHIP.

Six adult and one juvenile society have been organized. Total membership 917. The Foreign Mission Society reported last year 2,399 members.

The combined membership of both societies is a small fraction of the Methodist women in the North Mississippi Conference. We must work and pray for a great extension of the work.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The responsibilities laid upon women by the church have not always been heavy. Still lighter has been the authority vested in them. But for generations past the church has asked of its women, with great and growing emphasis, one thing, namely, that they raise money for its support.

As the result of this training christian women know how to

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The week of prayer was observed by twenty societies over the district, 17 names have been enrolled, all the work of the Conference Treasurer. To secure directions, all the money and correspondence should be under the direction

ation Christianity would be overthrown throughout the world."

Smollett says: "The kingdom was filled with tumult and riots." Courts of law were corrupt, the clergy were ignorant, careless, and often immoral, and even the women were ceasing to hold virtue as their choicest treasure.

A prophet was needed, a voice crying in the wilderness—and the hand of God was laid on John Wesley. Wesley himself said: "It was just at the time when we wanted little of filling up the measure of our own iniquities that two or three clergymen of the Church of England began vehemently to call sinners to repentance."

Wesley took the vows of a clergyman and began to order his life after strict rules. He soon decided there could be no such thing as a half Christian; he devoted to God his body, soul, and substance. Still the power of God did not rest on him. Suddenly there was a wonderful change. He became a flaming sword; thousands crowded to hear him; the power of God descended.

In what lay the difference? It was in the personal experience in his own heart, the witness of the Spirit to his forgiveness and acceptance as a child of God.

Luther had revived the doctrine of salvation by faith. Wesley added the doctrine of conscious salvation, the witness of the Spirit. He first learned this doctrine from the Moravians. He saw that the Moravian brethren had a joy and peace which he himself lacked. He sought the explanation and received this doctrine. He tested it by the Bible and was convinced as to the theory, and to that was added the testimony of believers.

A student and a philosopher was the father of Methodism. He accepted no doctrine hastily; tried all by reason, conscience, and the Bible. But having decided and accepted any truth, he was utterly reckless of consequences. And well might he be reckless; a man who knows God is leading him can afford to be reckless.

Wesley now prayed definitely for full assurance of faith. On Wednesday, May 24, 1738, the answer came. In a little meeting led by a layman he felt his heart "strangely warmed;" the assurance was given that his sins were taken away. It was the same strange emotion that the two disciples felt when their hearts burned within them as the Lord talked with them on the way to Emmaus—that strange influence upon the hearts of God's people, to be felt but not to be explained, which has warmed the hearts and brightened the lives of countless thousands.

The power of God now rested on Wesley. He saw on one hand a careless, selfish, indolent clergy; on the other hand, thousands of sinful, suffering people. He began to preach all the time, everywhere—in churches when permitted, in halls, market places, private houses, and finally on the streets and in the fields.

The clergy objected. They said: "Get a church and stay in it. Don't intrude on other men's parishes." Then came one of the historic sayings of Methodism; Wesley answered: "The world is my parish."

The work thus begun resulted in nothing less than a tremendous social upheaval. The London *Spectator* said: "The Roman Church has been called the Church of the poor; but that title of honor belongs quite as much, if not with a better right, to the Wesleyan body. Dean Farrar said, "John Wesley furnished the starting point for our modern religious history;" and he counts it the highest glory of Wesley that through him the gospel was again preached to the poor. Green, the historian, said, "The Methodists themselves were the least result of the revival;" and again: "The noblest result of Wesley's work was the steady attempt, which has never since ceased, to relieve the poverty and want of the profligate and the poor."

Not Methodist enthusiasm is it, but the sober verdict of history, that the Wesleyan revival prevented in England a cruel political revolution, and the influence of Methodism has prepared the laboring masses for the part they are playing in England's political life. Methodism stands the test of results.

Do not think that Wesley's career was one glorious triumphal progress. On all sides he was persecuted, often in peril of his life. Well might he have used the language of St. Paul: "In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in

Methodism -2-

sending him a guinea toward this fund. It is said that many a successful London tradesman was started in business in this way. In Bristol, Wesley started a Provi- aid the laborer by his loan fund. Thus he brought together capitalist and laborer, anticipating savings banks and lending clubs for the poor."—*The Christian City.*

end on back

A TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN IN MISSISSIPPI.

The preachers began it, the women nursed it through a critical illness, and the Board of Supervisors killed it. Such in brief is the history of the first strong prohibition fight in Washington county, Mississippi.

Human nature is long-suffering in the wrong direction; people endure public evils when they ought to fight them, but the time comes when the most peaceable man feels that a fight must be made.

Thus it was in Washington county. The fight was brought on by the open lawlessness of some saloons in Greenville, and by the refusal of the majority of the city council to enforce the law. Besides these conditions in Greenville the movement was urged on by many planters of the county.

The fight centered in Greenville, a whisky stronghold. Under the state local option law a county Board of Supervision is required to call an election on presentation of a petition signed by one-third of the qualified electors in the county. In the country districts the petition was circulated by men, but in Greenville that work was done mainly by the members of the Woman's Civic League. The occasion called for courage and the women stood true.

It had been said that a campaign of education was needed; the women who took that petition around got a good deal of education, if others did not.

First, as to who were qualified voters. It was found that through neglect of duty the registration rolls had not been corrected for many years. It was also seen that hundreds of names on the rolls were marked "N. A."—not assessed—but worse still, many good men had neglected to qualify as voters.

Second, there was a fine, large, liberal education as to who would or would not sign the petition, and the reasons therefor. It was human nature laid bare; alas, for a man who is not free to express his opinion. Some said, "I would lose my job;" others said, "My business would suffer," and many said, "I am a candidate, I can not afford to take sides." In the main the women met courtesy, a few curt refusals, but more often regretful ones. A few insults were attempted, which did no injury to the cause.

Notable lectures were given by President P. G. Lowry, of Blue Mountain College, and Dr. W. E. Thompson, of Memphis.

On Monday, May 6, at 11 a. m., the petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors by Mr. R. B. Campbell, attorney for the prohibitionists. Mr. Leroy Percy, attorney for the saloon-keepers, asked for time to examine the petition. The President of the Board, Mr. Herman Wilczinski, was known to be a strong whisky man, and it was to be expected he would do all in his power to favor that side. He suggested that the matter be deferred until the day following. The power of suggestion in this case seemed to be quite strong, the President's suggestion being accepted by the Board without objection.

It was known that the saloon-keepers had been asking men to withdraw their names from the petition. On reporting that fact to Mr. Campbell, our attorney, he expressed a positive opinion that no withdrawals could be made after the petition was filed. However, it appeared that the opposition would take that as their line of defense. The day and night intervening were spent by the liquor men in untiring efforts to secure withdrawals. Men were paid, threatened, and every possible influence was brought to bear.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Percy stated that he held "seventy-odd" withdrawals, and asked that they be allowed. After hearing argument, the Board adjourned to meet at 3 p. m. for final action.

Only one member of the Board was known to be a prohibitionist. Defeat, therefore, was anticipated. Having made a good fight, we could smile at defeat, but it was sad to see dishonorable means used and to know that men of high standing and honorable name were lending their aid to such method.

On reassembling the Board voted three to one to allow the withdrawals, thereby reducing the number of signatures below the one-third required.

The scene which followed was a fitting culmination, an illustration of saloon politics. Every saloon-keeper in Greenville was present with many of their assistants. They were called up one by one to testify as to when and where the "withdrawals" were secured. Their testimony was given with gibes and jeers at those who had circulated the local option petition. A man who rose to remonstrate and deny a reflection cast upon him by a saloon-keeper was met with the "horse-laugh." Just what bad men always

DIRECTORS
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MAY 30, 1907.

friends, as well as its enemies. The work will be kept up and another fight made as soon as practicable. In the meantime we hope for State prohibition.

N. N. SOMERVILLE.

saloon [illegible] happy over their victory, but their joy is tempered by the suspicion that the victory was not fairly won, and by the knowledge that it is only a respite, not a full pardon, which they have secured.

The strength of the movement surprised its

are in their hour of triumph those bad men are. The wonderful part of it is that any man would support and assist such

Special thanks are due the firm of Campbell & Cahn, who declined compensation for their services, while it is said the liquor men paid their attorney a thousand dollars.

PRESIDENT
MRS. ANN

FIRST VICE PRE
MISS PAU

SECOND VICE PR
MRS. P. S

RECORDING SEC
MRS. ELLA
30 W. CAR

For or Against Holiness?

A secular paper recently reported one of the most prominent men in the church as saying the "holiness, or second-blessing element," had given no little trouble, and that, in his judgment, "the General Conference should take a decided stand to check this influence, as it is a serious barrier to the progress of the church."

For other reasons than that given above it might be well for the church to define its position on the subject of holiness. In the section of the Discipline on admitting preachers into full connection, the following questions occur, an affirmative reply being expected: "Are you going on to perfection? Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life? Are you groaning after it?"

Taking "perfect in love," holiness, sanctification, to mean the same thing, Methodists have thought their church held to the doctrine of holiness, and have looked to their preacher to lead them, by example and precept, into that experience. What is the existing condition? In a few places the "second blessing element" may be disturbing the peace, but throughout the greater portion of the church the subject of holiness is carefully avoided. Should one appear before almost any Annual Conference, and ask the questions quoted above, a truthful answer would be: "We do not know whether to groan after growth in grace, perfection, or second-blessing perfection; so we are not groaning after any." Should the same question be presented to church members, two answers would be given. The majority reply would be: "We know nothing about it, and are not interested." The minority reply: "We suppress our deepest longings, because the church is divided, and we get no teaching. We desire to be led into the highest possible Christian life."

The spirit of error has injected into the church this controversy about sanctification, and the result is a stand still, as far as seeking after holiness is concerned, so it appears to most people.

The whole thing seems unnecessary, for whether the preparation for any spiritual experience be long or short, the conscious realization of it must come in a moment.

This is the first division of the subject.

Second: What is the belief of the church concerning the office and work of the Holy Ghost?

Bishop Hoss is known and respected by the entire church as a learned and sincere man. He may fairly be considered as representing the dominant sentiment of the church. In his sermon on "Regeneration" the Bishop said many things for which all will thank him, but on the subject of the office and work of the Holy Spirit, his utterance is not clear and satisfying. He may feel like saying that he can not be expected to satisfy every stupid person who reads his sermon. The position is taken that the deliverances of the dignitaries of the church on doctrinal points ought to represent correctly the belief of the church, and to satisfy its members; otherwise, true leadership is lacking, enthusiastic following ceases, and right progress is barred.

Bishop Hoss said: "It is the [illegible] of sonship, and the [illegible] that the witness of the Spirit is specifically borne, though it is doubtless true, in a general way, that the Spirit illuminates all the work that he performs in believers' hearts. The claim is often put forth by unbalanced and fanatical believers that they have the witness of the Spirit to this, or that, or the other frame, or state, or experience. Such a claim, having no support except the testimony of the people who make it, is not to be admitted as valid, though it may be perfectly sincere. It is very easy for uninstructed persons to mistake the vagaries of their own minds for the voice of the Spirit."

Regarding other than sonship experience: "As I read the Scriptures, they contain no direct statement and no suggestion to the effect that the Spirit ever bears any express testimony thereto. Possibly, I may have read amiss. If so, I desire to be instructed out of the Book itself."

Of growth into holiness: "The Holy Spirit superintends and sustains it from beginning to end. It is not an exaggeration to say that the whole sphere in which the renewed man lives and moves is the sphere of grace. He does all things 'in the Spirit;' does the Bishop mean to say the renewed man has no conscious knowledge of the Spirit's work in his soul; that the Spirit merely "illuminates in a general way," and that for a renewed man to claim to be taught, led, directed by the Spirit, save in the witness to sonship, is the vagary of an uninstructed mind?

Is the Christian to expect and to seek direct, personal, definite leading by the Holy Spirit? Or may he—to be orthodox—expect merely an indefinite, impersonal, general illuminating? The presumption of instructing a Bishop of the church is disclaimed, but a few remarks may be made after the manner of feeble folk.

The office and work of the Holy Spirit were set forth by the Lord himself. His words are not to be superseded by those of the apostles.

St. John xvi, 13, 14: "Howbeit, when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come. He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you."

Here it is specifically stated that the Spirit is to tell believers the things of Christ. Is not this witnessing? If not, it is something better. A witness merely relates what he has seen or heard. These verses carry the meaning, not only of telling, but also explaining.

Verse 15: "All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore, said I, that he shall take of mine, and shall shew it unto you."

St. John xv, 26: "He shall testify of me."

In none of these verses is anything said about witnessing to sonship only, but, on the contrary, "all things" of the Father and the Son are to be communicated to the believer by the Spirit. Are not these things spiritual states or experiences?

As Scripture says: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things that God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them to us by his Spirit; for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God."

St. John xiv, 16, 17: "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world can not receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him, for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you." "Ye know him, for he dwelleth with you."

Does Bishop Hoss intend to say that the Holy Spirit can dwell and be in a man without testifying to or teaching the man of that holy indwelling? Or is it the "vagary of an uninstructed mind" for a man to claim the abiding, indwelling of the Holy Spirit?

It is a point about which the church can not afford to be uncertain. The Holy Spirit will not be in or lead persons or churches who do not specifically recognize and honor his presence. True, the doctrine of the personal, definite leading of the Spirit is liable to be abused. Its professors might go to extremes and commit folly. So it was in apostolic times. Every tenet of the faith was misunderstood; even the Lord's Supper was abused, yet no article of belief was surrendered on that account.

Is the church magnifying the office of the Holy Spirit, or keeping it in the background? It may be impossible to reconcile opinions as to sanctification, but on this subject of the work of the Holy Spirit there ought to be no difference, and this is the vital point.

Says Rev. Andrew Murray: "I write to say it in deep humility, that in the theology of our churches the teaching and leading of the Spirit of truth, the anointing which alone teacheth all things, has not the practical recognition which a holy God demands, which our Savior meant him to have.

"When the standard of spiritual life in a church is sickly and low; when neither in the preaching of the Word, nor in the testimony of believers, the glorious truth of an indwelling Spirit is distinctly proclaimed, we must not wonder that those where God gives his Spirit, be will be known and experienced only as the Spirit of regeneration.

"The Spirit's work in convincing of sin and of righteousness, in his leading to repentance and faith and the new life, is but the preparatory work. The distinctive glory of the dispensation of the Spirit is his divine, personal indwelling in the heart of the believer, there to reveal the Father and the Son. It is only as Christians understand and remember this that they will be able to claim the full blessing prepared for them in Christ Jesus.

"While the need of the Holy Spirit's teaching is, in a general way, willingly admitted, it will be found that neither in the teaching of the church, nor in the lives of believers, has this blessed truth that practical and all-embracing supremacy without which the wisdom and spirit of this world will still assert their power.

"If the leaders of our church thought and church councils were all fully conscious of the fact that in everything that concerns the Word of God and the Church of Christ and the work of saving love to be done on the earth in the name of Christ, it was meant that the Holy Spirit should have the same distinct and supreme place of honor that he had in the Church of the Acts of the Apostles, surely the signs of that honor, given and accepted, the marks of his holy presence would be clearer, his mighty works more manifest."

It is modestly suggested that the Bishops and other clergy might promote the spread of scriptural holiness by devoting more attention to this subject, "for if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"

"Oh, grant that throughout Thy church the fullness of the Spirit may be sought and found, may be known and proved. Lord Jesus, our glorified King, oh, let Thy church be full of the Holy Ghost! Amen!"

LAYMAN.

A Calm Discussion

Many good people may consider the liquor business perfectly legitimate, safe and honorable, but the question is not an open one in the state of Mississippi. It has been settled in the negative. This is proved by the overwhelming majorities [illegible] several months before the [illegible] business, thereby separating and [illegible] it from all other kinds of business.

Such being the attitude of the state toward the saloon business, the saloonkeeper is driven into [illegible] and [illegible] This [illegible] has his [illegible] of voters. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE.

Aug. 1910

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville, was elected president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association for the third consecutive term at the recent State convention. This is Mrs. Somerville's fifth election to this office, she having been the first president of the organization, serving almost two terms when forced to resign on account of ill health.

Mrs. Somerville has been prominent in church and benevolent work in her State for more than twenty years, having served in various capacities in both the Home and Foreign Mission Societies of the M. E. Church, South. She is a pioneer in woman's work in her district, helped organize the conference, and was the first president the Home Mission Conference Society. Later she served as Conference Corresponding Secretary and ex-officio member of the Board of Home Missions. For a numbers of years she has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Monteagle Sunday School Assembly, Monteagle, Tenn., speaking often in the Woman's Congress and serving at one time as trustee with Bishop Hoss. Her ready and forceful pen, the prestige of her character and position, are proving valuable assets in the campaign now being carried on by the women of the M. E. Church, South, for the right to a voice in the government of the church.



NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

It was while actively engaged in W. C. T. U. work in her State that Mrs. Somerville became convinced that no great or lasting results could be attained in this or any other reform work unless backed by the power of a consecrated ballot. Acting on this conviction, she refused re-election to the office of State Corresponding Secretary of the W. C. T. U. and entered the suffrage work, bringing with her an exceptional combination of talents, a brilliant mind, a pleasing personality, a veritable gift for organization, unusual executive ability and a tact and devotion that has accomplished wonders for the cause.

Mrs. Somerville was born and reared in Washington County, where she still resides. She was educated at Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va., graduating with the class of '80. Her father was Col. W. L. Nugent, a noted lawyer of the State and a devoted Methodist. Her husband, a civil engineer on the Mississippi Levee Board, and her two sons, fine, clean, upstanding fellows of twenty-one and twenty-three, preserve the Methodist traditions of the family. Mrs. Somerville has also two daughters, still in school.

Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff,
Shaw, Miss.

April 1911

Woman Suffrage Association Plans

URGE EMPLOYMENT OF [illegible] PHYSICIAN IN STATE [illegible] —SUPPORT OF NEWS[illegible] AND PHYSICIANS IN [illegible] AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS—[illegible] FAIRS OF STATE.

The following is an outline of plans of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, which meets here tomorrow:

The line of campaign upon which the women are working is purely educational. Civic improvement and the betterment of conditions for working women are the chief features of the work. The principal object is to educate women to take an active interest in the affairs of state. They believe that this is an age in which people who do things are generally appreciated. A number of the laws, they believe, are unjust, one in particular being the constitutional amendment which provides that all office-holders shall be qualified electors. Such offices as county superintendent of schools, members of boards of education and members of governing boards of state charitable institutions, the women believe, can be filled by them and just as efficient service rendered as by the men. Especially in educational work the women say they should be recognized, as it is principally women who are actively engaged in school work, the percentage of women school teachers being greatly in excess

Phi Delta Theta

Mississippi Alpha

Chapter Letter Commission

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Fighting Tuberculosis, Too.

Another important topic which will come up before the Greenville meeting is the campaign against tuberculosis. Resolutions will be introduced advocating an active crusade against the white plague. This will be the first organization in the state to take action in a matter of vital importance to every community and the association believes that their members will accomplish a great good for humanity in doing what they can to improve hygienic conditions. In this movement they have the support of many newspapers of the state which are working with them on the line of civic and hygienic improvement.

Progress of the Work.

The following is the report from the state association by its president, to the national association, which met in Washington, D. C., April 14:

Two years' work has convinced me that there is in this state a respectable contingent who want a suffrage association, and are willing to pay for it.

The work of the past year has been mainly under three departments, viz., national petition, institutional work and press work. The signatures on our petition came from fifty places, the names representing every section of the state. This indicates a widespread favorable sentiment, which only needs to be worked up.

Urge Women Physicians.

Under the head of institutional work, special efforts have been made to secure the employment of a woman physician in the insane asylum of the state. The facts on this subject were arranged by Mrs. Madge Quinn Fulger, of McComb City, Miss., for presentation to the legislative committee. We owe a debt of gratitude to that committee, and especially to its chairman, Dr. H. F. Breyles, for the genuine sympathy and enthusiasm with which our plea was received. We believe [illegible] presence of support will result in accomplishing the object in view.

Interview in Memphis News Scimitar April 1911.

HE NEW ORLEANS ITEM

MISSISSIPPI WOMEN DEMAND SUFFRAGE TO GUARD STATE'S YOUNG

Seek Voice in Laws to Promote Children's Welfare Through Boards of Health and Education; Will Carry Campaign Through to Finish; Politicians Now Thank Members of Fair Sex for Places.

TIME ISN'T FAR WHEN WIVES WILL GO TO THE POLLS WITH HUSBANDS

The militant appeal of wives and mothers of Mississippi for ballot power has gripped the Magnolia State until every city and hamlet in the commonwealth seems to ring with the call to arms. We hear, in this second of a series of articles by Nellie Nugent Somerville, president of the State Woman's Suffrage Association, why the women of Mississippi want enfranchisement. She declares the entire campaign is predicated upon a desire to make Mississippi a clean State—morally and physically. Mothers want a voice in politics so they may watch the boards of education and health upon whose integrity and work depends, in a large measure, the future welfare of Magnolia children.

We are told how the Mississippi campaign is advancing to the stage where suffrage for women becomes a thing not far from realization. We hear how State officers and politicians admit they owe their places to Mississippi's women. The suffrage propaganda is growing. The Bayou State is impressed with its proximity.—THE EDITOR.

By NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE.

Everybody knows what patriotism means in time of war. The blare of trumpets, roll of drum, waving flags, marching men and, presently, the roar of cannon and flash of swords while women weep at home. The element of the heroic fires the popular mind, the animal instinct of self-preservation makes men respond to the call to arms, the halo of glory hangs over all.

But the duty of patriotism in time of peace has been, to a great extent, forgotten, and it has been a part of the work of suffrage women to emphasize and to glorify the prosaic duties of patriotism in times of peace.

Ballot Box Commonplace.

There is no halo over the ballot box, the man who casts a vote for good government does not usually consider himself a patriot and a soldier, but he is helping to save his country and has the right to feel himself a patriot in the best sense of the word.

Miss Kate Gordon, going to the polls after weeks of hard work, with her bag full of proxies, to cast 300 votes for sewerage and drainage in New Orleans, may not appeal to the imaginations as a heroic figure, but she was nevertheless the heroine of a hard-fought battle, entitled to the gratitude of the public.

Magnolia Suffragists Active.

Thus while Col. Roosevelt has apparently failed in his effort to teach the people of New York State a new nationalism, woman suffragists all over the United States are teaching and giving object lessons in the new patriotism, the patriotism of peace. In that great work Mississippi suffragists claim a part.

The suffrage woman is perfectly inflexible in her refusal to believe that politics is necessarily an unclean business.

The eloquent, but almost forgotten, Ingalls said: "Purity in politics is an irridescent dream." His constituents repudiated that sentiment at the ballot box. In spite of graft and election frauds Americans are a people of high ideals and any candidate who openly stands for political impurity will be rejected.

An eminent and honored Mississippian, a man whose influence helped to give married women full property rights in Mississippi, wrote me: "I am unalterably opposed to the enfranchisement of women because I am not willing to see women degraded to the level of men."

Politics Not Degrading.

The Mississippi suffragist absolutely declines to believe that the exercise of the highest privilege and crowning duty of citizenship can be degrading to any one. But further, reason rebels against placid submission to the rulership of the more degraded class of citizens. Plato said: "Those who are to govern should be of the highest moral virtue. When a sensible, good man tells woman suffragists that politics is too unclean for women he merely adds fuel to the flames of a patriotic discontent. Of all the arguments advanced against us that one is the hardest to endure with patience because to accept it would be to accept the failure of Republican government as a foregone conclusion.

The ballot box is the real source of all permanent reform. In a republic patriotism can not be separated from politics. Upon this we insist.

The editor of the West Point Leader, opposed to woman suffrage, wrote:

"What does this movement mean all over the land, and in our own State, wherein the women are insisting on taking a part in civic matters, on sanitation, moral questions, labor questions? It is as sure to land them in the ranks of equal suffrage as day follows night."

But what would the editor have? Shall women give up all unselfish public endeavor?

The question answers itself: the thing is impossible, the patriotism of women can not be suppressed. The suffrage woman merely goes a step farther than her sister and openly claims the right to the most effective of all weapons for public service—the ballot.

The platform of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association has been well defined by one of its most talented members, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson. "It stands for the enforcement of child labor restrictions, for the raising of the age of consent for girls," she says, "for the employment of a woman as an assistant physician in hospitals for the insane, for placing women on governing boards of educational and benevolent institutions and for all movements looking toward good health and pure morals."

The interest of Mississippi women in politics is noticeable and irrepressible. In the closing days of the campaign between James K. Vardaman and John Sharp Williams the Jackson Daily News declared that housewives had deserted their kitchens to talk politics.

One man holding a high state office frankly admits his debt to women. It is said that one of our congressmen owes his success to the good will of a woman.

What Women Can Do.

Some years ago Mississippi women seldom attended a political meeting. Now they are seldom absent. A candidate does not want to feel that the women are against him even though they have no votes.

The Mississippi suffragists wish to promote every movement for good citizenship. We believe the study of civil government should be encouraged, and through our department of education we wish to promote debates and essays on woman suffrage, good citizenship and kindred topics. We believe that training for good citizenship should be stressed in our system of education.

The purification of politics depends upon the development of a truer patriotism. A proper conception of patriotism should be taught in the school and in the home, but how shall disfranchised mothers teach their children patriotism?

The cause of a disfranchised motherhood is a false conception of the relation between patriotism and politics; its effect is an unpatriotic citizenship.

Nothing is more true than the oft-repeated saying that no nation can rise above its women, it is true politically as in other ways.

It is a safe proposition that the children of woman suffrage mothers will take a live interest in politics.

Mississippi suffragists believe in the triumph of the new patriotism which must include the enfranchisement of women.

HEADS WOMEN IN FIGHT FOR BALLOTS IN MAGNOLIA STATE



NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

November 1910

DIRECTORS
WALTER WITTY,
WINONA, MISS.
GABE JACOBSON,
MERIDIAN, MISS.
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WATER VALLEY, MISS.

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...mission

...ion" ... "Do women under-
...organizations? Do they
...business economics and the
...responsibility thereto attached?" I re-
...women understand these
...do not; Mrs. Hetty Green
...the other hand it would be
...a number of men now
...in prison through lack
...sense of business re-
...More women would un-
...business if they were taught
...are coming more and more
...the obligation of giving their
...some business training, since
...tell what emergency may
...women into the business world.
...appreciate the responsibili-
...with men in public?"
...they do. All over this coun-
...are meeting and deliberat-
...men in public meetings, re-
...national and philanthropic.
...women are sitting in the
...with men; in various Euro-
...women are serving on
...boards along with men.
...they vote without being public
...Some States provide for a
...by proxy. Is not this idea of
...voter" more a phantasm than
...? All over the land estimable
...are making public speeches be-
...hundreds of people. Soon the Gen-
...reunion will be held
...maids and matrons of the
...assemble in force; they will ride
...processions, chat with men in hotel
...perhaps make speeches. Is it
...a more public thing to go to a
...box and put in a piece of paper
...to go to a post office crowded with
...

"Can they vote publicly without grappling with public question?"

As a matter of fact, women already are grappling with public questions; all the women who pride themselves on not wanting to vote will repudiate the suggestion that they cannot study public questions, though perhaps Mr. Wilson may not consider that "grappling." It would probably be within the truth to assert that no meeting of the State Legislature is held without receiving petitions for remedial legislation from some women's organization, and this has been the case for years.

"How would woman suffrage apply to the American negress?" I answer, not as it applies to the American

...the woman suffragists interested in the improvement of the working women of the country?" Most assuredly. Mrs. Florence Kelly of ..., the active officer of the Consumers' League, says the great need of working women is the ballot. Miss ... of Chicago, whose interest in working girls nurse will deny, is a woman suffrage leader in Illinois. ... the shirtwaist strike in New ... Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont spent ... in the police court waiting ... purpose to make bond for girls ... their way of jail

HYPOCRITES: OR LIGHTS?

1906

In the *Nashville Advocate*, of Nov. 9, occurs the following suggestion to the Home Mission Society:

"And really as to this matter of counting old clothes and personal visits (we do not know how general it has become) may we venture to suggest that there are some verses that seem to bear upon it in the beginning of the sixth chapter of Matthew.

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Matt. v, 16. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." This verse might be set up against the one quoted above. It is given as a reminder that the Christian life is to be founded, not upon verse or chapter of the Bible, but on the whole Book. Good deeds done in the spirit of Christ will be without ostentation and with due regard to the feelings of those who are the recipients.

We think the work of the Home Mission Society meets those conditions. Organized benevolence means regularity, method, system. A necessary part of the system must always be reports of work done.

It is expected that at meetings of the H. M. S. cases of need will be mentioned, plans for relief made, reports given of work done. That such reports should develope into hypocritical self-laudation is a remote contingency.

The work of the society accords with Methodist tradition. Dr. Thomas Carter uses the following from Wesley: "I reminded the United Society that many of our brethren and sisters had not needful food, many were destitute of convenient clothing, many were out of business (and that without their own fault), many were sick and ready to perish, that I [illegible] there what in me lay, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, to employ the poor, and to visit the sick. That [illegible] was not sufficient for these things, [illegible] therefore desired all those [illegible] to bring what they could afford. 2. To give weekly [illegible] what they could.

Among the names of Southern Methodism let that of Lucinda B. Helm be enrolled as the inspirer of a great forward movement in home mission work, the crowning effort of a spirit-filled life.

The society reported last year, garments distributed, 96,522; visits to sick and strangers, leaflets distributed, 204,301; [illegible]gs, 5,024. Would that [illegible] doubled in the next annual

N. N. SOMERVILLE.

The Home Mission Society has [illegible] giving the church a much needed [illegible] the subject of home missions. [illegible] be doubted that there would now [illegible] of Home Missions but for the work [illegible] Mission Society.

[illegible] twelve persons [illegible] of this work. Each [illegible] this district every other day, and all [illegible] day evening to give an account [illegible] done and could further [illegible]

AN OLD [illegible]

A CERTAIN [illegible] stood up and [illegible] "Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" "Who is my neighbor?"

The Lord gave him a parable. A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves and was left half dead by the wayside. Three men came along in succession [illegible] men: a priest, a Levite and a Samaritan. The first two passed and passed on. The third looked and had compassion. Two Church officials and an outcast from the Church! Behold the difference!

Why did the priest and the Levite pass on? Were they bad men, unfeeling?

Not necessarily so, but their eyes were [illegible] religious duties lay elsewhere. They had their [illegible] special work, and it seemed [illegible]

Do we see that same spirit [illegible] the Church now? Church members [illegible] work; they will [illegible] question of need. [illegible] does it depend largely [illegible] The mind of Christ [illegible] Surely it means [illegible] "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" It means a generous, whole-hearted [illegible] to help in any way, at any time, according to ability and opportunity.

"These ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone."

M.

Woman's Home Mission Society, M. E. Church, South.

Factories and Child Labor.

W. M. S.

WHEREVER there are cotton factories the question of child labor must be dealt with. This question is now before the people of the South. Industrial development brings new problems to the Church and to the State, but it is probable that only a small proportion of the Southern people realize that the development and its problems are already in their midst.

The census report of 1900 says: "During the last decade the increase in the value of all cotton mill products in the United States was $71,218,596; of this increase $53,488,348, or 75.1 per cent, was shown by the Southern States. The last two decades brought to the South not only capital and improved machinery, but skilled workmen as well, and firmly established the cotton mill as a factor in the development of the South." From 1890 to 1900 the rate of increase in the value of manufactured products in the

THE CHURCH AND THE WOMEN

[illegible] giving women equal [illegible] in discussing any change, the first consideration should be the needs of the Church. If the question concerned men, this would not have to be pointed out; but the mere mention of women raises a cloud of prejudice which at once obscures the real issue.

Human nature in general has little genuine respect for anything except power and authority, and most people have a superstitious reverence for position; but the makers of history have mostly been men and women who could disregard authority and position and see questions in their relation to truth and righteousness alone. Respect for authority as it now exists in the men of the Church will naturally cause opposition to a change, especially from some women. Vested rights have a power which [illegible] many people. On the other hand, the women who ask a voice in the Church government are not [illegible] and for recognition as *women*. They merely ask that the qualifications for official position in the Church be spiritual and intellectual instead of being restricted by a dead line of sex. No woman would want a position in the Church simply because she is a woman; but some women have reached the limit of patience in seeing the affairs of some Church [illegible] directed by careless, unspiritual men while faithful, pious women are kept in the background.

The main question, then, is the need of the Church. Does the Church need the best talent to be found in its membership, regardless of sex? And, secondly, are existing conditions so good that the silent majority (women) should be content to remain silent?

If prejudice were laid aside, there could be only one answer to the first question; but many good people seem to think that the virtuous character of Christian women is a fragile thing, dependent upon certain artificial restrictions, and any suggestion of change in these creates a panic. If the character of women is so frail [illegible]—as we are also told—women are better [illegible] of creation must be pronounced a failure. But faith in Christ leads to a different view. Not [illegible] restrictions are the cause and source of the high character of women, nor is it due to natural goodness inherent in the sex. Faith in Christ is the sure foundation upon which is built the character of American womanhood, and upon that faith depends its continuance. And what Church can claim so rich a heritage as that which helped to make Frances E. Willard? Surely one of the glories of Methodism is the women it has developed.

Coming, then, to the conditions of the Church, what can be cited as reason for a change in our method of government? One outside sign, visible to any one who chooses to look, is that our rate of increase in recent years is behind that of several Protestant Churches.

In recent years statements have appeared in some of the *Advocates* regarding losses in our cities. Within my own observation have come instances of a slow but sure loss of prestige and influence, other Churches being built up by people whose natural place was the Methodist Church.

The control of our Church is largely in the hands of the preachers, and the right of passing the preacher's character is reserved to themselves alone. Are they as careful as they should be in this matter? Unless my memory is at fault, a prominent preacher of the Holston Conference has stated in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE that the character of preachers is not scrutinized as closely as in former years. A well-known preacher of the Mississippi Conference has made a similar statement in the *New Orleans Advocate*. Sometimes preachers are allowed to transfer when they should be tried for misconduct. In the natural course of human events our Church has reached the point where worldly greatness is an actual menace. Whenever any Church becomes a great ecclesiastical corporation, there will arise the temptation to consider the good name of the Church rather than the glory of God alone. To be plain, if a case of misconduct arises, there will be a disposition to cover it up to protect the reputation of the Church, forgetting that the Lord our God is a jealous God, and that the affairs of the kingdom must be truthfully and righteously administered.

Is the proper care taken in recommending candidates for the ministry? Not always, and here also I want a voice. When my Church indorses a man as a fit messenger of the gospel, I want a vote in preventing mistakes. This opinion is founded upon fact and experience. Is our doctrinal integrity secure? Twenty-four years ago I joined the Methodist Church, and I seriously object to having my faith changed for me without my own consent. When the members of the last General Conference voted for a restatement of our faith, they created an impression of unstable conditions which in itself alone would warrant the desire of women for authority in the Church government.

Furthermore, the Church press has become divided, some editors asserting that others are publishing heretical doctrines. It is also asserted that some of our greatest educational institutions are repudiating the claims of the Church to their allegiance. Now, as to the merits of those questions, this deponent saith not; but when the brethren differ so widely, where shall the sisters look for a guiding star? The natural result of such conditions is the desire for a voice and a vote in deciding vital issues.

Is there a need for women as officials? There is, and long has been. Many Churches could not have been organized and kept up without using women as officers. When the progress of the Church requires the violation of a law, it seems reasonable to ask that the law be changed. What long-suffering creatures women are, anyway! They consent to hold office in a sort of *sub rosa* way, doing all the hard work; but as soon as some immature stripling or reformed drunkard joins the Church, he gets the office, while the women keep on doing the work. But it is not an honest situation, and therefore it is not right.

The knowledge of good and evil is not of men, but of God. The power to recognize sin wherever it appears, to "see the harm," where many fail to see it, is the gift of the Holy Ghost.

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SOMERVILLE

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N. N.

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Southern States was as follows: Alabama, 56.6; Arkansas, 99.5; Florida, 102; Georgia, 54.8; Kentucky, 31.7; Louisiana, 109.6; South Carolina, 84; Mississippi, 116.1; Tennessee, 49.5; Texas, 69.5; Virginia, 49.6; North Carolina, 135.1. In Massachusetts during the same period the rate of increase was 14.6. It is stated that since the taking of the census of 1900 the number of cotton mills in the South has more than doubled. It is not probable that there will be any backward movement in this development.

The tendency of factories is to employ women and children to the exclusion of men. In the country at large the percentage of children employed is decreasing, but in the South it is increasing. It is estimated that at the beginning of 1903 there were employed in Southern factories 20,000 children under twelve years of age. Practically all are whites. The number of negro children employed is said to be too small to be noticed.

Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy says, in the "Present South": "I have repeatedly seen them at labor for twelve, thirteen, and even fourteen hours per day. In the period of the holidays or at other rush times I have seen children of eight and nine years leaving the factory as late

as 9:30 o'clock at night, and finding their way with their own little lanterns through the unlighted streets of the mill village to their squalid homes. It was for the correction of the evil of night work, quite as much as for the establishment of an age limit, that Southern sentiment has recently been aroused."

The corporate conscience, which means lack of conscience, will sacrifice children to increase dividends. The poverty of the selfishness of parents will too often assist in that sacrifice. It is evident that the State must look to the protection of its future citizens. Child labor laws have been passed by North Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, and Texas. In Georgia there is a strong movement for such legislation, and the question will be brought before the next Legislature of Mississippi. In some States the legislation is not satisfactory to the advocates of the protection of childhood, but it is the best that could be secured.

Many Southern mills are controlled by Northern capital. It has been found that these absentee owners oppose legislation on the subject of child labor as they would not venture to do in their own homes. One of the most potent in-

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fluences in life is *indirect bribery*. A man who would not sell his principles for an amount of cash in hand will consent to public evils because of business considerations, social favors, or other forms of indirect bribery.

It is to be hoped that the South will adopt the policy of prevention before the evil becomes too strong, and show in an emphatic manner its disapproval of the "industrial imprisonment of the child." Upon the Church there rests the duty of giving the gospel of Christ to the many who are crowding into the mills, while, at the same time, endeavoring to build up that true moral sentiment which is the only safe foundation for prosperity and development of all kinds.

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Woman's Home Mission Society, M. E. Church

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ITALIANS IN THE COTTON STATES.

BY NELLIE M. SOMERVILLE.

Southern planters have a labor problem all
eir own. There are no unions, no strikes, no
olence; but the negro tenant silently ties up
bundle of clothes and disappears whenever
so elects, regardless of crop conditions and
igation to his employer.

There has been an idea, inherited from the
t, that only the negro could raise cotton.
at idea is losing its force, and cotton planters
investigating, looking around for a class of
orers suited to conditions in the South.

The indications are that systematic efforts
ll be made to bring Italian farmers to the
tton lands of the South.

One large company in Southern Arkansas has
on its plantations one hundred and sixty Ital-
n families who are successful and contented.
e Birmingham News announces that 50,000
res of land in Alabama have been purchased
, a company "with the avowed purpose of set-
ng Italian peasants upon the tract."

Last summer one of the largest planters in
ssissippi, Mr. Charles Scott, visited Europe
satisfy himself as to Italian and other foreign
orers. His conclusions are altogether in favor
the Italian farmers as desirable tenants.
Scott's views have been fully set forth in
daily papers. He has arranged to place
ians on some of his land, and urges others
o so.

1900 there were in the cotton States, ex-
ling Louisiana, nearly ten thousand persons
in Italy. In Louisiana there were over
nteen thousand such persons. Since 1900
immigration has greatly increased.

he pertinent question now is this: Are Prot-
ant Churches going to concede this field to
he Romen Catholic Church? That Church is
lways alert and astute. It is preparing to take
are of the situation. Itinerant priests are sent
ut, and little chapels built. Wherever a few
talian familes locate they are soon reached by
priest speaking their own language.

Mr. Scott says of the Italian farmers: "These
are already good farmers, and on the whole
e the right material in them for the making
good citizens. This, of course, will be later
after they have lived here long enough to
come thoroughly acquainted with our customs
d institutions and thoroughly identified with
nerican interests."

What part shall the Church take in forming
ese citizens? Home missions is the livest
bject before the Church. Each section of the
untry has its peculiar problems in home mis-
n work. The Church in the cotton States
ould at once take up the work of evangelizing
alian immigrants.

I am surprised to learn from "Carpe Diem's" letter to the Designator that this is not a Christian land.

The pilgrims of Plymouth Rock sought religious liberty on the barren shores of America, and from that time to the present the Christian religion has been recognized in the government.

Witness our national observance of Thanksgiving Day. Do we on that day return thanks to Mohammed or Confucius or to no one in particular?

Witness also our Sunday laws, enacted to preserve the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath.

If this is not a Christian land, why does the Congress of the United States annually elect a chaplain, a Christian minister, to open all its sessions with prayer?

This country was discovered by a Christian, was owned by Christian governments, was settled by Christians, has always been governed by Christians, and is to-day classed as Christians among the nations of the earth.

"Carpe Diem" strikes at the very root of the matter and shows clearly the point at issue when he says this is not a Christian land. Those Christians who admit the premise can accept his conclusions.

If this is not a Christian land Christianity has no right to precedence over the worship of idols. If it is (and it surely is) a Christian land, it is the right and the duty of Christians to have their religion recognized in all public institutions, attendance upon such not being compulsory.

Christians do not propagate their religion by force, hence a Christian government allows religious freedom to all, while recognizing the Christian religion in all public institutions.

Christianity has made this country, and those who are enjoying the fruits of a Christian civilization are working to their own hurt when they seek to undermine Christianity, and when Christians deny their religion and dishonor their God, prosperity and freedom will vanish as chaff before the wind. A Christian Parent.

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PRAYING FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Service in a Methodist Church is seldom closed without special mention in prayer of the Holy Spirit, petitioning for his presence or guidance, and a common form of expression is "Give us the Holy Spirit." In such prayers there is no intentional irreverence or insincerity, but it is doubtful whether the petitioners appreciate the force of the language used. Few (laymen) who pray in public are entirely free from a degree of self-consciousness, timidity, or embarrassment, and for this reason are almost certain to fall into the use of set phrases or forms of prayer which are in current use. In this way prayers for the presence of the Holy Spirit may sometimes be made in a purely formal way. This may not be wrong, but it seems a rather serious thing. Holy ground should be approached with godly fear, and sacred names uttered with solemn reverence. The following personal experience related by an earnest Christian illustrates the point in question:

"On one occasion I was engaged most earnestly in prayer. For some time previous I had been praying for the full baptism with the Spirit, and such was the burden of my prayer at that time. The spirit of prayer was given to me, the gates of heaven seemed open, and the ear of the Father inclined to listen. I was almost carried out of myself, and my heart rejoicing, said, 'Surely the set time is come.' Never before or since have I seemed so near a great spiritual blessing. At that most solemn moment there flashed across my consciousness this question: 'If the Spirit comes now in all his fullness, will you confess it at once to —— (a relative who would not sympathize)? Will you bear the criticism?' I did not seem to hesitate, to be afraid, to decide, but instinctively my soul drew back. Instantly the Spirit left. For a moment I was ready to weep, and said, 'Yes, Lord, anything,' but it was too late. I had been tried and found wanting. The Lord had proved me that I did not really want the Spirit. Like the disciples of old, I wanted to share his glory and crown, but not to be baptized with his baptism. Since that time I have not as never before what a serious [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Christianity is the outcome of enlightenment. Its principles and practice cannot be appreciated by infantile minds.

Is this supported by the Bible and by secular history?

To say so is to confuse cause and effect. Civilization, as we know it, is the product of Christianity.

Our forefathers, the Britons, were Barbarians when the Christian religion was carried to them. They were barbarians when it won its place among them, and their social and civil life were founded upon its teaching. Hence their greatness and permanency.

"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

The Romans did not accept Christianity as being suited to their enlightened condition. The policy of Rome was to tolerate the religion of all conquered nations, but Christianity was only tolerated for a short period. The history of modern missions furnishes nothing to compare with the horrors the early Christians endured at the hands of the Romans. Had the Roman nation practised the precepts of Christianity, it could not have fallen into decay through vice and corruption, as was the case. The apostles were all of the "family" of them. Through that family the gospel was carried over the world as then known.

Of necessity Christianity first became well established among the Romans, as at that time the Romans were everywhere and Rome was mistress of the world. Saint Paul, who said, "after the most strictest sect I lived a Pharisee," also said that he was a free born Roman citizen.

The Bible teaches that in the beginning there was only one family. After the fall the following was spoken to the serpent in reference to Eve: "It shall bruise thy head." The best authorities construe this to mean that all the human family should have power over sin.

After the deluge there was again only one family who dwelt together, and all worshipped God until the building of the tower of Babel. Then came the confusion of tongues and the separation consequent upon that event. Here begins destruction. God now suffered all nations to walk in their own ways, but chose one family to preserve his truth. The promise given to Abraham was, "In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." Gen., xii, 3.

The chosen people spoiled other nations because they were commanded to do so as a punishment for the sins of [illegible] Deut., xx, 17. For the wickedness of these nations the Lord says, God fights them and helps them." This is repeated frequently.

When they forgot God they became victims instead of victors, and were often a captive or subject people. Yet even in captivity they were God's witnesses. After the miracle recorded in Daniel iii, Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon said: "Therefore I make a decree, because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort."

A true missionary was the captive Hebrew maid through whose advice Naaman, the leper, was healed and converted to God. 2 Kings, v. Jonah was also sent by dwelling a missionary trip to the city of Nineveh.

In exactly these the knowledge of God was not confined to the Hebrews, but through them was given to [illegible] Christianity is the religion of the heart, and the heart of man is much the same in every age and clime.

[illegible] heart, and do as these, feel the need of something higher and better. To deny this is to deny that every man is a possible Christian. Why, then, does not the church win men? If the attitude of men toward the church is one of indifference rather than hostility, what is the cause of that indifference? On this point much might be said without controversy and without exhausting the subject. The following is offered for consideration: May not the cause of this indifference be simply a lack of admiration and respect for individual church members and for the church as an organization? Not a lack of reverence for God, nor of respect for the teachings of Christ, but lack of confidence in the sort of Christianity exhibited daily in the affairs of life. Perhaps the ideal Christian character, as commonly portrayed, does not inspire men to emulation. The virtues —meekness, humility, obedience— which are usually stressed and exemplified oftenest in the lives of women, do not appeal to men as desirable for themselves. It is just possible that the church would have more influence with men if more attention were given, in theory and practice, to the manly virtues — strength, courage, aggressiveness. The church which sees the laws of God defied on every side without protesting, in a prayerful and effectual way, presents a spectacle of weakness rather than strength. A self-respecting, worldly man, seeing the church pray and weep and vote sweetly, seeing Christian men profit by sharp methods in business, may reasonably infer that religion concerns and controls only a very small section of a man's life.

Having reached this point, it is natural, and not unreasonable, to go a step further, and conclude that it may be dispensed with altogether as something suited only to women and preachers.

If the church of Christ [illegible] develop power, the fault lies in the [illegible] of its members and in their [illegible] methods. All problems connected with the progress of the kingdom of our Lord would be solved by a [illegible] ening of the spiritual [illegible] of [illegible] A [illegible] [illegible] church, or [illegible]

PRAYING FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Service in a Methodist Church is seldom closed without special mention in prayer of the Holy Spirit, petitioning for His presence or gifts upon, and a common form of expression is, "Give us the Holy Spirit." In such prayers there is no intentional irreverence or insincerity, but it is doubtful whether the petitioners appreciate the force of the language used. Few (laymen) who pray in public are entirely free from a degree of self-consciousness, timidity, or embarrassment, and for this reason are almost certain to fall into the use of set phrases or forms of prayer which are in current use. In this way prayers for the presence of the Holy Spirit may sometimes be made in a merely formal way. This may not be wrong, but it seems a rather serious thing. Holy ground should be approached with godly fear, and sacred names uttered with solemn reverence. The following personal experience related by an earnest Christian illustrates the point in question:

'On one occasion I was engaged most earnestly in prayer. For some time previous I had been praying for the full baptism with the Spirit, and such was the burden of my prayer at that time. The spirit of prayer was given to me, the gates of heaven seemed open, and the ear of the Father inclined to listen. I was almost carried out of myself, and my heart rejoicing, said, 'Surely the set time is come.' Never before or since have I realized so near a great spiritual blessing. At that most solemn moment there flashed across my consciousness this question: 'If the Spirit comes now in all his fullness, will you confess it at once to —— (a relative who would not sympathize)? will you bear the criticism?' I did not cease to hesitate, to be afraid, or shrink, but instinctively my soul drew back. Instantly the Spirit left. In a moment I was ready to weep, and said, 'Yes, Lord, anything,' but it was too late. I had been tried and found wanting. The Lord had proved me that I did not really want the Spirit. Like the disciples of old, I wanted to share his glory and power, but not to be baptized with his baptism. Since that time I have known as never before what a serious thing, what is, or should be,

[illegible]

Christianity is the religion of [illegible] enlightenment. Its principles and doctrines cannot be appreciated by inferior races."

Is this supported by the Bible and by secular history?

To say so is to confuse cause and effect. Civilization, as we know it, is the product of Christianity.

Our forefathers, the Britons, were Barbarians when the Christian religion was carried to them. They were barbarians when it won its place among them, and their social and civil laws were founded upon its teaching. Hence their greatness and permanency.

"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

The Romans did not accept Christianity as being suited to their enlightened condition. The policy of Rome was to tolerate the religion of all conquered nations, but Christianity was only tolerated for a short period. The history of modern missions furnishes nothing to compare with the horrors the early Christians endured at the hands of the Romans. Had the Roman nation practised the precepts of Christianity it could not have fallen into decay through vice and corruption, as was the case. The apostles were all of the family of them. Through that family the gospel was carried over the world as then known.

Of necessity Christianity first became well established among the Romans, as at that time the Romans were everywhere and Rome was mistress of the world. Saint Paul, who said, "after the most strictest sect I lived a Pharisee;" also said that he was a free born Roman citizen.

The Bible teaches that in the beginning there was only one family. After the fall the following was spoken to the serpent in reference to Eve:

"I will, assuredly—"it shall bruise thy head." The best authorities construe this to mean that all the human family should have power over sin.

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In [illegible] shows the importance of [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THANKSGIVING AND LIBERALITY

BY MRS. MILLER MOSBY MONTAGUE.

"Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift."

It is interesting to note that these words were spoken by the apostle Paul in connection with instructions upon Christian giving. How tactful are his expressions on this subject to the Corinthian Christians! what a fine blending of exhortation, instruction, warning, and encouragement! and beneath all, as the unbroken undercurrent of his thoughts, the remembrance of the Lord Jesus Christ, the unspeakable gift. He gives no command, but exhorts them to show the sincerity of their love by liberality as others have done, remembering that Christ, though he was rich, yet for their sakes became poor.

The great apostle does not consider it beneath him to vindicate in passing his own honesty and to assure them that all things committed to him will be rightly administered. Next, with a very human touch, he appeals to their pride that he, having boasted of them, may not be put to shame for them. After a reminder that he who sows sparingly shall reap sparingly, while he who sows bountifully shall reap bountifully, he again assures them that no necessity is laid upon them, but that they are to give as their hearts incline them, for God loves a cheerful giver. Always mindful of justice, St. Paul assures them that nothing unreasonable is demanded, no inequality is to be allowed. What is asked of them will be asked of others at the proper time. It is made plain that his great desire is for them to give first their own selves and let other gifts be the result of that giving. Why should they hesitate? They are in the hands of God, who is able to make all things abound to them. It is for his glory that his professed followers give this evidence of their faith and obedience. Will they not help the saints, glorify God, and obtain for themselves an abundant reward? Thus argues the apostle. He adds his prayer that it may be so. And then, the argument finished, it seems as if a pause came. From human giving St. Paul's thoughts turned to divine giving, rather it might be said from human withholding to divine giving, God so ready to give, man so slow. From the burden that bore so heavily upon him, the care of all the Churches, from the never-ending task of lifting weak, faltering Christians to his own level, his mind turned to the Lord Jesus through whom his inward man was renewed day by day. He looked at the unseen, the invisible; his spirit was refreshed; peace, calmness, strength came into his soul with the thought of eternal life; and forgetting all but the goodness of God, he exclaimed: "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift!"

Would that all Christians might take into their hearts the lesson which St. Paul sought to teach the Corinthians. The spirit of thankfulness and the spirit of giving are very closely connected. What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits to me, is the natural expression of a thankful heart. True gratitude will show itself not only in words of thanksgiving, but in some good gift or kindly deed to others, not as by commandment, but through sincerity of love. This is the spirit

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MARCH 8, 1906.

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THANKSGIVING AND LIBERALITY.

BY MRS. NELLIE NORRIS SOMERVILLE.

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The gift of God is Jesus Christ his Son, and through him eternal life. "He that believeth on me hath everlasting life." Not something to be obtained after the valley of the shadow has been passed, but a present possession through which we are to have victory over all things. This is victory, above all the cares of life, beyond all its fears, to see the invisible, the eternal, to have that peace which is the work of righteousness, the quietness and assurance which are the effect of righteousness. In no other way can earthly cares be overcome. These light afflictions are but for a moment; they lose their power when eternal life through Christ becomes a reality. "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Let the people of God be warned of that pitiable economy which would make them sow sparingly; for in so doing they rob God of the glory due to his holy name, and limit the development of their own souls.

[illegible] Christians to sow abundantly, so shall they realize in their own lives the apostle's prayer: "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

IN FAVOR OF DEMOCRACY.

1906

BY MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

Beneath the surface of Church life two growing needs may be detected. On the part of the preacher there is felt the need of more general activity among Church members. On the part of the people there is a great longing for true shepherds—men who walk with God, speak for God, and lead the way into the heavenly life. Methodist polity is not a thing settled by the usage of centuries. It is a growth, a development, subject to change as the needs of the Church require. Has not the time come for a less autocratic, more democratic form of local Church government? A system suited to pioneer conditions does not meet the needs of a later stage of development. As the law of the Church stands, many things arising in local affairs are not specifically placed under the control of any one of the legally constituted bodies in the Church. Have not the laity been in leading strings long enough? Would it not be well to give the Church Conference authority to elect stewards and trustees and to control all affairs of a purely local nature, leaving to the Quarterly Conference such matters as have a connectional bearing?

Such is human nature that people feel but little interest or responsibility where they have no direct share in the control of affairs. At present the Church Conference is largely a dead letter. The real seat of authority, being in the Quarterly Conference, is so far removed from the body of the Church that most Methodists do not know how the Church business is managed. All they know is that "a few people get together and manage everything." The result is that the majority are inactive, if not dissatisfied. The burden of Church work is borne by the few, and the preachers are overburdened with the temporal affairs of the Church, to the detriment of their own spiritual growth and influence.

The system of nominations by the preacher presupposes him to be above all human weakness, and at times constitutes a severe strain upon his manhood. With important affairs pending, our Churches wait to see what the new preacher will do. The new preacher, were he a Napoleon or a Gladstone, would have to take time for consideration before making a move. Hence arise delay and frequent changes in local methods, and progress is hindered. In small Churches such difficulties may not be apparent, but they exist in all large Churches. Perhaps it would not be so if the government of the Church were carried out as ordered. The Discipline provides for the appointment by the preacher in charge of class leaders who are to have spiritual oversight of their classes. It would be hard to devise a better plan of discipline, yet it is universally ignored. Class leaders are to report to the preacher "any that walk disorderly and will not be reproved." In the absence of class leaders, nobody reports those who walk disorderly.

The Discipline provides for Church Conferences to be held regularly to hear reports from preachers, class leaders, stewards, and others. That is not done, or done only in part. Having tacitly dropped existing rules, it would be well to adopt some plan for bringing the people more actively into Church affairs—a plan that will be carried into effect. Take the burden of temporal affairs off the preacher and put it on the laity.

MISSISSIPPI WHITE RIBBON.

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The Truth cannot be contrary to the interests of humanity;—Spinoza.

State Convention, Meridian, Oct. 7-10
Nat. Convention, Baltimore, Nov. 12-17

METHODIST WOMEN AND THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

A recent press dispatch from Gulfport, Miss., made the following comments on alive question in the Methodist church:

"The Methodist preachers who attended the annual Mississippi conference that convened at Brookhaven found a warm greeting awaiting them wnen they returned to their charges along the coast. It will be remembered that the conference voted down the proposition to memoralize the conference giving the women members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South all the rights and privileges accorded the lay brethren. The preachers expect more of the women than they do of the men. They must keep the pastor in touch with his flock; in fact, do the heavy end of the pastoral work. They must fit and furnish and in many instanees build the parsonages. They must pay "as the Lord has prospered them," into the church treasury, supporting the pastor and the assessments, and work for missions, yet they have no say in the church affairs. Many of the women are getting tired of picking up the crumbs that fall to them from the feasts of their lord's tables and they propose to do as their Puritan ancestors did, and throw the tea into the harbor if they must be taxed and have no say.

"The first question that greeted the ministers when they returned from conference was, "How did you vote on the memorial to the general conference relative to the women?" If he said he voted against it, the women had their say, and that, too, in a spirited manner. Some declared that if their pastor voted against it they would not go to hear him nor contribute to his salary"

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Sumerville of Greenville, a life-long Methodist, as well as her father, makes the following analysis of the subject:

"It is not generally known, often not to the Methodists themselves, that Methodist women have less authority than those of any other Protestant churches.

"In the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, women vote on elections of local officials, and on the calling of preachers.

In the Baptist churches, women vote on the calling of preachers, election of officials, and also on the admission of members.

"In the Christian church women not only vote but hold office. In the State and National convention of the Christian Church there are many women delegates.

"Thus it can be seen that the Christian Church is the most Democratic of all, and government census reports say it is growing more rapidly than any Protestant church.

"On the contrary the Methodist Church is the most autocratic of all Protestant churches in its form of government. In the business of the Methodist Church women have no voice at all and only a few of the men have any authority. The governing body of a Methodist Church is the quarterly conference which is a self-perpetuating body with most of its members nominated by the preacher. In this way, as will be seen, the preacher can virtually dictate the membership of his quarterly conference and he is therefore the dominant factor not only in the pulpit but also in all local business.

"This system is well suited to pioneer work and has made the Methodist Church above all others, the pioneer church; under more settled conditions the system lays too heavy a burden upon the preachers and too little responsibility upon the laity.

"There is now within the church itself a well defined demand for a more democratic form of government.

"The Methodist Church has always encouraged women to take part in its spiritual exercises. Methodist women know how to pray beside the sick and dying. One of the glories of the Methodist Church is the spiritual power of its women.

"Spiritual power is far more important than a vote on the secular affairs of the church, but as the greater includes the less, it seems that a church which teaches its women to minister [illegible] things might profit by [illegible] sel in its business [illegible]

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

1910

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Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

1910

OFFICERS.

President, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, 205 Davis St., Greenville, Miss.

Vice-President at Large, Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Okolona, Miss.

Second Vice-President, Mrs. Jimmie Andrews Lipscomb, Flora, Miss.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Lee, 208 Hunt Avenue, Greenville, Miss.

Recording Secretary, Miss Mattie Kirkpatrick, N. State Street, Jackson, Miss.

Treasurer, Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff, Shaw, Miss.

Superintendent Press Work, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson, 503 Fortification Street, Jackson, Miss.

Superintendent Educational Work, Mrs. Madge Quin Fugler, McComb City, Miss.

Member National Executive Committee, Mrs. J. C. Greenley, 307 Central Avenue, Greenville, Miss.

Auditing Committee, Mrs. Walter Clark, Clarksdale, and Mrs. W. E. Offutt, Greenville.

TO OUR FRIENDS:

Our motto for this year is "New Members." We want the signature on an enrollment card of everyone who believes that women should be enfranchised. Send to the corresponding secretary for these cards.

Send to State President names of persons who are favorable or open to conviction.

Whenever you see a comment in a Mississippi paper, cut it out and send to Superintendent of Press Work.

Annual membership fee is One Dollar. Send that amount, or more, to State Treasurer. Ask others to do the same.

Read and circulate suffrage leaflets and papers. If you will do this write to State President for further information.

INTRODUCTORY.

The sixth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association held in Greenville, April 28-29, was a most enjoyable occasion, marking a distinct advance in the work of building an organization. By courtesy of the Elks, the business sessions were held in the hall of their handsome club building. The public evening meeting, April 28, was held in the Opera House, and the reception on the afternoon of April 29, was given in the spacious parlors of the Cowan Hotel, which the proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Turner, had tendered for the occasion. The business of the meeting had been carefully planned, and the program was carried out without haste and without delay, with no friction and with entire satisfaction to all who were present. The brief report prepared for publication can convey no adequate impression of a meeting which was as full of dignity as of enthusiasm. The presence of Miss Ray Costello, an English visitor, and of Dr. Anna Shaw, National President, gave prestige, and the Memphis visitors, Mrs. Hardin and Mrs. J. D. Allen, president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, added to the interest of the meeting.

CONDENSED MINUTES.

The opening session of the sixth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was held in the Elks Club building, Greenville, April 28-29, at 9:30 a. m. The president conducted devotional service with prayer by Rev. Philip Davidson. Mrs. J. D. Allen, of Memphis, was introduced and gave a pleasant greeting from Tennessee. Reports of state officers were given as fololws: Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Lee; treasurer's report read by Mrs. W. E. Orutt; report of press work was read by corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Walter Clark moved a vote of sympathy and appreciation for press superintendent, Mrs. L. W. Thompson, which was adopted.

A resolution of remonstrance addressed to the Memphis Commercial Appeal was offered by Mrs. Fannie Clark and Mrs. Walter Clark and adopted. (In reply to this, the editor of the Commercial Appeal very courteously disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon Mississippi suffragists.)

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Fannie Clark and adopted:

Resolved that the president be authorized to appoint a committee on "Institutional Work," whose duty shall be to secure information, and to make recommendations in regard to the management of state educational and benevolent institutions.

Mrs. Fugler's report as chairman of institutional work, was read by the secretary. The president gave an account of her trip to Jackson, and meeting the Legislative Committee to urge the employment of women physicians in state asylums. She said her talk was received with cordial sympathy and genuine enthusiasm for this worthy

proposition. Mrs. Fulger's work was highly commended.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Letters and telegrams from members who could not attend, were read; Mrs. H. B. eKlis, Mrs. L. W. Thompson, Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Mrs. Thos. Searles, Dr. Delia Randel, Mrs. Clara C. Cox, Mrs. Rosa Mayers, Miss S. E. Thompson and others.

A paper on anti-tuberculosis work was read by Mrs. D. K. Mohlenhoff of Shaw.

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. J. C. Greenley, and adopted:

Resolved, that the state president be authorized to appoint a committee on anti-tuberculosis work, and to take any other measures which she may deem proper for the promotion of an anti-tuberculosis campaign in our state.

Mrs. Philip Davidson gave an interesting paper on Civic Improvement in a Colorado town.

The following resolution was offered by Miss Mattie Kirkpatrick and adopted:

Resolved, that the work of civic improvement is appropriate for a woman suffrage organization, and clubs and individual members are requested to give special attention to this work; we recommend especially, that they endeavor to secure Carnegie libraries for their several communities, and that they co-operate with all educational and hygienic work.

Mrs. J. T. Worthington, corresponding secretary of Greenville club, gave an inspiring report of local work.

EVENING SESSION—OPERA HOUSE.

Judge E. N. Thomas presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Philip Davidson, rector of St. James Episcopal Church. Judge Thomas expressed his

belief in woman suffrage, and then presented Miss Ray Costelloe, an English visitor. Miss Costelloe made an attractive speech, explaining conditions in England.

The closing address was made by Dr. Anna H. Shaw, national president. Dr. Shaw's earnestness, logic and extensive information completely captured the large and intelligent audience. Her speech was admitted by all to be a notable event. Many converts were made by it.

MORNING SESSION—APRIL 29.

Devotional service by Rev. C. M. Summer, pastor of the Christian Church. Officers were elected and resolutions adopted. Miss Costelloe gave a talk. Senator John L. Hebron was introduced and made an eloquent speech of encouragement. Dr. Shaw was asked to speak, and did so, to the delight of her audience.

Dr. H. L. Sutherland, of Rosedale, county health officer of Bolivar county, gave a paper on anti-tuberculosis work, which was highly appreciated.

The executive committee was authorized to decide place for holding next annual meeting.

The session closed with prayer by the president.

AFTERNOON, APRIL 29—COWAN HOTEL.

The Annual Meeting closed with a pleasant reception at Cowan Hotel. Many prominent Greenville women availed themselves of the opportunity to meet the delegates and distinguished visitors. After introductions and refreshment, the state president presented Mrs. Allen of Memphis. Mrs Allen gave an interesting paper. Mrs. Royden Douglas, president of the Era Club, New Orleans, sent a telegram of regrets which was read. Dr.

Anna Shaw was then asked to give a heart to heart talk to the women present. She responded fittingly, giving a sketch of the changed position of women, stressing especially changes in recent translations of the Bible. Dr. Shaw appealed to the women to be true to their own convictions. Parting words were spoken with reluctance and all felt moved to higher aims and nobler deeds. The vote of thanks given the people of Greenville was no mere form of words, but a sincere expression of appreciation for the cordial hospitality which made the meeting a notable success.

MATTIE G. KIRKPATRICK, Sec'y.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

We rejoice in the advanced sentiment in Greenville, and believe it foreboades the speedy arrival of the inevitable triumph of right.

We thank the Greenville Club and the town at large, for their hearty co-operation and for their royal support and hospitality.

We also thank Judge Thomas, the Rev. Phillip Davidson, and the Rev. C. M. Summers, for their brotherly interest and kindly help, and Dr. Sutherland for his assistance.

We express our appreciation of the kindness of the proprietors of the Hotel Cowan, for the use of the Hotel for the purposes of the reception and entertaining of guests.

Our sincere thanks are also due Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Hardin of Memphis, for their presence and encouraging words.

We are deeply grateful to Miss Costellos and to Dr. Anna Shaw, for their presence and inspiring speeches.

We thank the newspapers of Greenville and

of the state for their efficient and kindly help in our cause.

We feel that thanks are due the Elks of Greenville, for the use of their Home for our meetings and assure them of our appreciation.

We thank Senator Hebron for his presence and encouraging talk.

MRS. DELL K. MOHLENHOFF.

RESOLUTIONS.

We affirm our belief in the Declaration of Independence. We believe that taxation without representation is tyranny, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and we believe these eternal principles of truth apply to women as well as to men.

We rejoice in the world wide awakening of women, and in the increasing tendency of all nations to recognize women as responsible human beings.

We note with pleasure that American men are rapidly coming to believe in the right of all tax payers to vote on questions of taxation, and to advocate the extension of that right to tax paying women.

We call attention to the fact, that women have full suffrage in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah; municipal suffrage in Kansas; suffrage on bond issues in Iowa, Michigan and Louisiana; and some form of suffrage in nineteen other states.

We believe that the state of Mississippi needs the direct influence of its women in the government. We believe that Mississippi women should be enfranchised upon the same terms as men and for this we will continue to work and pray.

MRS. S. FANNIE CLARK,
MRS. DELL KELSO MOHLENHOFF.

Anna Shaw was then asked to give a heart to heart talk to the women present. She responded fittingly, giving a sketch of the changed position of women, stressing especially changes in recent translations of the Bible. Dr. Shaw appealed to the women to be true to their own convictions. Parting words were spoken with reluctance and all felt moved to higher aims and nobler deeds. The vote of thanks given the people of Greenville was no mere form of words, but a sincere expression of appreciation for the cordial hospitality which made the meeting a notable success.

MATTIE G. KIRKPATRICK, Sec'y.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

We rejoice in the advanced sentiment in Greenville, and believe it foreboden the speedy arrival of the inevitable triumph of right.

We thank the Greenville Club and the town at large, for their hearty co-operation and for their royal support and hospitality.

We also thank Judge Thomas, the Rev. Philip Davidson, and the Rev. C. M. Summers, for their brotherly interest and kindly help, and Dr. Sutherland for his assistance.

We express our appreciation of the kindness of the proprietors of the Hotel Cowan, for the use of the Hotel for the purposes of the reception and entertaining of guests.

Our sincere thanks are also due Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Hardin of Memphis, for their presence and encouraging words.

We are deeply grateful to Miss Costelloe and to Dr. Anna Shaw, for their presence and inspiring speeches.

We thank the newspapers of Greenville and

of the state for their efficient and kindly help in our cause.

We feel that thanks are due the Elks of Greenville, for the use of their Home for our meetings and assure them of our appreciation.

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MRS. S. FANNIE CLARK,
MRS. DELL KELSO MOHLENHOFF.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The active work for this year began on the 19th of last April, when a short synopsis of the former year's work was sent out to our supporters, and we arranged the annnual report for the printers, getting copies of the minutes ready for distribution early in May.

On July 1st our first quarterly report was sent out, followed by on October 1st and January 1st. These quarterly bulletins have been much appreciated by our friends, and have served to keep the members as well as officers, in touch with each other.

At the beginning of the year we had several cleverly defined plans.

First—To keep in active communication with our friends and to add to their number.

Second.—To encourage our clubs to take up Civic improvement work.

Third.—To secure the employment of a woman physician in the Insane Asylums of the state.

Fourth.—To build up our press work.

Fifth.—To secure the promised quota of names on the National Petition.

Sixth.—To secure the presence of Rev. Anna H. Shaw at this meeting.

Early in June Mrs. Madge Quin Fugler of McComb City, was appointed to take charge of our department of Institutional Work, and we placed in her hands the work of collecting information, and managing the presentation of our plea for a woman physician in the Insane Asylums to the Legislative Committee appointed to recommend improvements in the asylums. Mrs. Fugler's report will give her work in detail, and I need only say it has been most encouraging to her co-work-

ers, and we think will result in success.

In prosecuting the work this year, the combined correspondence of your president and myself, has amounted to nine hundred and thirty letters, and this did not reach the wide field of sympathizers that the petition work has opened up to us. We want through the coming year, to communicate with most of the parties whose names we have thus gained; not letting any possible worker escape us. Making our net strong enough to hold the struggling ones and fine enough to keep those who would slip away.

Some of our clubs have taken up Civic improvement, and we hope this part of our work will continue to grow.

Our state Superintendent of Press Work will give a report showing that her department has grown steadily.

The petition work we pushed in the early part of the year, rested on in the summer and began again in the fall and winter. Resulting from this petition, are the following facts:

We have a hold in over fifty places, ranging in size from ten thousand to a dozen or less inhabitants in scattered farming neighborhoods. These centers of influence radiate to all parts of the state. In some small places, everybody has signed the petition, in others a dozen, or may be only one. In some instances signed petitions have been sent in to us without solicitation on our part. Wherever some one has really gone out after signatures found time to reach the people, the names have been secured. If we could have canvassed the state thoroughly, we could have gained several thousand signatures. As it was, only two cities were canvassed, Greenville and Jackson. The two

largest places, Vicksburg and Meridian were not touched. In Greenville we secured two hundred names, in Jackson, one hundred. The towns represented on the petition are as follows:

Brookhaven, Biloxi, Buena Vista, Baldwyn, Booneville, Balfour, Cannonsburg, Canton, Crystal Springs, Clinton, Columbus, Corinth, Ellisville, Flora, Gloster, Gunnison, Greenville, Grenada, Heathman, Holly Ridge, Hushpuckena, Indianola, Ikola, Jackson, Leland, Laurel, McHenry, McComb, McLaurin, McCallum, Martin, Natchez, Okolona, Port Gibson, Pickens, Rosedale, Raymond, Round Lake, Shaw, Sharpsburg, Tupelo, Vaiden, Van Vleet, Wiggins, West Point. Total signatures, six hundred.

The occupations given typify the cosmopolitan nature of our government. We have the names of statesmen, lawyers and politicians; journalists, ministers of the Gospel and Israel; teachers of the young idea, bankers, merchants, doctors, employers and employees in shop and mill. Women in the home, office and store. Women of fashion and the woman of small means. Mothers of families more than those who are not so vitally interested in the future. In religion, each great denomination is represented.

The names have been given freely, and the list underestimates our strength in the state, for many of our most earnest supporters failed to sign the petition, not realizing the importance of doing so. On account of having this petition work before us, we have not pushed the enrollment work actively, but will do so during the coming year. We want the signatures of all women who believe in the suffrage cause, whether they have the money to give to the work or not.

Last November Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans, spoke at Port Gibson. The meeting was arranged by our kind friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery of Martin. We had hoped to secure other dates for Miss Gordon, but the only ones she could give us conflicted with several large gatherings which were going on at the time, and our friends were unable to make the arrangements which suited her convenience. We hope before long to have Miss Gordon for some work in our state.

Miss Belle Kearney secured many signatures for us in Flora and other places, besides giving us from time to time, the names and addresses of possible workers and sympathizers. To her and other friends who assisted us by words of good cheer and substantial aid, wish to express our thanks.

In revieiwng the year's work, I see we have made progress. The horizon has widened, the atmosphere is clearing, we are beginning to see over the clouds. Some are beginning to take us seriously. From being ignored, the papers have taken to criticizing our movements. This is most encouraging. We have still amountain of prejudice to wear away, or tunnel through, but, as we have no political ax to grind, and are simply working for the good of our homes, town and state, recognition of our service is bound to come.

We are, each of us, aiding a work to unfold, which will reach beyond our vision, and it will be a pleasant thought to know we have done our duty as we saw it; comforted by the knowledge, that the accomplishment of good is worth waiting for. As Julia Ward Howe says: "Great matters of progress come slowly, because they have to be

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thought out. Progress is a matter of thought and character. The world gets wiser, but it does not get better fast. It takes time to think it out."

NELLA LAWRENCE LEE, Cor. Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT.

April 1, 1909 to April 1, 1910.

Receipts:—

Balance from 1908-9	$ 25.30
Clarksdale, by Mrs. Walter Clark	17.40
Hon. J. L. Hebron, Greenville	2.00
Mrs. Augusta Cox, Columbus	20.00
Mrs. Eugenia Moore, Columbus	5.00
Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Columbus	1.00
Mrs. A. R. Byaum, Booneville	4.00
Miss M. L. Montgomery, Starkville	2.00
A friend, Kosciusko	1.00
Rev. Geo. Whitfield, Clinton	2.00
Dr. Della B. Randel, Canton	1.00
Mrs. Ella O. Bigge, Crystal Springs	1.00
Jackson Club, by Mrs. L. W. Thompson	1.00
A friend, New Orleans	2.50
Mrs. Clara Cox, Corinth	16.00
Mrs. S. A. Hollensbe, Canton	1.00
Mrs. O. S. Robbins, Anguilla	1.00
Mrs. Dell K. Mohlenhoff, Shaw	.25
Mrs. Madge Quin Fugler, McComb City	1.00
Greenville Club, by Mrs. J. M. Lee	1.00
Flora Club, by Mrs. J. A. Lipscomb	4.00
Mrs. E. R. Montgomery, Martin	3.50
Mrs. Lucy F. Gastrell, Natchez	1.00
Mrs. Nannie McPherson, Jackson	1.00
Mrs. A. R. Hume, Jackson	1.00
Miss S. E. Thompson, Buena Vista	10.00
Mrs. Rosa Mayers, Shelby	1.00
Miss Clara Wilczinski, Greenville	5.00

A friend, Greenville	
Mrs. Paulina Bean, Buena Vista	1.00
Miss May Russell, Willows	1.00
Mrs. Wilkinson, Jackson	1.00
Col. Clay Sharkey, Jackson	1.00
Mrs. Mary Gillespie, Jackson	1.00
Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Okiona	1.00
Mrs. T. K. Roby, Mastoden	1.00
Mrs. J. W. Chambers, Ellisville	1.00
Rev. J. W. Chambers, Memorial	1.00
Total Receipts	$149.85

Expenses:—

Annual Meeting 1909, speakers, printing and advertising	$ 16.35
Greenville Times, stationery	5.00
Greenville Democrat, printing reports	8.00
Miss Gordon's expenses, Port Gibson	10.50
National Treasurer Mrs. Upton	6.40
Department work, Mrs. Borders	5.00
Treasurer's expenses	7.15
Press work expenses	37.00
Corresponding Secretary, expenses	30.00
Balance	$121.90

MRS. AVERY HARRELL THOMPSON, Treas.

REPORT OF PRESS WORK.

Before giving the report of the press work for our state, I would like to call attention to the progress which has been made by the National press workers. A few years ago, it was almost impossible to get magazines and leading periodicals to accept suffrage articles. Now the demand for such articles is greater than can be met.

Mrs. Hauser, Assistant Superintendent of Press Work for the National, advises me that thirteen newspaper syndicates use suffrage material regularly. It would be impossible to name the individual papers and magazines which use suffrage matter.

Through these agencies, we are reaching thousands of readers, where only a few hundred were lions of readers, where only a few hundred were reached formerly. The New York dailies are literally teeming with suffrage news. In the month of December, 1909, 600 articles appeared in the New York dailies, and in the same month, 2200 clippings on woman suffrage were received at headquarters, from papers outside of New York. So great is the demand upon these National workers for suffrage articles, that it has been decided henceforth to use the $600.00 which has heretofore been expended yearly in supplying the state chairman with literature, on the National press work, leaving the states to establish and carry on their own bureaus independently. All of the leading magazines are publishing suffrage articles. In March, sixteen of the leading American magazines published suffrage articles. Never before in the history of the movement, has there been any such evidence of public interest in the question of woman suffrage, as is now evidenced by the press of the country.

The policy of the press department of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association for the last year, has been to try to secure local superintendents for the work, and through them to enlarge the number of papers on our list, rather than to secure new papers through headquarters. We began the new year last April with three assistants.

We have since secured promises from nine women, making thirteen in all who are pledged to carry on this phase of the work. Mrs. Madge Quin Fugler of McComb City, is the star of this galaxy, sending material regularly to five papers, having published since October, 1909, about 150 articles, from a single paragraph to a three or four column article. Three of the editors on her list have signed the suffrage petition and openly advocate the ballot for women. She reports that when she began the press work in her town and country, woman suffrage was an unknown quantity in that locality. Now she never passes a day without being questioned about the work, and extensive interest is being manifested.

Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery of Martin, sends contributions to two papers. She is gifted with a facile pen and an abundant supply of logic, and has contributed some valuable additions to our original literature. Miss Ida Ward of Greenville has contributed some original matter over the signature of Civic, to the papers of her town. Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff of Shaw, edits a column in the Cleveland Enterprise. She writes with a vigorous pen, and her bright and spicy articles have added immeasurably to our Mississippi suffrage literature.

The Civic Improvement Club of Greenville, under the efficient management of Mrs. J. C. Greenley, has been doing valuable work, editing a column in the Greenville Democrat. Mrs. J. W. Chambers of Ellisville has recently promised to furnish notes to several papers.

During the year there has gone out from Headquarters at Jackson, between sixteen and seventeen hundred articles, ranging from a single

paragraph to an article of four columns. Fifteen of these have been original articles of from half a column to one of four pages, and thirty have been short ones, a paragraph long. Fifteen have been written by other Mississippians. One hundred leaflets, "My Experience and Suffrage," by Dr. Walter Featherston, one of our Mississippi Methodist ministers, and author of several contributions to the religious literature of the south, were distributed. 140 copies of Progress have been sent out.

Of all the articles sent out from headquarters, it is impossible to find out accurately just how many have been published. Some of the editors who publish material do not send me their papers. A good deal is published that I do not see, I am sure. As far as I can estimate, about eight hundred articles, from a single paragraph to a lengthy article, have been published.

In addition to the leaflets already mentioned, I have distributed forty-five leaflets and booklets, etc. Have written one hundred and fifty letters.

We have now, like the National press department, reached that stage of advancement where we are invited to contribute to the press. The editor of the "Daily News", which has the largest circulation of any paper in the state, invited the superintendent to write an article on the woman suffrage movement in Mississippi, for the State Fair Edition of the News, which was published last October. He advised us that we could make our article of any desired length, and that it would be given prominence.

One of the editors who has been publishing our material ever since the establishment of our press department, has asked me to prepare an article on Woman Suffrage and the Home, which

ask I will take up at an early date. I am also invited to get up a statement of the istory of the movement, for the Mississippi department of Archives and History. It may not be altogether out of place here to state, that on the strength of our articles on womans uffrage, we have been invited to write on other public questions of the day, by editors who only know us through our suffrage work.

In putting the question continually before the public, the press workers have an opportunity to observe results, and note the growth of sentiment as others do not have. Especially is this true of the original literature which we get from time to time. I am thankful to say, that I can trace many conversions to the cause, directly to our press work. I do not believe I am making too broad a claim, when I say that I do not think there would be found in the state, a half dozen editors who would refuse to accept contributions of suffrage news.

But, if we had two hundred and fifty papers on our list, we have not the facilities for handling that number. And this brings me to a plea for more helpers, and more funds. We need for the superintendent, the services of a typewriter and stenographer. Without such assistance, she cannot do this work, except in a very limited way. There is no limit to its possibilities if we had the proper means of advancing it. We have splendid material for good work; women with brilliant brains and ready pens, and consecration. With the necessary funds we could build up a magnificent press department. I pray that Providence will open the way for such enlargement of our plans.

I submit this report with a heart full of grat
itude for the gifted women who have aided m
so well, for the kindness and liberality of th
many editors who have opened their columns t
us, and to God for his blessings on our work.

LILY WILKINSON THOMPSON, Supt.

REPORT OF INSTITUTIONAL WORK.

I must confess, that when our President ap-
pointed me Chairman of Institutional Work las
June, I consented with a feeling of trepidation,
knowing that many could do so much better work
if they would make the necessary effort. De-
pending upon the advice and assistance of our
leader, I took her plans in hand, and have worked
as faithfully as possible to accomplish thedesired
results.

At the Annual convention of the Mississippi
Woman Suffrage Association held in Jackson last
April, the following resolutions were adopted:

"We believe the public welfare demands that
women should have a place upon the boards of
trustees of all public institutions, educational and
benevolent, and that the time has come for bring-
ing this subject before the people of Mississippi.

"We further believe that a woman physi-
cian should be employed as one of the assistants
in each of the insane asylumms of this state."

Deciding that the most expedient thing to do,
would be to approach the members of the Eleem-
mosynary Committee of the Legislature, regard-
ing the placing of women physicians in the Insane
Asylums, and have this Committee recommend
their employment to the Legislature, letters were
written to physicians, Superintendents of Hos-
pitals for the Insane; Secretaries of Boards of

Charities and Corrections, and Presidents of State Woman Suffrage Associations; with the view of compiling data for use, showing the successful work of women physicians in this line of work. Most of these letters were answered promptly and courteously, and I feel that special thanks are due Dr. Caroline A. L. Mitchell, San Angelo, Texas; Dr. V. M. Podstata, Elgin, Ills.; Dr. Mary K. Isham Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Wm. Thomas, Denver, Colo. and Miss Erminie T. Folsomof, the Texas Woman Suffrage Association; and also to the Chairman of the Eleemosynary Committee, Dd. H. F. Broyle and the Hon. H. M. Quin, who responded promptly and cheerfully to all letters asking for information.

Many favorable opinions and statistics were obtained and presented in the form of an appeal for justice and humane consideration of female patients in these insane asylumns, and copies of this paper were sent to each of the nine members of the Eleemosynary Committee.

In February, Mrs. N. N. Somerville, Mrs. L. W. Thompson, Mrs. Harmon Thompson and Mrs. H. B. Kells met the members of the committee by appointment, and presented the plea for some favorable recommendation. The members of the Committee very cordially agreed to this request. The result was, that the resolution passed the House, requesting the Trustees to employ, or permit the employment of women physicians as assistants in the State Insane Asylumns.

Dr. Nolan Stewart, Superintendent of the Mississippi Insane Hospital, is strongly in favor of the employment of women physicians for the female wards of the institutions.

The Juvenile Reformatory Bill which passed,

was really the results of the efforts of Miss Emily Butt, who was granted the privilege of the floor to present the Reformatory proposition to the House.

It seems expedient for the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association to consider the matter of woman probation officers, matrons and even physicians in connection with this great work, undertaken to save "the seed "corn" of our Southern manhood. The need of woman officers in connection with the care of women and children, is being widely recognized. Then is the time when sympathetic and self-sacrificing service will frequently tell beyond our highest expectations.

One of the most pressing needs of our great Commonwealth, is the adequate inspection of factories, mills and similar places, where women and children are employed. We know that the labor law is not enforced at present. Because of the great number of women and children employed in this kind of work, I believe that there should be a woman inspector. The conditions of these factories and mills could be looked into, and accurate data compiled, and the proper authorities approached with the view of establishing genuine factory insoection. Much good will be accomplished by the investigation and agitation.

Napoleon said he had no taste for women who meddle with politics; to which Madame DeStael replied, "you may perhaps be right, but since people have taken the freedom to cut off their heads on account of politics, they ought to at least to be allowed to understand why."

As long as women are engaged in all but two of the 131 occupations classified as gainful by the census of 1900; as long as women are expected to obey laws in the making of which they can have

o voice, they will want to be allowed to "under-
and why."

Respectfully submitted,
MADGE QUIN FUGLER,
Chairman Institutional Com.

1907

THE NEW BIRTH.

(John iii. 1-8.)

BY MRS. ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

History repeats itself not only in the grand pageant of the progress of nations, which attracts world-wide attention, but in the things of mind and spirit, which are of vital importance, but which develop without noise or ostentation. In Ecclesiastes i. 9 we are told: "The thing that hath been it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun."

This does not mean that there will be no change in man's environment, no progress in the arts and sciences, but that the essentials of life are always the same. Man in his nature is the same, God is the same, and the prince of evil is the same. Hence it is that in every age man will fall into the same errors, the wisdom of man will seek to assert itself above the law of God. St. Paul says in 1 Corinthians i. 19, 20: "For it is written, I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and will bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent. Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world? hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?" Those who think themselves wise, those who write and dispute, are here among us to deny the laws of God. We need to be grounded in the truth.

The Lord said to Nicodemus: "Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again." To-day men stagger at that very same point. Let us study these sayings. This new birth is said to be of the Spirit, and without it a man cannot enter into the kingdom of God. Verse 3 says a man cannot *see* the kingdom of God except he be born again. Now what is this kingdom of God which men cannot see, into which they cannot enter, without being born again? When we ask this we but repeat the question that shook all Palestine from the time that John the Baptist began to say: "Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." What was his kingdom, and when and where would he attempt to set it up? That was the question that stirred Herod in his palace, and from him extended to the high priest and to the scribes and Pharisees. And I imagine that all those evildoers in high places trembled lest one had come who should overthrow a kingdom which they knew to be false and set up instead the true. "And when he was demanded of the Pharisees, when the kingdom of God should come, he answered them and said, The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." To the Samaritan woman he said: "God is a Spirit." To Nicodemus he had already said: "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."

So we have a chain of reasoning. God is a Spirit, his kingdom is within us; to be in his kingdom (which is to have it in us), we must be born of the Spirit. Nor should this seem strange. In the natural birth we inherit the nature of parents, so to partake of the divine nature we must be divinely born.

The truth is, men do not believe in the spiritual nature and the spiritual life as realities. If they did so believe the necessity for the new birth, its reasonableness would not be disputed. Not only do men of the world dispute the spiritual life, but many Church members fail to understand the plain teaching of the Bible on this point. Our hands must be trained and taught to work; minds must be educated and developed for life's activities. So must the spirit nature be stirred to life, trained and developed for spiritual things. The worship of God and his service are the objects for which man was created. To fulfill his appropriate destiny a man must be born again, and then in the exercise of awakened spiritual faculties he can attain to the true knowledge of God.

In Romans viii. 7 and 1 Corinthians ii. 14 St. Paul plainly and fully sets forth the truth that the natural man cannot comprehend God. Only when we have the Spirit of God can we understand divine things.

Let no enticing words of man's wisdom confuse the truth. To understand divine things is not to be able to engage in theological hair-splitting which has no practical bearing on everyday life. The new birth is the beginning of a life in the spirit. Only when we have that are we able to learn God's will concerning us, and to direct our lives aright. Sometimes a man of the world will ask: "What will the Church [that is to say, God] give me in exchange for my worldly pleasures?" To such we reply: "God will give you the birth, the developing, the perfecting of your spiritual nature. And the apostle has written, 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit: for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God.'"

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Newsclippings re: Nellie Nugent Somerville, ca. 1915-1971

Folder 21



MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE.

Mrs. Robert (Nellie Nugent) Somerville, of Greenville, first President of the Mississippi Woman's Suffrage Association, was born Sept. 25, 1863, in Washington County, Miss., daughter of Lewis Nugent and Eleanor Smith Nugent. She is the granddaughter, on the maternal side, of the late A. F. Smith, and Judge Seth Lewis was her paternal great-grandfather. Her education was received at Whitworth College and at Martha Washington College. She was married Sept. 16, 1885, at Rockport, Miss., to Robert Somerville. There are two sons, Robert Nugent and Abram D., and two daughters, Eleanor and Lucy.

Mrs. Somerville is a member of the Methodist Church, of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mississippi Woman's Suffrage Association, Kings Daughters, and W. C. T. U. For twenty-five years she has taken an active part in organization work, first in missionary work, then with the W. C. T. U., Kings Daughters and U. D. C. Recently, however, most of her energies have been devoted chiefly to woman's suffrage, that is, as much of her time as can be spared from household duties.

Mrs. Somerville has the honor of being the first President of the Woman's Suffrage Association in this State, and delivered a remarkable address before a joint session of the legislature at the last session.



MRS. S. E. F. ROSE.

Mrs. S. E. F.. (Laura Martin) Rose, of West Point, Ex-President Mississipp. Division U. D. C., was born Sept. 18, 1862, at Crescent View, near Pulaski, Tenn., daughter of William M. Martin and Lizzie Gorin Otis Martin. Mrs. Rose is of French (Huguenot) descent on the maternal side, an ancestor, Col. John Gorin, being a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and also of the War of 1812. Paternally, she is of Welsh descent, her ancestors settling in Virginia, and later moving to Tennessee.

Her education was received at Martin College, Pulaski, Tennessee, at the Kentucky College, and Madame Pegram's Southern Home School, Baltimore. She married Solon E. Rose, at Crescent View on Oct. 20, 1881. There are three children: Lizzie Otis, Martin, and Solon Clifton.

Mrs. Rose is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She is Ex-President of the Daughters of the Confederacy (Mississippi Division), the organization to which she has devoted the most of her attention, outside of church work; is a member of the D. A. R., of Mississippi, of the Mississippi Historical Society; the Jefferson Davis Home Association, of Kentucky, and the Confederate Memorial Literary Society of Richmond, Virginia.

Her administration of the U. D. C. in Mississippi (1912-13) was responsible for an added membership of 1,000 members. She was formerly State Historian of the U. D. C., and is the author of "The U. D. C., Its Object and Mission;" "Arlington, Its Past and Present;" "The Confederate Picture Gallery,"—all valuable historical papers. But her most noted work is "The Ku-Klux-Klan" which she gave the U. D. C. permission to sell, the proceeds to be used for a Confederate monument at Beauvoir. A history of the Ku-Klux-Klan, which she recently prepared, has been indorsed by the U. D. C. of the nation as a supplemental textbook for the schools.

N.Y. World July 3d. 1924.

WHEN Mississippi switched to McAdoo, William Jennings Bryan was the first delegate to offer his congratulations. They were floral. For Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville he had a carnation. And Mrs. B. F. Saunders got a flower.

"This is indeed an honor," said Mrs. Somerville.

"You know," Bryan explained to bystanders, "Mrs. Somerville is the only woman legislator in Mississippi."

"But," he added, "Mrs. Saunders ought to be one too."



MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE and WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

P.O.Box 627
Cleveland, Miss.38732
May 14,1972

MAY 17 1972

Dear Mrs. Cheek:

I greatly appreciate the invitation to hear the talk by Marya Mannes. I enjoy reading her writings and hearing her occasionally on T-V. It will be an inspiriting occasion I feel sure and I will miss being a participant.

As I think I wrote you, I spent the month of March in Portugal and Spain--where there is certainly no 'Women's Lib' movement, or indeed any movements at all. So I am travelled out and have a good many matters demanding attention.

At present, I have no plans for extended travel next year, so if you have a program, I might make it.

Last week I was lookiing through an old scrap book of my first trip to Europe, in 1924, and found the enclosed picture of my mother and William Jennings Bryan. I am sending it as I am not sure you have a copy.

With best wishes for the program and kindest regards for yourself, I am,

Sincerely yours
Lucy Somerville Howorth

In The Past

15 YEARS AGO
Jan. 19, 1926

Miss Delia Kitzmann, who has been in New York assisting in the selection of advanced Spring millinery for Levi's has arrived assumed her place at the head of the millinery department of this store where she has made many friends during the past season.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville of Greenville, Washington county representative in the legislature was chosen to represent Mississippi in the opening session of the Women's Industrial Conference.

Lee Thomas, the second a violin and piano number by Mrs. Harmon Barlow and Miss Thomas, and the third a humorous reading by Mrs. Cyrus Higgs. The program was brought to a happy conclusion with a musical contest which was the inspiration for all to join in singing hymns from the Methodist hymnal.

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25 YEARS AGO
Jan. 19, 1916

Mr. W. H. Cadenhead has returned from Jackson where he attended the inauguration of Governor Bilbo.

Miss Ruby Hays of Hollandale

Greenville Delta
Democrat Times
about 1934

THE



-CHAT-

Greenville welcomes again Mrs. Nellie Nugent Summerville, Mississippi's first woman legislator, and leader of so many important organizations. Mrs. Summerville is making her home at Hotel Greenville this winter. An interesting sidelight of the Summerville family achievements is the fact that Mrs. Summerville's daughter, Lucy Summerville Howorth, is a chip off the old block-ess and was the first daughter to follow her mother in the Legislature.

The first news was pleasant. But now we must tell you of an accident that could happen to any woman of us and which, in this case, resulted in a hospital stay. Carolyn Simon, who used to live here with her family, was visiting in New Orleans, caught her heel in the bottom of her evening gown and fell down several stairs. Painful injuries to her back resulted and Carolyn is in the Helena hospital.

Of the Howard McGehees we are always glad to get some news and this time it is that Fannie and Howard sat right behind a Greenville gang at the game at Starkville Saturday and the McGehees were given all the news of Greenville that beween plays would allow. And the McGehees sent us all their love.

Christmas will follow Thanksgiving as closely as ever, in spite of the week-early Thanksgiving—or at least it will feel that way by the time we get Christmas packages all ready for delivery. Beth Berry and her sister, Mrs. N. L. Mayhall, are both planning for cotton Christmases—and not just towels and sheets either, but novel, ingenious things—things such as the Berrys think of.

But speaking of ingenious things, it would take a lot of ingenious things to keep the children on the Old Leland Road happy these days. It seems there's been chicken pox going round and if one child's

A Woman's Washington

By Jean Brownell

Leftover Food No Problem To Grace Smith

EVER housewife knows how leftovers can accumulate when you're cooking for a family of three or four. Just picture how they pile up when you serve 4,000 meals daily as does Grace Smith, new president of the National Restaurant Association, who is in town this week for a regional conference. Proprietress of a large cafeteria in Toledo, Ohio, Miss Smith admits that she used to be swamped by leftovers; by using her imagination, however, she's worked out several "second-day" dishes which rival the originals in popularity.



Grace Smith

"If we have orange or cinnamon rolls left, for instance, we make orange or cinnamon bread pudding, with a dab of orange marmalade on top," she says. "One of our most popular desserts is based on leftover cake; we crumb it, roll a ball of ice cream in it and serve it with sauce as a sundae. My particular favorite is a vegetable casserole, made from odds and ends of cooked vegetables mixed with thick cream sauce; we always add a little fresh celery for flavor." She is justly proud of an achievement most cooks would call impossible—a dish made from leftover souffle. "We cut it in squares or strips, dip in egg and crumbs, fry and serve with tomato or cheese sauce," she says. "I think it's better than the souffle itself."

∞

A Washington couple negotiating for an appearance on the program, "We the People," had occasion to telephone the New York studio. Since they did not know the number of the radio station, they merely gave the Manhattan operator the name of the program. She took several moments to look up the number, then said, "All we have for that listing is Willkie headquarters. You don't want THAT, do you?"

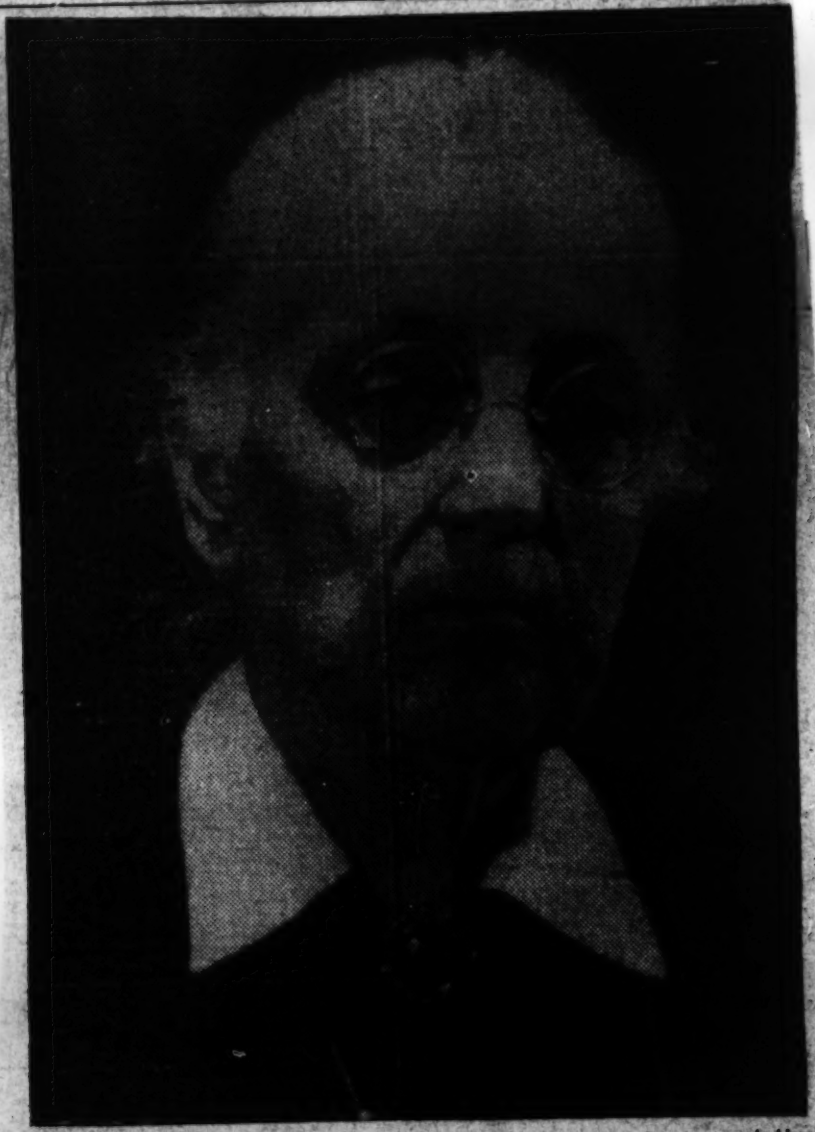
∞

Woman Head of Restaurant Group Gives Her Secrets

The twentieth anniversary of women's suffrage is the fortieth anniversary of Mrs. Nellie Somerville's first vote. The mother of Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, Mrs. Somerville was living in Greenville, Miss., in 1900. Local crops were suffering from the appetite of passing cattle, so a special election was held to decide whether to fence the gardens or the stock. Mrs. Somerville, who later became the first woman to serve in the Mississippi legislature, discovered that "property owners" could vote in the election. Since no mention of sex restriction was made, she accompanied her father to the polls. Thus, she points out, she voted "when cows were running" many years before she could vote for men.

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edger, Jackson, Miss., Sunday Morning, July 27, 1941



Mrs. Nellie Somerville, former member of the house of representatives from Washington county. She is the mother of Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth of the Veterans Board of Appeals, in Washington, D. C.

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

Note the following in the Article on page two of the Special Edition of the Delta Democrat Times, Greenville Mississippi, December 31, 1943:

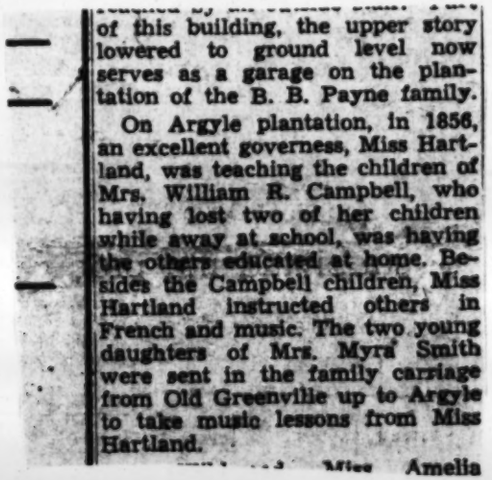
> "On Argyle Plantation, in 1856, an excellent governess, Miss Hartland was teaching the children of Mrs. William R. Campbell.....Besides the Campbell children, Miss Hartland instructed others in French and music. The two young daughters of Mrs. Myra Smith were sent in the family carriage from Old Greenville up to Argyle to take music lessons from Miss Hartland."

Also, of course, the article on NNS

TSH. - 1958

The Delta Democrat-Times

sociated Press (AP) GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, Friday, December 31, 1943 (NEA)



of this building, the upper story lowered to ground level now serves as a garage on the plantation of the B. B. Payne family.

On Argyle plantation, in 1856, an excellent governess, Miss Hartland, was teaching the children of Mrs. William R. Campbell, who having lost two of her children while away at school, was having the others educated at home. Besides the Campbell children, Miss Hartland instructed others in French and music. The two young daughters of Mrs. Myra Smith were sent in the family carriage from Old Greenville up to Argyle to take music lessons from Miss Hartland.

[illegible] Amelia

Nellie Nugent Somerville Was State's First Woman Representative.. Outstanding Patriot

Nellie Nugent Somerville, Mississippi's first woman representative, and one of the state's outstanding patriots, sat by an open window in her room in the Hotel Greenville and spoke of her life. It has been a life long in years, filled with service and it has taken its toll; her body is a little stooped, and on her keen intelligent face there are tired lines. About her shoulders she had thrown a warm wrapper and winter sunlight came through brown frost touched oak leaves to make shadows on her face and on the rug at her feet.

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One of the most important items in connection with the campaign to awaken Greenville people to the importance of woman suffrage was the bringing to the city of the national leader, Dr. Anna H. Shaw. "It was a great occasion," said Mrs. Somerville. "It took me six months to get her promise to come. We made great preparations, and Dr. Shaw spoke n the Opera House on the evening of April 28, 1910. As ever great enthusiasm resulted from the talk."

But constantly other demands were forcing themselves on Mrs. Somerville. She was selected as chairman of the committee which first put before the legislature the making of women eligible for school trustees. At about this time too, she secured the introduction of a bill giving mothers equal rights in their children. This bill under the able management of Van B. Boddie of this city, passed the senate without a dissenting vote and was killed in the house judiciary committee.

"I seem to have spent my life working for lost causes," she said a little sadly. "But sometimes things have worked out."

She told then of her work for better conditions for the women inmates of the state hospital for the insane, of the work she had done in the Southern Conference on Women and Child Labor, which promoted legislation for the protection of women and children in the mills and factories of the South. And she told of her work with the Temperance Union. Stories of work stretching over a wider and ever wider field and always for the betterment of the world in which she lived.

It was Mrs. Somerville who was put in charge of the erection of our Confederate monument which stands in the Court House yard and she who worked over the state raising funds for the monument in Jackson, to Confederate women. Born while Yankee guns were firing she was a true daughter of the South as well as of the nation.

Yes it was a full life this woman lived and yet she found time to study. She devoured books on law and history. At one time she served as president of the Washington County Historical Society. Her life moved on filled to overflowing with things big and little until in 1923 Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville announced as a candidate for the office of Representative of Washington county to the state legislature. That she won was not surprising with the record of service behind her, the record of intelligence and the record of achievement.

Of her election she said, "I was the first woman in the state so to serve the state and I accepted the faith of my people with a deep and reverent sense of the supreme importance and honor conferred upon me."

Her record of legislative service is an outstanding one. She worked as she had always worked for the betterment of the men and women of the state.

Returning home she was instrumental in the forming of the Woman's Club one of Greenville's outstanding civic organizations. The years moved on and she continued to serve whenever called upon whenever the occasion arose. Today she rests beside a window in the Hotel Greenville, a window which looks down on a clean healthy thriving city, the city she helped to mold, in a state and a nation which felt the force of a power working always for the betterment of her fellowman.

The Ninth century was very wet; the Tenth and Eleventh quite dry.

The S
CLE
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Ladies' D

The Delta Is Proud Of Belvidere Daughters Of American Revolution

Written and Compiled By Annie A. Paxton

The Mississippi Delta posseses many things of which it is justly proud, not the least among them being Belvidere chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The title—Belvidere—was chosen in honor of the home of the Honorable John Steele, first secretary of Mississippi Territory, in 1798. His plantation was near Natchez, one of the oldest towns in the state and the seat of territorial government of Mississippi from 1798 until 1802.

Under the brilliant leadership of Mrs. James Harper Wynn the Belvidere chapter was organized January 6, 1912, with sixteen charter members, as follows:

Regent, Mrs. James Harper Wynn; vice regent, Mrs. Edward H. Moore; registrar, Alle Dunn; secretary, Mrs. Paul L. Mann; treasurer, Mrs. Wallace Arnold; historian, Mrs. Clive Metcalfe; Mrs. O. H. Johnson, Mrs. D. E. Richards, Mrs. Charles P. Neilson, Mary Hurst Trigg, Mrs. James Barry, Mrs. Lindsey Bradley, Mrs. Erwin Meek, Mrs. F. S. Hutson, Mrs. L. P. Herring, Mrs. R. L. Ammon.

Seventeen regents of Belvidere chapter have succeeded its organizer, Mrs. Wynn. A gavel for official use at its meetings was presented to the chapter by Mary Hurst Trigg in 1915. It is made of beautiful California redwood, and on the handle of this gavel is a silver band for each regent with her name and date of regency inscribed upon it. The next band to be placed on the handle of the gavel will be for the present efficient and much loved regent, Mrs. George F. Archer.

Every member of Belvidere chapter has always been eager to do what she could towards preserving colonial land marks and interesting historic facts, as well as furthering the welfare of her own state, county, and city. By precepts as well as by example the young have been taught reverence for their flag and country. With appropriate ceremonies a flag pole was presented to the high school in the name of Belvidere chapter. Flags have also been placed on numerous public buildings through the solicitations of this chapter. The custom was instituted of yearly offering a prize for the best historical essay written by a student in any of the public schools in Greenville. A Good Citizenship Girl is chosen each year by the teachers from the schools of the county and Greenville, and she is presented with a medal from Belvidere chapter. Also she is sent to the state conference of the DAR to compete with good citizenship girls from other chapters in Mississippi, the winner being given a trip to the national conference of DAR in Washington, D. C. Scholarships for deserving boys and girls have been maintained at accredited colleges and universities, and mountain schools have been supported. Each Christmas a box of gifts is sent to one of these mountain schools. There are seventeen of these mountain schools some of which are helped by the DAR and by public assistance, and some are manitained entirely by the DAR.

Belvidere chapter has won several prizes for outstanding decorated floats in parades in Greenville.

Three times Belvidere chapter has entertained in Greenville the annual conference of the Mississippi state society of DAR, at which often officers of the national society of the DAR have been in attendance.

From time to time Belvidere has been honored to have officers of the state society numbered among its members. At present Mrs. Clive Metcalfe is state first vice-regent. Mrs. Louise Cowan is state chairman of conservation, and through her efforts an acre of trees has been planted on a place allotted to us near Laurel, Miss., for the purpose of aiding reforestation. Also a truckload of shrubs has been donated to the chapter by a member and planted at the Greenville Army Air Field, and that plot where these shrubs are planted is designated as "Belvidere Park."

Belvidere chapter did outstanding war work during World War I, and after the war the "French Orphan Committee" placed with this chapter fifty-three orphans during the years 1917-1918; and at one time, in proportion to our membership and the number of orphans taken by the chapter, we led every state in the union. When this work passed into the hands of the state committee of "The Fatherless Children of France" the chapter and all the members retained their orphans through the county committees. In 1919 all the work done by the organization during World War I was compiled with records of individual soldiers and sailors. It was stupendous task accomplished by Bessie Bell and Mrs. Clive Metcalf. Their labors received highest praise from the Department of Archives and History at the capital in Jackson, thus winning for Belvidere the honor of sharing the prize with Mississippi Delta Chapter of Rosedale, Miss. The handsome leather book containing the records was given to the state Department of History and was complimented by all who saw it.

To aid in winning the present global war, bonds have been bought by the chapter as well as by individual members, and the record of the number of hours expended in war work by all members is kept. Four members have reached a high total of 750 hours each of war work, and their names will be suitably inscribed at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., which is the headquarters of the National Society of DAR. These members are Mrs. Louise H. Shepherd, Mrs. J. M. Lee, Mrs. B. J. Powell, and Miss Susie Trigg.

The chief project of the chapter to help with present war work is the support of the campaign for blood plasma for use with the armed forces. The thirty-four chapters of DAR of the whole state of Mississippi have united to further this project, and Belvidere chapter has raised to date $682.60. Including this amount all the chapters of the state have raised the total of $17,000.00 to purchase blood plasma and equipment. The Mississippi DAR is leading all other state societies in contributions to this fund, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Hanun Gardner of Gulfport, state regent.

A record is being kept of the men and women in military service who are of DAR lineage. Also a scrap book is kept of all press notices and the facts of interest to DAR. At present the membership of Belvidere chapter numbers about fifty members, loyal to their state, county, city, and nation, and faithful to work for them, "heart within and God o'erhead." The present officers of the chapter are:

Regent, Mrs. George F. Archer; first vice-regent, Mrs. B. J. Powell; second vice-regent, Mrs. J. R. Jones; third vice-regent, Mrs. William J. Taylor; secretary, Mrs. J. D. Rosella; treasurer, Eunice J. Stockwell; registrar, Bessie Bell; parliamentarian, Mrs. Clive Metcalfe; historian, Annie A. Paxton; chaplain, Mrs. J. W. Prior.

Woman's Club Founded Here Back In 1923

The Woman's Club of this city was founded in 1923. At that time there was no federated club in Greenville. The old Civic Improvement Club, with Federation connections, which was primarily a women's suffrage organization, had disbanded after a long and useful career.

Responding to the suggestion of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who was then the second vice-president of the State Federation, and with a view to organizing a club which would qualify for admission to the state organization ;the following women met in the home of Mrs. Milton Smith during the early part of June, 1924 Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Mae Coleman, Mrs. Willie V. P. Lewis, Mrs. Nona A. Bell, Mrs. Marian Archer, Mrs. Alice P. Smith, Mrs. Lady D. Kretschmar, and Mrs. Florence D. Gibson.

By-laws and constitution were adopted and the following officers were elected, Mrs. Milton Smith, president, Mrs. Florence Gibson, corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. P. Kretschmer, recording secretary and Mrs. T. B. Lewis, treasurer.

In those early days the meetings were held in the members homes and a fine of twenty-five cents was levied for an unexcused absence. There were three departments maintained then, music, literature, and citizenship, Any member failing to prepare work assigned to her was fined fifty cents. The membership was limited to twenty-five. Not until November of the first year were any additions made to the first small group and the limited membership was not added to for several years. Vacancies created by dropping members from the rolls were filled. In those days rules were rules and if a member failed to comply with the standards of the club they were dropped from membership.

Mrs. Waddy West followed Mrs. Smith as president and she was succeeded by Mrs. J. M. Chandler. In the fall of 1927 Mrs. H. B. Cherry became the leader. The place of meeting was changed from the homes to the Elysian Club. At this time a discussion was held of raising the limit on membership, but before any decision was reached the flood came and swept club plans so far into the future that the entire year was counted lost. Recovering from the flood the members set about reorganizing their club. The membership limit was raised to fifty and one new department: Art, of study was added.

The club published its first Year Book in 1929. A scrap book was kept telling the story of club activities. And in this year another department was added: that of the American Home. In the decade which followed the club grew in every way. As need arose new departments were added, namely, Press and Publicity, International Relations, and Conservation. The club had grown so in size at this period that a new venture was tried, the holding of departmental meetings as well as the general meetings.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Paul Gamble, Mrs. T. B. Lewis, Mrs. C. H. Fullerton, Miss Grace Everman, Mrs. Percy Bell and Mrs. Earl Bryant the influence of the club began to be felt not only in the local area but in the State Federation. District and Federal awards attested to the achievements.

In 1940 eight new departments were added, Drama, Education, Radio, Child welfare, Garden, Community Service, and Girl Reserve. Under the capable leadership of Mrs. Frank Acree, president for a two year period, the child attained an enviable position in the Federation. Honors were carried off by the Greenville club at all federation meetings. The membership limit was again raised, and the popularity of department meetings grew.

Because of the urgency of war work the necessity of gasoline and rubber conservation the club meetings have been limited to two each month. This has in no way lessened the actual work accomplished by the club as members have continued to carry on the policy of civic activities, Mrs. Harrie Wells, president during the first part of the war successfully guided participation of members in a new department War Service, which embraces Surgical Dressings, Nurses Aides, Home Nursing, entertainment of soldiers, U S. O., Red Cross and other Drives

Mrs. Warren Hinchcliff this year's president has further stream lined the organization, but opportunities for service are more varied and activities greater than ever before. The department of Child Welfare and War Service are receiving the greatest emphasis as members try to do their part intelligently with the problems facing America.

WAC recruiting has been part of the program, as has the Buy A Bomber Campaign, sponsored by the General Federation, Bond Drives, War Fund drives and many others. The members of the Woman's Club are busy women; home makers, business women, teachers; alert to the needs and calls of community, state and nation; responsive women ready to serve as individuals or as a club.

The first cocoa beans sent to the U. S. came from Africa in 1891.

The highlands of New York and Vermont produce about two-thirds of the country's maple sugar and syrup.

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"I believed women should have the vote," she said softly, "and always I have worked for what I have believed in. I left no stone unturned."

One of the most important items in connection with the campaign to awaken Greenville people to the importance of woman suffrage was the bringing to the city of the national leader, Dr. Anna H. Shaw. "It was a great occasion," said Mrs. Somerville. "It took me six months to get her promise to come. We made great preparations, and Dr. Shaw spoke n the Opera House on the evening of April 28, 1910. As ever great enthusiasm resulted from the talk."

But constantly other demands were forcing themselves on Mrs. Somerville. She was selected as chairman of the committee which first put before the legislature the making of women eligible for school trustees. At about this time too, she secured the introduction of a bill giving mothers equal rights in their children. This bill under the able management of Van B. Boddie of this city, passed the senate without a dissenting vote and was killed in the house judiciary committee.

"I seem to have spent my life working for lost causes," she said a little sadly. "But sometimes things have worked out."

She told then of her work for better conditions for the women inmates of the state hospital for the insane, of the work she had done in the Southern Conference on Women and Child Labor, which promoted legislation for the protection of women and children in the mills and factories of the South. And she told of her work with the Temperance Union. Stories of work stretching over a wider and ever wider field and always for the betterment of the world in which she lived.

It was Mrs. Somerville who was put in charge of the erection of our Confederate monument which stands in the Court House yard and she who worked over the state raising funds for the monument in Jackson, to Confederate women. Born while Yankee guns were firing she was a true daughter of the South as well as of the nation.

Yes it was a full life this woman lived and yet she found time to study. She devoured books on law and history. At one time she served as president of the Washington County Historical Society. Her life moved on filled to overflowing with things big and little until in 1923 Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville announced as a candidate for the office of Representative of Washington county to the state legislature. That she won was not surprising with the record of service behind her, the record of intelligence and the record of achievement.

Of her election she said, "I was the first woman in the state so to serve the state and I accepted the faith of my people with a deep and reverent sense of the supreme importance and honor conferred upon me."

Her record of legislative service is an outstanding one. She worked as she had always worked for the betterment of the men and women of the state.

Returning home she was instrumental in the forming of the Woman's Club one of Greenville's outstanding civic organizations. The years moved on and she continued to serve whenever called upon whenever the occasion arose. Today she rests beside a window in the Hotel Greenville, a window which looks down on a clean healthy thriving city, the city she helped to mold, in a state and a nation which felt the force of a power working always for the betterment of her fellowman.

The Ninth century was very wet; the Tenth and Eleventh quite dry.



Nellie N. Somerville

Club women of the District present this brief sketch of Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville as a token of deep appreciation for her long public service in the upbuilding of the State and in the advancement of womens interests.

Nellie Nugent was born in Washington County near Greenville, Mississippi in September 1863. At an early age she showed promise of the brilliant attainments of her adult years. She was graduated fro Whitworth College of Brookhaven, Miss., and from Martha Washington College at Abingdon, Virginia. At the Virginia institution she was a student of the late Bishop E. E. Hoss of the M. E. Church South who was then professor as well as president of Martha Washington College.

She married the late Robert Somerville in Grenville, Mississippi where her four children were reared. Her home and her church were and have remained her deepest intersts. However a crusading spirit and great talent for leadership inevitably led her into active participation in public life.

Nellie N. Somerville was a pioneer in W. C. T. U. work in Mississippi, and was made the first president of the State Organization. She became close personal friend of the immortal Francis Willard. Her interest was early challenged by the Cause of Woman's Suffrage. She organized the work in Mississippi and served the organization in various state offices. Her leadership being recognized throughout the country she was much in demand as speaker on woman's suffrage in various Southern States and at national meetings of both Woman's Suffrage League and W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Somerville became the first woman member of the Mississippi House of Representatives, having been elected to the State Legislature from Washington County in the nineteen twenties. She also served as delegate to National Democratic Convention in New York in 1924. The Daughters of the American Revolution has honored her with appointments to numerous committees both state and national.

The four children born of her marriage to Robert Somerville have grown to manhood and womanhood and are counted among the leading citizens of the state and of the Nation's Capitol. The love of grandchildren and great-grandchildren has been added to the richness of her life. She still resides in the Delta, spending much of her time with her families in Cleveland and in Greenville.

Honored and esteemed by all Mississippians, she is especially revered by Mississippi women, whose favorable legal status is in no small part due to the indomnitable spirit, and wise leadership of Nellie Nugent Somerville.



Mrs. G. C. Whittington, President
Greenwood Woman's Club

Greenwood Woman's Club—

The Greenwood Woman's Club has centered its work for 1945-46 around the young people.

Keeping in mind that the children of today, the future citizens of tomorrow, must be given a foundation of love for ideals and traditions, respect for law and order, rights of others, interest in good government and community affairs, thru thought and training by the adults, the department of Child Welfare, American Citizenship, the American Home, Public Health, and Libray Extension have each cooperated to further these aims.

Emphasis has been placed on wholesome recreation and development for the boys and girls.

A two weeks day camp was held for recreation and training of the Girl Scouts, who have grown from two to ten troops.

A training class for Boy Scout leaders was held with thirty-five attending.

Interesting forums have been held showing the work being done for the youth in the community, city government, the duties of officers, financing, taxation and education.

Stressing the requirements for good citizenship, a prize was offered the student most nearly meeting those ideals.

Plans have been made to use the lower floor of the club building for a meeting place of the young people which we hope will develop into a youth center.

Duck Hill Culture Club—

The Duck Hill ladies met at the Methodist Church in the fall of 1934 under the sponsirship of the Winona Woman's Club to organize a woman's club. The club was organized with ten charter members and named The Duck Hill Culture Club, with Mrs. Arthur L. Taylor, President.

The club became ederated October 3, 1934. Six of the charter members are present members of the club. The club is a cultural and civic organization and our programs and activities have been varied. The club has sponsored child welfare projects, donated books, magazines and first-aid kits to the schools. Members of the club have aided in clean-up weeks and health projects for the town. Under the supervision of the music department chairman, special musical programs have been presented using the youth of the community.

The club was very active in the war activities, members aided in all war bond drives, war fund drives and every member took part in sewing for the Red Cross. Although the club is small, the success of it is due to the fine spirit of cooperation of its members. Looking back over the eleven years of club work the members feel they have been helpful in making the town and community a better place in which to live. In a measure living up to the club's motto: "We Strive With Light, To Bless With Light".

President, Mrs. O. W. Scott
Secretary, Mrs. T. P. Caffey

HEW-ITT TO THE LINE

LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

By PURSER HEWITT

'MAWNIN', MISSISSIPPI !

The boundary of our freedom is the welfare of others. — E. D. Head.

AIN'T IT SO —

There is absolutely nothing colder on a frosty morning than plastic seat covers.

WELL ANCHORED

The other day, we gave you a quotation on inflation problems from William A. McDonnell, U. S. Chamber president and Jackson C. of C., speaker last year. It came to us from WALTER MICHEL, Sr.

Here's another kind of quote from Mr. McDonnell, who tells of the nervous woman in the dentist's chair:

The dentist was striving to extract a tooth, but every time he got ready to proceed she clamped her jaws. At last, he took his assistant aside and told her at the very moment he poised the forceps, to give the patient's hip a vicious pinch.

The pinch was administered, the nervous lady's mouth flew open, and the tooth was easily removed.

"Didn't hurt, did it?" asked the dentist.

"Not much," replied the lady, "but who would have thought the root went that deep?"

DON'T BLAME US

Get set for a surprise. We had always thought womenfolk were more vain about their weight than menfolk, — but it seems we're wrong. The male is much more apt to reduce than is the female.

Our authority is the Archives of Internal Medicine, a publication of the American Medical Association, which says:

"In three separate studies, a far higher percentage of men than women were able to achieve the modest success of a 20-pound loss."

Men may suggest that it is will power that makes them better weight-losers than the ladies, —but the good women know it's vanity.

RESEARCH NEEDED

Some Neshoba county folks are mulling over the idea of having a Homecoming celebration soon for All-American BILLY CANNON of the LSU Tigers whose birthplace is somewhere in Neshoba county,—exact spot unknown to us. Relying on the testimony of MALONE NICHOLSON, ace sports fan and composing room staffer of our newspaper, we have said CANNON came from near Union, which is [illegible] grounds. But

A LAMP UNTO OUR FEET

"And he said, 'The things which are impossible with men are possible with God." Luke 18:27 (Text of International Sunday School Lesson for tomorrow)

WHAT DISCIPLESHIP COSTS

Today in 10 Mark we are shown
How Jesus made the standards known
To that rich man who kept the law
But had misgivings when he saw
That he must sell all his possessions,
Give to the poor and make concessions
If he would life eternal gain;
And Jesus made it very plain,
While riches hamper many a one,
With God's help all things may be done.

—Julien C. Hyer

PAGES FROM THE PAST

TEN YEARS AGO the Jackson Real Estate Board started its evening classes, with Dr. E. S. Wallace, Attorney John Satterfield, and Realtors Merle Mann and J. H. Wells as first speakers . . . . . Mississippi congressmen were continuing in party councils and party patronage lineups as Congress convened, despite the fact 1948 electoral votes of the state were not cast for the Democratic presidential nominee, Harry Truman . . . Millsaps and Mississippi Colleges announced they will experiment in the fall of 1949 with a Monday night football game in Memorial Stadium.

TWENTY YEARS AGO Mr. and Mrs. John Edren Stone were newly domiciled at 801 Arlington, following their recent wedding in the First Baptist Church at Aberdeen. Mrs. Stone is the former Martha Jane Pennix . . . . Congress began to hear reports of growing opposition to continuation of WPA appropriations, as recommended by President Truman in the neighborhood of $1 billion dollars . . . Sports Editor Earl Fyke Jr. of the Tiger Talks recorded a surprising strength on the part of the Central High basketeers, who opened their season with a 48-25 victory over Brookhaven.

THIRTY FIVE YEARS AGO the Shakespeare Club of Jackson sent beautiful bouquets to the legislature for Miss Belle Kearney in the Senate and for Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville in the House, the only women in the law-making bodies. The ladies were given first choices of seats, and Miss Kearney chose one front and center, with Mrs. Somerville taking one on the side, half way back . . . .

Group Enjoys Travel Scenes

daughter in law

1950

Mrs. Somerville Shows Pictures Taken On Scotland Trip

Special to The Commercial Appeal

COLUMBUS, Miss., March 18.—Mrs. Walter Swoope was hostess Friday to the Columbus Garden Club and Mrs. R. N. Somerville of Cleveland, was guest speaker.

The Swoope home was decorated with an abundance of colorful Spring flowers. In the hallway were purple iris, with white spirea and shaded rose azaleas, brought by Mrs. Chalmers Broadfoot.

An arrangement of spirea and yellow trumpet daffodils in Oriental vases graced the living room mantel. Mrs. Pratt Thomas brought a large silver tray of rose and red camellias.

Mrs. Somerville, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Joe Rice Dockery of Dockery, Miss., told members about a memorable trip through Scotland. "What are one man's weeds, are often another's flowers," said Mrs. Somerville, adding that along the waysides of Scotland are poppies and cornflowers, while cultivated in the gardens are goldenrod.

Flowers Grow Large

"Flowers," she said, "grow large on the island, yet tomatoes and fruit trees are inferior specimens and are grown under glass." Mrs. Somerville, who visited Scotland to contact relatives, was given entree into rare castles through the Marchioness of Graham, head of Scotland's Garden Scheme, similar to America's National Garden Club.

Mrs. Somerville showed pictures of Keith Hall and Garalen House and slides made on a visit to Lord and Lady Laurie, in whose mansion once lived the Annie Laurie of song fame. The slides began with pictures of Mrs. Somerville in her own garden, surrounded by travel literature, and ended with scenes in Bellingrath Garden, where club members saw the Earl and Countess of Montrose who came to America to visit Mrs. Somerville.

Mrs. Swoope served her guests buffet style. Mrs. Henry Pratt and Mrs. Haley Reeves assisted. Centerpiece of the lace covered table was a cascaded arrangement of Pride-of-Mobile azaleas, and on the serving table a tray of Christine Lee camellias and Thalia daffodils.

Mrs. Rosamond Speaks

Mrs. W. I. Rosamond told the group of the flower judging school to be held in City Hall auditorium.

Members of the Pioneer Society held their 17th annual luncheon Saturday in the Gardenia Room of the Gilmer Hotel. Miss Mary Billups presided, and displayed a catalogue of the University of Columbus issued in 1875, this being a school for young gentlemen which flourished in the 1860s and '70s.

Miss Sadie P. Hudson, chairman of the nominating committee, which included Mrs. Herbert Ellis and Mrs. Glover Wilkins, presented the new officers: Mrs. T. A. Brown, president; Mrs. Pratt Thomas, secretary; Mrs. Reuben Searcy, treasurer, and Miss Augusta Sykes, historian.

Other members present were Mrs. Laura Beard, Mrs. Margaret Bell, Mrs. T. Bailey Hardy, Mrs. Thomas J. Hogan, Miss Olivia Leigh, Miss Louise Leigh, Mrs. Frank Owen, Mrs. H. M. Pratt, Miss Mary Lou Peyton, Mrs. Rupert Richards, Mrs. Searcy, Mrs. T. Grady Stephenson, Miss Sykes, Miss Bessie Tucker, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. J. P. Woodward, Mrs. Pratt Thomas and Mrs. T. O. Burris.

Couple Plans Laurel Vows

Miss [illegible]

Greenville Dinner Given For Couple

Miss Dianne Mock And Howard Dyer III Honored

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 1.—On Saturday night the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Thomas was the setting for a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Barthell Joseph for Miss Dianne Mock and her fiance, Howard Dyer III. For the occasion Miss Mock wore a yellow and white sheath cocktail dress. Pink and white flowers were used in the reception rooms. Two buffet tables were arranged which were centered with a bridal bouquet of white tulips, lilies of the valley and stock on one, and silver bride's slippers filled with the chosen flowers on the other.

On Saturday morning Mrs. I. Kirschner was hostess at a party for Miss Linda Bell, home from Lausanne School in Memphis for spring holidays.

The Country Club was the setting for the meeting on Wednesday of the Woman's Club when the Civic League Club of Indianola presented a program on the life of the late Nellie Nugent Somerville, the first woman elected to the Mississippi Legislature. Mrs. Thad Parker and Mrs. Neal Hurt presented the program narrated by Mrs. D. L. Cole, all of Indianola. Hostesses were Mrs. E. H. Barwick, Mrs. W. D. Gardner, Mrs. Glenn Bolton, Mrs. George McMillan and Mrs. J. Q. Strange. Mrs. Archer Campbell was in charge of arrangements. At the social hour Mrs. Fred Hauser, newly elected president, presided over the tea service arranged on a table covered in white organdy and featuring tulips, iris and camellias in pastel colors.

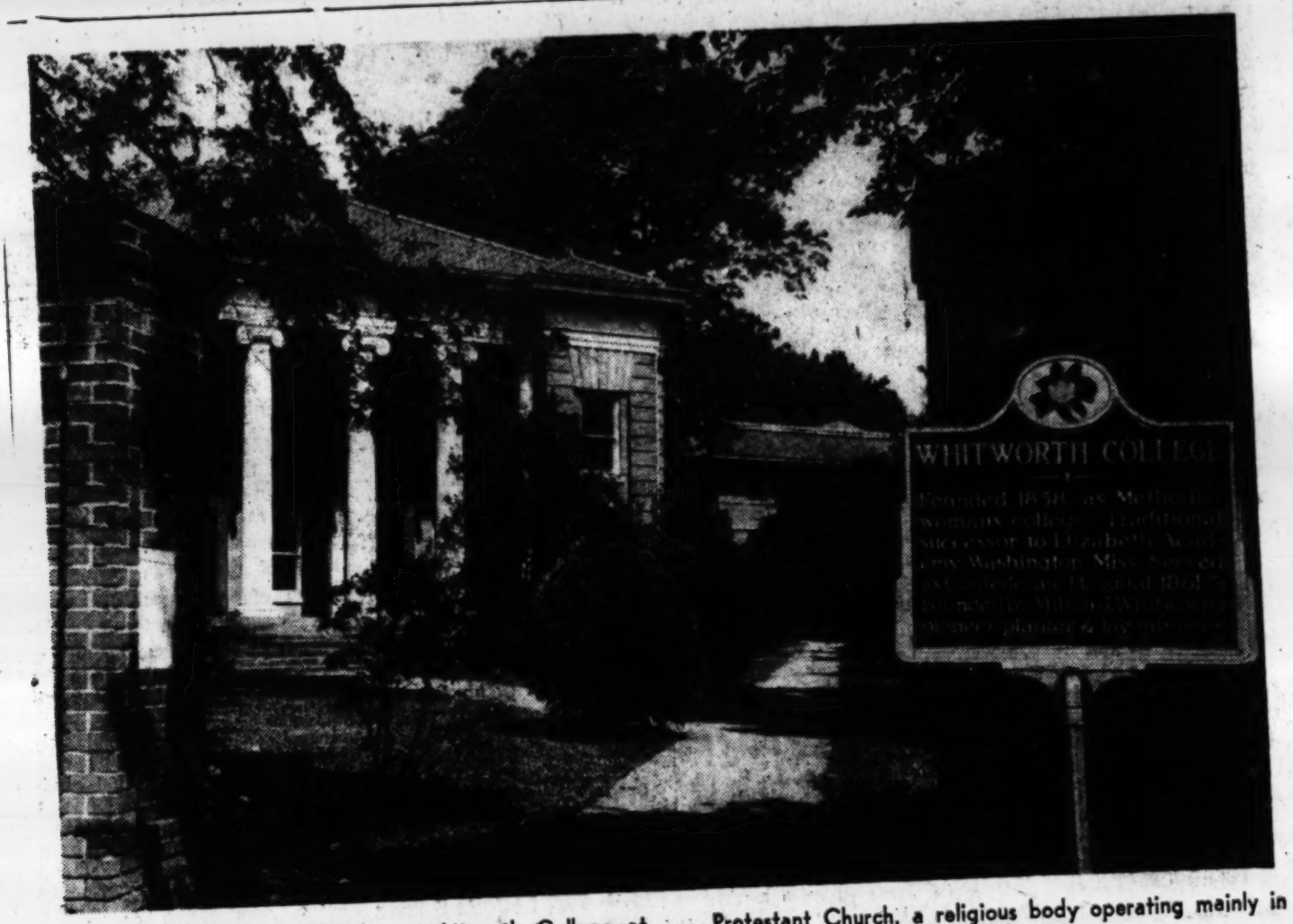
In Greenville as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jere B. Nash and sharing a family reunion Easter dinner at the Nash home, White Pillars, in Gamwyn Park are Mr. and Mrs. Burnham Dunlap of Versailles, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have been spending several months at Naples, Fla., and are en route home.

Mrs. Devere Dierks of Kansas City and Siesta Key, Fla., and Mrs. John Pullington of Memphis, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Atterbury at Estill and Mrs. Cameron Montgomery in Greenville left this week for Memphis where Mrs. Dierks will visit through Easter.

Sunday afternoon Miss Nini Smythe, home from Mississippi

ON THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1960



TO BE REACTIVATED — Whitworth College at Brookhaven, Miss., founded 102 years ago, will reopen in September, 1961 as a junior college of the Methodist Protestant Church, a religious body operating mainly in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama.

M. M.S. attended Whitworth College (then probably an academy in classification by today's standards) when she was 12.

Full-Time Operation Set At Old Whitworth College

Special to The Commercial Appeal

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., Sept. 7.—The old Whitworth College at Brookhaven, founded more than a century ago, will be reactivated for full time operation in September, 1961.

The Methodist Protestant Church leased the buildings and campus of the old college from the City of Brookhaven. It will be the first educational institution of the Methodist Protestant Church, a religious body located mainly in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

In recent years the institution has offered junior college work in night classes meeting three times a week. Although the college is owned by the city, the present college is operated by a private non-religious corporation.

50-Year Lease

The Rev. F. E. Sellers of Monticello, Miss., president of the general conference, signed the contract leasing the property for 50 years. Mayor W. W. Godbold of Brookhaven signed for the city. The lease is renewable.

The contract provides that the Methodist Protestant Church will bear all expenses for repairing and maintaining the property. They will also be responsible for all insurance.

To Be Renovated

The buildings will be renovated and repaired between now and opening time. When the college opens, according to Sinclair Daniel, now president of the institution, it will accommodate about 160 boarding students and about 100 day students.

Whitworth College was founded about 102 years ago on property given by Milton J. Whitworth of Brookhaven.

The Delta Democrat-Times

JOHN T. GIBSON
General Manager

HODDING CARTER
Editor and Publisher

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Woman's Club Sees Life Story Enacted By Indianola Group

★ ★ ★

District Awards Are Listed

The life of the late Nellie Nugent Somerville, first woman elected to the Mississippi Legislature, founder of the Greenville Woman's Club, was presented at a meeting of the organization held Wednesday at the Greenville Country Club. Awards won by the club at the district meeting were listed.

The session was presided over by Mrs. Doug Gardner in the absence of the president, Mrs. R. A. Ireland. Mrs. A. C. Campbell, chairman of the Status of Women committee of the club introduced the program.

"Mrs. Somerville has a special place in the hearts of Greenville people and especially of members of this club," Mrs. Campbell said. "She was a woman who stands out as one of the great Mississippians of her time."

Mrs. Campbell introduced a group of women from the Civic League of Indianola who presented the life of Mrs. Somerville in dramatic form. A huge black disc was placed in the center of the stage area. This held a moving needle and behind it stood a narrator, Mrs. D. L. Cole.

As she told the events highlighting Mrs. Somerville's life, the story was acted out by Mrs. Thad Parker, Mrs. Neal Hurt and Mrs. James R. Martin, all of Indianola.

The story told of Mrs. Somerville's early life, her marriage and her accomplishments, her work with Woman's Suffrage, that began in 1895, her establishment of a public health nurse here, the first in the state and her work as the first woman in the legislature.

Mrs. Fred Hauser listed the awards won in the recent District Conference; second place in fine arts, first, literature and drama; second, in international affairs; second, status of women; third, gerontology; first safety; first citizenship utilization and second for scrap book.

Mrs. Hauser also announced that Mrs. Hartwig had been awarded a blue ribbon for her oil painting.

A discussion of the Christmas parade program was held and was referred to the executive committee for final decision.

Hostesses were Mrs. E. H. Barwick, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Glenn Bolton, Mrs. George McMillan and Mrs. J. Q. Strange. The tea table covered with a white organdy cloth featured a triangular arrangement of spring flowers in lavender and white.

Mrs. Bears Named Head ... Church G...

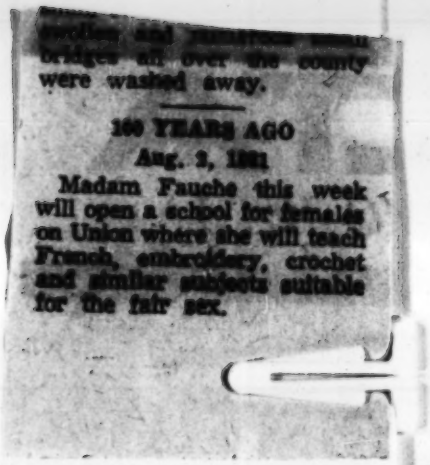
INDIANOLA ... Beard was re... the Woman's ... Service at ... meeting held ... classroom.

Other off... for 1951-52 ... Haffner, ... Arch Pea... retary; ... recording ... Moore, ... Mrs. G... ures.

The ... elected: ... ian soc... ford N... Mrs. E... Mrs. W... Mrs. ... work... rem's ... literat... Birde... Rus...

Cir... Lowr... Grif... Milt... T. ... Car... Up... ...

From THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL, Memphis, Tennessee, August 2, 1861 [9]



were washed away.

100 YEARS AGO
Aug. 2, 1861

Madam Fauche this week will open a school for females on Union where she will teach French, embroidery, crochet and similar subjects suitable for the fair sex.

Is this where S. M. C. lived?

Sunday - April - 18 - 1971 Democrat Times - Greenville Miss -

Women's lib: old Greenville issue

By ED WILLIAMS
DD-T Jackson Correspondent

JACKSON—An exhibit recalling early women's lib activities in Mississippi, now on display in the Old Capitol Museum here, marks Greenville as a hotbed of radical feminism in those days when women were more familiar with tightening corsets than burning bras.

The idea that women should be allowed to vote was considered at the state constitutional convention in 1890. J. W. Fewell, a Meridian lawyer, proposed enfranchising women who, or whose husbands, owned property worth $300.

Fewell's proposal had reservations: women wouldn't be eligible to hold office, for instance, and enfranchisement would merely allow them to authorize males to cast votes for them.

Fewell's aim was to increase the number of white voters, since many more whites than blacks owned property worth $300. But in 1890, only Wyoming let women vote, so the proposal drew sharp opposition from men who today would be branded male chauvinist pigs.

The Greenville Democrat, a predecessor of the Delta Democrat-Times, editorialized, "Are the white men of Mississippi no longer men, that they must ask women to come to their rescue and save them from an inferior class?. . .God forbid." The convention agreed, and defeated the proposal.

In the decade following the convention, women's activism took root in Mississippi. In 1897 the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was formed, and Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville, the 34-year-old wife of a levee board engineer, was elected state president.

Mrs. Somerville expressed her ideas on women's suffrage in a tract titled "Moral Leadership: The True Basis of Woman Suffrage".

"Whenever some moral sharpshooter levels his gun at outrage, vice or corruption, he is told to come down from his perch, since that is only a 'necessary evil.' Some evils, it appears, may be fought, but 'necessary evil' must be held immune. Captains of industry say child labor is a necessary evil. . .Modern luxury says occupational disease is a necessary evil. . .About 50 years ago, or earlier, the educated Christian women of this nation began to do some independent vigorous thinking, ceased to accept second-hand opinions, and began to investigate for themselves."

The result, Mrs. Somerville said, was the realization that there was a double standard of morality, high for women and lower for men. "Where, think you, shall we look for moral leadership, among the moral or the immoral class?" she asked, and there was no doubt in her mind about the answer.

Without the right to vote for political officials, Mrs. Somerville and her allies used whatever moral pressure they could muster to try to improve the status of women.

In 1912 a resolution to allow women to serve as county superintendents of education was introduced in the Senate. A senator explained its defeat this way in a letter to Mrs. Somerville: "There was no special opposition. . .Most of those who voted against it appeared to take it as a joke."

In 1914 Mrs. Somerville addressed a joint legislative session on a similar bill, but again it was defeated.

In 1916 Sen. Van Boodie of Washington County ushered through the upper house a bill giving mothers and fathers equal rights to children, but it died in a House committee. "The only report we could get was that the lawyers considered it unnecessary," Mrs. Somerville recalled.

In 1919 Congress approved the Susan B. Anthony amendment giving women the vote and sent it to the states for ratification. Outgoing Gov. Theodore Bilbo urged ratification by the 1920 legislature, as did incoming Gov. Lee Russell.

But such power voices as the Jackson Clarion-Ledger opposed it, stressing the racial aspect. "What a shame and a disgrace it would be for the state of Jefferson Davis... to give Negro women the ballot," the Clarion-Ledger said in an editorial. And, "How will you relish the idea of being jostled in the election booths by your cook or washerwoman, who will have as much right there as the white women who employ them?"

In the House, Rep. William A. Winter of Grenada secured passage of a resolution rejecting the Anthony amendment. It languished in a Senate committee, while state after state ratified the amendment.

Finally, Sen. W. B. Roberts of Bolivar County led a successful effort to spring the bill from the committee and bring it before the Senate. The Senate changed the word "reject" to "ratify" and approved the resolution.

The House had other ideas. Rep. Walter Sillers of Bolivar County worked for approval, but too many representatives agreed with Rep. R. H. Watts of Rankin County, who said he "would rather die and go to hell" than vote for it. The House defeated the resolution 90-23.

While rejecting the federal amendment, both Houses adopted a resolution calling for a referendum on whether to change the Mississippi constitution to give women the vote. In November, after enough states had ratified the Anthony amendment to put it into the Constitution, Mississippi men voted not to change the Mississippi Constitution to give women the vote. But the federal action had already rendered the question moot. The Mississippi Constitution was finally changed in 1935.



Dept. of Archives and History

Mrs. Nellie Somerville

By that time, the barriers had long fallen. In 1923, Mrs. Somerville became the first woman legislator by winning a House seat from Washington County. She served two terms.

Not long after, her daughter Lucy, who in 1922 had become the first woman graduate of the University of Mississippi law school, was elected to the House from Hinds County. Mrs. Bell Kearney of Flora brought the woman's touch to the Senate about the same time.

The tradition of women's activism in the Delta continued through the service of Rep. Zelma Price of Greenville. Later, as a county judge, Mrs. Price defied state law and seated women on juries, a practice finally made legal only near the end of the last decade.

During the hearing on abortion law reform last session, Washington County women were in the forefront of speakers favoring reform. And Mid-Delta women were active in the unsuccessful fight for regulation of day care centers.

Woman's Club Founded Here Back In 1923

The Woman's Club of this city was founded in 1923. At that time there was no federated club in Greenville. The old Civic Improvement Club, with Federation connections, which was primarily a women's suffrage organization, had disbanded after a long and useful career.

Responding to the suggestion of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who was then the second vice-president of the State Federation, and with a view to organizing a club which would qualify for admission to the state organization ;the following women met in the home of Mrs. Milton Smith during the early part of June, 1924 Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Mae Coleman, Mrs. Willie V. P. Lewis, Mrs. Nona A. Bell, Mrs. Marian Archer, Mrs. Alice P. Smith, Mrs. Lady D. Kretschmar, and Mrs. Florence D. Gibson.

By-laws and constitution were adopted and the following officers were elected, Mrs. Milton Smith, president, Mrs. Florence Gibson, corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. P. Kretschmer, recording secretary and Mrs. T. B. Lewis, treasurer.

In those early days the meetings were held in the members homes and a fine of twenty-five cents was levied for an unexcused absence. There were three departments maintained then, music, literature, and citizenship. Any member failing to prepare work assigned to her was fined fifty cents. The membership was limited to twenty-five. Not until November of the first year were any additions made to the first small group and the limited membership was not added to for several years. Vacancies created by dropping members from the rolls were filled. In those days rules were rules and if a member failed to comply with the standards of the club they were dropped from membership.

Mrs. Waddy West followed Mrs. Smith as president and she was succeeded by Mrs. J. M. Chandler. In the fall of 1927 Mrs. H. B. Cherry became the leader. The place of meeting was changed from the homes to the Elysian Club. At this time a discussion was held of raising the limit on membership, but before any decision was reached the flood came and swept club plans so far into the future that the entire year was counted lost. Recovering from the flood the members set about reorganizing their club. The membership limit was raised to fifty and one new department: Art, of study was added.

The club published its first Year Book in 1929. A scrap book was kept telling the story of club activities. And in this year another department was added: that of the American Home. In the decade which followed the club grew in every way. As need arose new departments were added, namely, Press and Publicity, International Relations, and Conservation. The club had grown so in size at this period that a new venture was tried, the holding of departmental meetings as well as the general meetings.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Paul Gamble, Mrs. T. B. Lewis, Mrs. C. H. Fullerton, Miss Grace Everman, Mrs. Percy Bell and Mrs. Earl Bryant the influence of the club began to be felt not only in the local area but in the State Federation. District and Federal awards attested to the achievements.

In 1940 eight new departments were added, Drama, Education, Radio, Child welfare, Garden, Community Service, and Girl Reserve. Under the capable leadership of Mrs. Frank Acree, president for a two year period, the child attained an enviable position in the Federation. Honors were carried off by the Greenville club at all federation meetings. The membership limit was again raised, and the popularity of department meetings grew.

Because of the urgency of war work the necessity of gasoline and rubber conservation the club meetings have been limited to two each month. This has in no way lessened the actual work accomplished by the club as members have continued to carry on the policy of civic activities, Mrs. Harrie Wells, president during the first part of the war successfully guided participation of members in a new department War Service, which embraces Surgical Dressings, Nurses Aides, Home Nursing, entertainment of soldiers, U S. O., Red Cross and other Drives Mrs. Warren Hinchcliff this year's president has further stream lined the organization, but opportunities for service are more varied and activities greater than ever before. The department of Child Welfare and War Service are receiving the greatest emphasis as members try to do their part intelligently with the problems facing America.

WAC recruiting has been part of the program, as has the Buy A Bomber Campaign, sponsored by the General Federation, Bond Drives, War Fund drives and many others. The members of the Woman's Club are busy women; home makers, business women, teachers; alert to the needs and calls of community, state and nation; responsive women ready to serve as individuals or as a club.

The first cocoa beans sent to the U. S. came from Africa in 1891.

The highlands of New York and Vermont produce about two-thirds of the country's maple sugar and syrup.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Miscellaneous. Mainly newsclippings, pamphlets, probably collected by Nellie Nugent Somerville.

Folder 22

McKINLEY CALENDAR



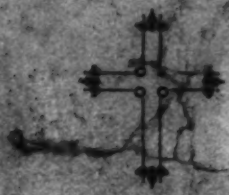
"Good-bye, all, good-bye.
It is God's way,
His will, not ours, be done."



Life's work well done,
Life's race well run.
Life's crown well won.
Now comes rest.


Cleveland
&
Hendricks
1885

DIVORCE



FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT,

—BY—

A WOMAN, WHO, IN NURSING THE SICK, HAS BEEN INTRODUCED TO THE SKELETON IN MANY A CLOSET.

—:O:—

That which ye have spoken in the ear shall be proclaimed upon the housetops.—LUKE xii: 3.



MY FRIENDS, the appeal I bring to you to-night is an imperative message from Our Father, because of the prevalence among us of breaking hearts, and wasted, or worse than wasted, lives. Because there is extant among us an error so grave as to threaten destruction to our oldest and most sacred institution, the one established by God himself in the Garden of Eden—I mean marriage.

For three long bitter years I have struggled blindly against His will in setting me apart for this work. Like Ezekiel,(22 30)"I sought a man to stand in the gap, but found none." This subject necessitates some plain words, and if, in the course of my remarks, you feel that I am going too far from the beaten track of conventionality, remember the devastated homes, the broken hearts, the misery you have seen about you and which you have been powerless to relieve, and remember also my great love for suffering humanity.

"Remember, also, that the times when a new idea is moulded in church, state, or society, are the times that mark the epochs in its history." If you have read any paper of statistics, you know that in our country one marriage in every ten is annulled by divorce, and if you are intimate with the families you know, you understand that of the nine remaining, only one couple are happy in each other's society. Again, where the disunion amounts to a separation, the applicants for divorce are mainly women, and in the cases where men apply for divorce, the ground alleged is generally desertion. Thus it would appear at first sight that it is largely the fault of the women that the marriage covenant is not kept. You who have given no especial thought to these matters cannot be expected to observe all the signs of the times that are apparent to me.

The naturalist, by examining a bit of hair, will describe minutely the animal on which it grew, and surprise us, who have grown up among its haunts, by an intimate knowledge of its habits and manner of living, which have heretofore been to us a closed book. If one who is unsophisticated in such matters should be suddenly called upon to relieve a person suffering with lockjaw, he would immediately rush to plaster or poultice the offending member, or force the mouth open to give medicine. With what result? Simply irritation to the poor victim of mistaken kindness. Our green practitioner would hardly think of the real cause, viz., a little wound, perhaps, in some remote part, made hours and hours before.

We are all formed after the image of God and made subject to certain laws. Wherever great evils follow a wrong course, commensurate good follows a right. "These results are as certain as those of gravity, because governed by a fundamental law." As a tiny seed may, by absorbing the surrounding elements, swell or develop to a tree of gigantic proportions, so, one little error in regard to the capabilities and adaptabilities of human nature, has swollen (by leaving it altogether in the hands of men), until our natures are so disarranged that one must needs go to Holy Writ to learn what human nature really is.

"When a few cows die of an epizootic disease, behold! Governors summoning legislatures, which expend thousands of dollars in staying its ravages, and newspapers all over the land sounding the tocsin; but when by far the greater number of our dear sisters are so wofully ailing, no legislative summons, no newspapers notice it." I ask your pity, and your assistance, to help restore them, because the remedy is in your hands. Lest you may think that I take an exaggerated view of the matter, I will here give you quotations from several eminent physicians, but first from Catherine Beecher's book on Female Ailments. She says: "According to my extensive observation and careful personal enquiry as to the proportion of women diseased sexually, it exceeds twenty-nine in

thirty." As eminent a physician as South Carolina ever had, after a practice of forty years, says: "No! more than one woman in fifty but is more or less diseased sexually, and alas! that is not all." We see the female mind (and soul) even more deficient, and as badly disordered. This outer tabernacle is in ruins, only because its inner is even more broken. Man finds an aching void where he searches almost in vain for a genuine womanly spirit. Where does all this begin, and where will it end, are questions that concern us more deeply than can well be understood.

"The two halves of humanity must rise or fall together." What affects womanhood must in the end if not immediately affect manhood. Why is this decline among our women? We are credibly informed that nature loves the female, and that the female constitution is much more elastic than the male, both mentally and physically; that a woman can sustain an injury that would kill a man; and if we scan statistics we find that Jewish women are longer lived than any other class, and we know that this can not be the result of mere chance. So we turn to the Levitical law which governs the Jews in all their ways, to find a law which is not written in our code. We know none of these laws are merely arbitrary, but all formed for human good, and founded on "the solid bedrock of eternal truth." Let us look at Leviticus 20-18: "And if a man shall lie with a woman having her sickness, and shall uncover her nakedness, he hath discovered her fountain, and she hath uncovered the fountain of her blood, and both of them shall be cut off from among their people." If we refer to Ezekiel 18-6 and 22-10 we may learn that this was counted among the worst of crimes; but do we understand the true significance of the term, "the fountain of her blood?" Do we know that during this period her muscles are so relaxed, that even the casual observer notices the sunken circles about the eyes; and the muscles about the abdomen are even more relaxed, on account of the swelling of the ova; indeed, to that extent that the bloodvessels are unable to contain their fluids, but open and let the blood escape. Our flesh is porous at all times, and in this relaxed condition, if you introduce animalculae, which are capable, as scientists tell us these life germs are, of swimming about for thirty hours, and attaching them-

selves to any surface which they may run against, what is to hinder them from attaching themselves to the inner surfaces of the blood cells or cysts, or even the inner sides of the nervous tissue, which is porous and open to the blood passages through minute pores, though in this relaxed condition they are not too minute to admit the animalculae in question?

What is the result? To ordinary observation nothing at all; the little life germ may stick and draw sufficient nourishment to live and grow for months, developing so slowly that the flesh may hardly feel sore about it, but sooner or later it will die and putrify, but the longer it lives and the larger it grows the more trouble and sickness and misery it will produce, and the more effectually will the woman be cut off from among her people. What will be the consequences to the man if he continues his relations with her? I will not undertake to tell; but if love is the mainspring of the instinct that draws him to her, it will naturally prompt him to refrain from risking so much on her account alone; and if he is not drawn to her by love, connection is a sacrilege and should be vetoed. I do not accuse you all of this. Many get themselves into serious trouble who would not think of such a thing. So we have to look further. We are told that if the fathers eat sour grapes, i. e. accept what they do not want because what they want is out of their reach, it may "set their children's teeth on edge," etc.

We know we suffer somewhat from our parent's sins, and also much is laid to Providence which is due to improvidence. If such terrible evil follows our general course with regard to married life, what great blessings must be in store for those who begin early, and rightly regulate themselves. "What Omnipotence hath incorporated into human nature, boys and girls may, should, will, must learn, and better, far better, learn it here from me than later in life to learn it from Old Father Penalty after they have lost the ability to profit by the knowledge.

"This body is in a sense the universe to us: we get no light save that which comes to us through the strange skylight of the brain." "The greatest study of mankind is man." Let us contemplate the complex unity of the human brain. Truly "Man is fearfully and wonderfully made."

How beautifully Our Father has arranged the different organs

of the brain according to their relations to each other. The eye, which is the organ of observation, is surrounded and touched by the organs of form, size, color, order, and they are joined by locality, time, tune, computation, etc. Urbanity we find in the midst of intuition, kindness, imitation, mirth, causality and comparison. We find caution and secretion side by side, and as really all the functions of life depend on the primal action of the brain, we may naturally expect that if our mental nature is OUTRAGED, our physical nature will show disarrangement, and the surrounding organs of the brain are VERY LIKELY TO BECOME INFLAMED BY THE UNDUE ACTION OF ANY ONE ORGAN.

"Two ranges of functions appertain to each primal faculty: one natural, right, virtuous, in conformity to the creative intention, and therefore happy. The other abnormal, in violation of its laws, wrong, sinful, and therefore painful. The difference between them is heavenwide. All comparisons fall far short of the reality. The same nerves, whose normal action give most exquisite pleasure, torture with equally intense agony.

Health is the normal general physical action. Sickness is the abnormal action of the same system—a protest of outraged nature.

The same appetite and stomach, or, perhaps I should say, set of nerves, which in healthy action, enjoy beyond measure the taking of food, when reversed, loath and reject it with utter disgust. One state produces relish, the other utter disgust and nausea.

Nothing else lies quite as near the focal center of human existence as do its affections. Wherever you find one who is all right in his affections, you find one who not only thoroughly enjoys life himself, but proves a blessing to all with whom he comes in contact.

The same love element whose normal action renders the true and happy wife almost an angel, when perverted, makes harlots most abandoned and vicious. All that is pure, holy, virtuous, and sweet in love flows from the same fountain when sweet, which, when poisoned by sensuality and selfishness, boils over with all that is vile and loathsome."

"Earth hath no fiend like love to hatred turned,
Nor Hell a fury like a woman scorned."

What greater indignity can you offer any one than to ignore all her higher attainments, and seek her only as a means of indulging your lust. And here let me tell you a secret: Womanhood is constitutionally jealous in this; has been so ever since we were told That "the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head," which stimulated her ambition.

No woman, if she has any self respect, can quite forgive such an offence, albeit that after all "her desire shall be unto her husband."

The human countenance is in a great degree a true index to the condition of the system, if we observe carefully and keenly, and there is one class who almost invariably change noticeably in a few weeks—I speak of brides—and where persons under similar circumstances all show such a change, we may well suspect those circumstances of being wrong; and young America is bound to draw his own conclusions according to his own individual status; especially as he sees this state of things go on unheeded and unreproved by doctors of law, medicine, or divinity. Hence has sprung the great heresies of Freelove, Mormonism, and much of the marital infidelity extant. Some of the purest and best of our Christian women have been influenced by it to demand "woman's rights," and the more numerous but weaker class to abandon themselves entirely to the vice they have not the strength to withstand.

Young husband, your bride has been taught to consider years well spent in cultivating her spiritual, intellectual, and physical functions, but her guardians and friends have conscientiously brought every influence to bear against everything that might tend to develop her animal passions, or perhaps I should be more explicit and say, her reproductive functions, and you must expect that with her co-operation they have to some extent stamped them out, and taught her to despise them in herself and others. You wouldn't have married her if you thought they had been given a loose rein. Now bear this in mind; she expects from you the same platonic love she gets from her mother, and more; and when she seeks your enfolding arms to pour into your ears the story of

whatever grief or annoyances she may have met, if you take advantage of the circumstance to obtain a gratification to yourself that is merely sensual, it will stop her mouth; and though you may congratulate yourself that you have such a convenient means of curing all her troubles, she will turn away from you with her heart too full of disappointment, indignation, and despair for words. If she has a very mild disposition, she will reason with herself after this wise: That is all he cares for me; anything else on which he could sharpen his lust would suit him just as well. As likely as not she will be shocked at herself for the revengeful feelings that rise within her; but though she may not understand them, having been taught that it is a husband's privilege, a law of her nature has been broken, AND NATURE NEVER FORGIVES.

You know if the stomach were overloaded with the best and richest of food, it would set the whole body "up in arms" to protect it from further imposition until it had recovered. So it is with regard to these delicate organs that were fashioned to reproduce the whole of physical, spiritual, intellectual and sexual human nature. They are important, and they will command the whole regiment of forces to come out for their protection.

The eyes, which saw in you before all the elements of manly perfection, now look upon you as upon a devouring beast, ugly beyond expression. Her whole nervous system will fail to thrill in answer to your touch. She will blame you severely next morning for something, or nothing, but never in any way will she allude to the real trouble, while you, dear, kind, good natured thoughtless creature, will wonder how she could have kept such a vindictive temper out of your sight so long. Ah! well, we are all too familiar with these scenes of domestic trials, these revolutions in human hearts. Her brothers and sisters wonder what possesses Mary to treat her husband so unkindly. They can get no light on the question from her, for she does not know herself, poor soul. In nine cases out ten, if she is good and orthodox, she puts it on the score of "total depravity."

The average bride of the average young man commences during the first week to show by her looks that something is wrong,

by a pale face, a weary or listless air and loss of weight. Her parents and friends feel sorry to see her suffer, but consider it an inevitable consequence of getting married.

What means the universal acceptation of the word honeymoon, if not that married life is really something quite different from what it appeared at first? Let me read you a confession made to an eminent physician and student of human nature, by a woman of exceptionally fine physique and mental attainments: "At marriage I loved my husband, but his carnality soon disgusted me. I could not go to him affectionately with any trouble but it aroused passions too clamorous to be resisted, and when gratified, he would turn away, forgetting me and my troubles, and leave me disappointed, indignant and desperate, raging with vindictive hatred towards him. It was a long time before I gave up the hope of winning sympathy and love from him, and could go quietly on treating him with perfect kindness, always yielding to him when I must, but avoiding him when I could. People called me a model wife, but I tell you, Doctor his touch and very presence were to me utterly loathsome. It seems a sin to hate a human being as I hate him, but I can't help it."

In my experience as a nurse, the same thing has been told me many, many times by women utterly prostrated by abuse of this kind; their husbands, in some cases, being prominent men of the church. What could I advise or how help them? The church informs us that as long as the husband does not seek another woman, or get entangled in the net of some fair pirate, it is his wife's duty to abide with and submit to him. So if I wish to be considered a Christian, I must say in answer to such a question as the above, "Madam, you have once given yourself to this man, therefore your soul and body are his to have and to hold, and to use or abuse as he pleases. He may kill you in this way and be innocent before the world, as he could not be considered if you left him. If your heart is blighted by despair, your soul blackened by curses that must 'come home to roost,' this law must be kept."

Perhaps you would advise me to speak to the husband about

it. I have tried that, for desperate troubles sometimes require desperate measures. The result will depend on the character of the man. One will pooh, pooh it as an old woman's whim; another will avow it a foul slander, and you a bitter enemy; he will go to the suffering wife and make her recant, and will turn you out of his house for trying to make trouble; another sullenly declares that he is so constituted that he cannot restrain himself. So one way and another you must admit that after matters have gone thus far, you cannot help them either. If she defies society, religion, and her own heart, and "leaves his bed and board without just cause or provocation," it will be after she is so far demoralized as to be unable to carry herself steadily, or in any way justify herself before the world. But here it occurs to me to put a theological question to you: If adultery is mixing what should not be mixed, what can be a worse form of adultery than mixing our love, which is given to us to elevate, strengthen, and purify us, and make us protect each other—mixing, I say, our holy, God-given love with this soul-destroying bestial sensuality? "Oh! sacrilege, most sacrilegious!" Is not this the worst form of adultery? My next question is, can any one be guiltless before Almighty God, who holds one of His creatures in a bondage so terrible?

But the man's case is a hard one, too, although one's sympathy naturally goes out to the wife. His sensibilities are all settled at one point. He has no pleasure in study, work, play, dance, or even the loving caresses that should be so inexpressibly sweet. Blood globules form the organism, and the brain controls the blood globules. Scientists tell us that the more mental one is, the smaller the blood globules are. Hence we instinctively say one is fine grained or refined if spiritual, or coarse if sensual. To just the extent that a person has given himself up to lust, has he lost the ability to enjoy life's blessings. He is inclined to melancholy or moroseness, to sneer at and despise everything. Mark these symptoms, with the additional ones of inflamed eyelids, hollow eyes and blackhead pimples, and an irritable temper. They belong to sexual sins, whether from the abuse of the privilege of marriage, from the brothel, or from secret vice. They result from nature endeavoring to protect herself from further outrage.

Life is mainly mental, not physical; spiritual, not anatomical. Love is at first naturally, spontaneously, always platonic. For this platonic feature and for its perpetuity, nature has made ample provision. Easy is its debasement. Only its animal aspect is ever impatient, and when so, needs restraint. Keeping it on its pure plane is easy; so is its descent to the animal plane, restoration from which is difficult. If husbands and wives would manifest more love (in purity) before others, they would inexpressibly enhance its platonic and diminish its animal manifestations. Is love loathsome, that it must be stifled and hid? Surely it ought not to be. But the real trouble is here: Love becomes carnalized soon after marriage; therefore from shame of its own deformity it shuns public gaze. The purer and stronger it is, the more crushingly and frankly does it avow itself. Every woman needs some cordial sympathetic friend in whom she can confide everything; and she who does not find such a friend in her husband is unhappy and dissatisfied, and obliged to look elsewhere for consolation. The husband who denies his wife this sympathy, robs her of her most precious treasure—that which alone can smooth the rough places of life, and bring out and develop all her better qualities. But he reaps a bitter reward for his folly, for it is written, "Vengence is mine, saith the Lord." "Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein; and he that rolleth a stone, it will return upon him."—Ps. 26-27. "His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate."—Ps. 7-16. Even Solomon, the wisest of men, who warned all Christendom, "Give not thy strength unto women," and lauded a virtuous woman as above rubies, so great, rich, devout, Heaven's special favorite, in his old age forgot his wisdom, goodness, and piety, and became a perfect reprobate. It is recorded of him, "And Solomon did evil in the sight of the Lord. He went after Ashtoreth, the goddess of the Zidonians and Milcom, the abomination of the Ammonites. He built an high place (that is, a religious brothel) for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab, and for Molech, the abomination of the children of Ammon, and likewise for all his strange wives, which burnt incense and sacrificed unto their gods." Heathen piety then consisted in the most excessive and obscene sensual practices imaginable or possible. These

excesses into which they enticed him inflamed his amativeness, and the surrounding tissue of his brain being very strong, they set him stark mad on this subject; prompted him to keep a harem of 1,000, and converted him from one of the best of men into one of the worst of reprobates.

Lust converts all men and women, however good into bad, and bad into devils incarnate; made Nero Nero, and will have the same stultifying effect on men and women now.

Even if a man confines his sensuality to one lawful wife, it hardly mends the matter, except that from her former habit of thought, she will not give herself up to it to the exclusion of other interests, and therefore checks him.

We see the inductive confirmation of this principle in the absolutely universal fact, that throughout all those portions of our cities, villages and towns surrendered to sexual vice, (as Five Points, New York, &c.) all other sins, vices and crimes run riot.

"Mark this phrenological reason: Amorousness is located among the propensities; lust inflames or congests it, and that congestion, when it is stirred, spreads itself into its surrounding tissues and organs, and renders the propensities more active.

Why should not sexual irritation inflame the moral or intellectual faculties, and thereby increase piety, kindness, or talent? Because, being originated in another section of the brain, it not only inflames those other propensities which breed vice, but by this inflamation or congestion, withdraws vital energy from parts uninflamed to feed this devouring flame; on the universally accepted physiological principle, that an overloaded stomach draws blood from the head, the muscles, and all other parts, to aid the laboring one; and just as any considerable congestion in any of the vital parts is indicated by a chill or lack of blood or warmth in the extremities. In short, sexual vice breeds all the whelps of human iniquity, vice, and misery; so that those who would rid themselves of the latter must weed out this, their great progenitor."

Then pause, Oh, man! Oh, woman! Oh, innocent, aspiring youths, with hearts full of high aims and noble purposes, and bodies fit temples for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit of Almighty God—bodies capable of appreciating all the blessings with

which He has surrounded you. Your course lies open before you. You cannot afford to sacrifice all your other sources of pleasure, or to blunt all your other susceptibilities for the unsatisfactory, maddening, soul-destroying sensations of unbridled lust.

"Dear youth, you cannot afford to unchain this tiger.

Maiden, your chastity is worth more to you than gold. When you lose it, better lose life too. Society does not unduly condemn its loss.

Man of business, save your coffers, not by extra bolts and bars, but by lessons of moral purity to your employees; insist on moral purity, and yourself set the example."

My friend, you must look on all sides and choose between rival plans. Determine your aims for your own purposes, and by your own abilities. Without this definite aim and purpose, you forfeit a man's privilege of self-government—you are a chip on the current of the emotions, whirled down in this flood and up in that eddy, and left stagnant in some standing pool.

The power of induction and deduction a man has, because he is a child of God. It is THE faculty that distinguishes him from the brutes. With this power of induction and deduction you rise to a higher plane, live a larger life: your pleasures are deepened, broadened, and multiplied: as the study of mathematics quickens the perceptions in one direction without shortening or narrowing them in any other.

On the bended knee of contrition and supplication, bow before Jehovah's mercy seat and say: On the altar of this hour, I lay my vow of abstinence and purity. No more will I sacrilegiously prostitute these glorious gifts with which Thou hast crowned me. I abjure forever this loathsome sin, and take again the oath of allegiance to purity and Thee. Oh, deliver me from temptation. Of myself I am weak, but in Thy strength I may be strong. Do Thou work in me to will and to do only that which is pure and holy. I have served the lusts of the flesh; but Oh, forgive, and restore a repentant prodigal, and accept this entire consecration of every power and faculty to Thee. Oh, gracious God, forgive, accept, and save; and Thine be the glory forever. Amen.

~~Box 542, Orlando,~~ Fla. PRICE 5 CENTS.

N E Arnold, Daytona Flo.

The Mississippi Mental Deficiency Bill, and Accompanying Appropriation Bill.

PREPARED FOR THE
MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE
DR. J. H. FOX, Secretary
Century Building Jackson, Mississippi

THIS BILL PROVIDES A COLONY FOR THE TRAINING AND CUSTODY OF THE FEEBLEMINDED OF MISSISSIPPI. IT IS A HUMANE AND ECONOMIC MEASURE. IT WILL SAVE LIVES OF CITIZENS, AND MONEY OF TAXPAYERS. IT WILL PREVENT THE PROPAGATION OF CRIMINALS AND PROSTITUTES.

A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT to provide for the establishment and maintenance of the Mississippi School and Colony for the Feebleminded and Epileptic; to define "feebleminded" and "poor person;" to provide for the admission commitment and release of feebleminded persons; to provide for the care, treatment and training of the feebleminded in ordr to prevent the multiplication of feebleminded criminals and paupers; and to provide penalties for the violation of this Act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Mississippi:

SECTION 1. Name of the Law: That this Act shall be known as the Mental Deficiency Law of Mississippi.

SECTION 2: *Definition of "Feebleminded" and "Poor Person*:" That the term "feebleminded," within the meaning of this Act, shall apply to any and all persons with such a degree of mental inferiority from birth, or from infancy or early childhood, that they are unable to care for themselves, to profit by ordinary public school instruction, to compete on equal terms with others, or to manage themselves and their affairs with ordinary prudence, and consequently constitute menaces to the happiness or safety of themselves or of other persons in the community, and require care, supervision and control either for their own protection or for the protection of others;

That these persons denominated feebleminded comprise those commonly called idiots, imbeciles and morons, or high grade feebleminded persons;

That feebleminded persons may, or may not, be subject to epileptic seizures. That repeated epileptic seizures do deteriorate mentality;

That "so-called "moral imbeciles," while not lacking in intellectual capacity to such an extent as to be designated feebleminded on that account alone are often defective in qualities of emotion and will, which make them menaces to the happiness of others because of these constitutional inferiorities;

That the greatest danger of the feebleminded to the community lies in the frequency of the passing on of mental deficiency from one generation to another, and in the consequent propagation of criminals and paupers;

That the term "poor person," within the meaning of this Act, shall comprise every one who has not sufficient property to pay for the maintenance of himself, in whole or in part, in accordance with the rules and requirements of the Mississippi School and Colony for the Feebleminded and Epileptic, and who has no relative, legally, liable for his support, who is able to pay for such maintenance, or any part thereof.

SECTION 3: *Establishment of the Mississippi School and Colony for the Feebleminded and Epileptic.* That there shall be established and maintained by the State of Mississippi a state institution to be known as "The Mississippi School and Colony for the Feebleminded and Epileptic," for the care, training, employment and custody of feebleminded persons, and that this institution shall have the power to receive and hold property, real and personal, and shall have the same rights and privileges as are conferred by law on other eleemosynary institutions of Mississippi. The short title for the institution shall be "The Mississippi Colony."

SECTION 4: *Management of "The Mississippi Colony."* That the government of this institution shall be vested in a Board of seven Trustees of "The Mississippi Colony." The first seven members of this Board shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, one being designated to serve for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, one for six years, and one for seven years. Women shall be eligible to appointment and election as members of the Board of Trustees.

When the term of service of any member of the Board of Trustees expires the Board of Trustees shall then themselves elect a person to fill the vacancy, and the term of the Trustee so elected shall be for seven years, to date from the expiration of the preceding term.

When the office of any Trustee is vacated by death, resignation, removal from the State, or otherwise, the Board shall elect a person to fill the vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term.

The Senate of the State of Mississippi shall, at each session,

confirm or annul the election of each such trustee of the Mississippi School and Colony for the Feebleminded and Epileptic as has been chosen since the last session of the Legislature, and in the case of the annulment of the election of any Trustee, the Senate shall declare his office vacant and shall elect a person to fill the place for the balance of the unexpired term. The report of the Board of Trustees to the Governor, hereinafter provided for, shall contain a list of the members of the Board, with their residences, and the Governor shall submit to the Senate for their consideration at each regular session of the Senate the names of such Trustees as have been elected since the preceding regular session of the Senate.

SECTION 5: *Compensation of Trustees.* That the Trustees shall receive no compensation for their services other than the amounts of their traveling expenses actually paid out while attending meetings of the Board or while attending to other business of the Mississippi Colony to which they have been appointed by the Board.

SECTION 6. *Organization and Meetings of Board of Trustees.* That the Board of Trustees shall elect a President and other officers. Four members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for transacting business. The President or any three members can call a meeting of the Board of Trustees at any time or place, provided the call is issued to each member of the Board at least two weeks in advance of the meeting, and provided the object of the meeting is set forth in the call.

The annual meeting of the Board shall be held at the Mississippi Colony as soon after the close of the fiscal year, September 30, as is possible. This meeting shall embrace at least two days. At this time the Board shall review and investigate the affairs of the Colony, and make a full report to the Governor of the receipts, expenditures and accomplishments of the Colony for the preceding fiscal year. They shall also report to him the needs of the Colony.

At each annual meeting last preceding a regular session of the Legislature the report to the Governor shall cover the two preceding fiscal years, and the Governor shall have each such report printed in sufficient quantity to supply copies to members of the Legislature and to send one thousand copies to the Mississippi Colony for the Superintendent thereof to distribute in a manner most serviceable to the public welfare of the State.

SECTION 7: *Appointment of Superintendent.* That the Board of Trustees shall select and appoint the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony. The Superintendent must be a graduate of a reputable medical college. He shall have a wide experience in the training, education and re-education of mentally defective

and mentally diseased persons. He shall be a man of good moral character. The Board of Trustees shall determine his salary and the length of term for which he is appointed.

SECTION 8: *Selection of Site for the Mississippi Colony.* That the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent, as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, shall select a site suitable for the establishment of the Mississippi Colony, bearing in mind the desirability of a central location in the state so as to be most easily accessible to the largest number of the people of the State, and the desirability of a large tract of fertile land to provide for the growing demands of most diversified farming which will at once provide employment and training for the inmates, and much of the necessary supplies for the institution.

In the selection of the site and the arrangement and planning of buildings, the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent are authorized to consult with the Departments of Agriculture, Engineering and Geology of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville. Members of the faculty of the A. & M. College called into such consultation for these services shall be paid necessary traveling expenses while engaged in such service.

SECTION 9: Plan of the Mississippi Colony. That the Mississippi Colony shall provide for the separate maintenance of the white and colored races; that it shall be arranged for the complete segregation of the sexes of each race; that it shall provide for the maintenance in separate cottages of epileptics; and that it shall provide for the separate maintenace of criminal and immoral mental defectives.

That the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent shall plan the institution with a view to securing the most economical production of shelter, with the necessary distribution of heat, light and food, at the same time securing the isolation and segregation required.

That the institution shall provide for the training of all young persons to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and in a manner which shall best fit each for a life of usefulness. Training in the use of the hands being considered of the highest importance, the educational activities of the institution shall be primarily directed toward perfecting the pupils in the arts of the farm, of the house, and of the shop.

That provision shall be made for the frequent mental examination of every inmate of the institution, and for a research department which shall study the causes of mental deficiency with a view to curtailing and preventing feeblemindness in the State.

SECTION 10: *The Mississippi Penitentiary to Furnish Labor.* That the Superintendent and Trustees of the Mississippi

State Penitentiary, on request from the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony are authorized and directed to tranfer to said Mississippi Colony, as laborers, such convicts in such numbers as, in their judgment, will prove useful in erecting and equipping such buildings as have been planned for the Mississippi Colony.

The Mississippi State Penitentiary shall provide transportation and proper guards for said convicts, both during the time of transportation, and while in the service of the Mississippi Colony. The Superintendent and the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Colony shall direct the work, and shall be responsible for the control, discipline and government of the convicts while thus employed. While convicts are employed in construction work at the Mississippi Colony, the expenses for their maintenance, and for the maintenance of the guards furnished by the Mississippi State Penitentiary shall be paid out of the funds provided for the establishment of the Mississippi Colony.

SECTION 11. *Construction Work.* The Superintendent and the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Colony are constituted a building committe with power to employ a competent architect to prepare plans and specifications for the necessary buildings, to call for bids for the erection of said buildings, to let contracts for the erection of said buildings, or to employ a qualified contractor to superintend the erection and construction of such buildings under their supervision and control. No provision embodied herein concerning penitentiary labor shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the employment for pay of such labor as the Board and Superintendent shall find necessary, or economical for the construction of necessary buildings, or for the operation of the institution.

SECTION 12: *Opening the Institution.* As housing facilities are completed, and when such are completed to a sufficient extent, the Superintendent shall notify the Governor, stating what classes of inmates can be received, and how many. The Governor shall then make a proclamation, notifying the Chancery Court of every County in the State of these facts.

SECTION 13: *Superintendent to Employ All Subordinates.* The Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony shall employ all persons necessary for the maintenance of the domestic life of the institution, of the farm with its activities, and of all the educational and training work, as well as of work of research. The salaries paid, and the conditions of employment of all such persons shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. The Superintendent shall be the administrative officer responsible to the Board of Trustees for the work of the institution.

SECTION 14. *Superintendent to Keep Records.* That the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony shall cause every per-

son admitted to the institution as an inmate to have, during the first month of his residence, a thorough-going physical examination and a complete mental examination. Complete records shall be made and filed of these examinations, and as complete history as possible of the person himself, of his family, and of his social relations shall be obtained, and made a part of the record of his case. To this record shall be contributed, at some time during the first two years of his residence, a second examination, and at some time within the first five years of his residence, a third mental examination. Children shall be examined at frequent intervals during their minority, in order to guide development wisely. The following divisions are suggested for the data to be obtained and filed in each case:

(1) Physical examination.

(2) Personal history (What illnesses the person has experienced, and at what ages).

(3) Family history (Nervous and mental troubles in ancestors and collateral branches of the family).

(4) School history (Before and after admission to the Colony; progress in training).

(5) Industrial history (What work has the inmate done, and with what success?).

(6) Civil and social relations (Inmate married? If a female, names and ages of children. Legitimate or illegitimate?).

(7) Mental development (Specific results of intelligence tests and other tests of mentality and ratings of character formation).

SECTION 15: *Superintendent may sell Agricultural and Manufactured Products.* The Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony shall have power to sell any and all products of the farm with its diversified activities, and any and all products of the work of the inmates, when such products are not clearly needed for use in the Colony itself. The proceeds from such sales the Superintendent may use in any way he and the Board of Trustees may see fit for the purchase of necessary supplies and equipment for the institution. All such sales and the funds accruing therefrom shall be itemized in each annual and biennial report as additions to the revenue for the fiscal year in which they are received.

SECTION 16: *Admission of Minors to the Mississippi Colony.* That the father or mother, if they are living together, or whichever one of them has the custody of the child, if they are living apart, or the guardian of a child, may apply to the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony for the admission of such child to the Mississippi Colony, supplying such information as the

Superintendent and the Board of Trustees shall require, if, in the judgment of the applicant, the child is feebleminded or epileptic, and if said child is native in the State, or has been a resident of the State for the past five years. When such application has been made to the Superintendent, and when, in his judgment, after physical and mental examination, the child is found to be feebleminded or epileptic, the Superintendent may receive such child as an inmate in the Colony.

When any such child is so admitted by the Superintendent, the child then and there, by this act of the Superintendent, becomes a ward of the State, whether a state inmate, or a pay inmate, and the Mississippi Colony shall from that time forward have exclusive care, custody and control of such child, and shall cause him to be instructed and trained in such manner and degree as may be best suited to his capacity for learning, until such time as said inmate shall be released therefrom by the Board of Trustees, by the Superintendent, or by the order of a Chancellor or of a judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, rendered at Chambers, or otherwise, in a proceeding in the nature of a writ of *habeas corpus.*

SECTION 17: *Pay Patients and State Patients.* That before admitting any minor feebleminded person to the Mississippi Colony, on the petition to him by parent or guardian, the Superintendent shall satisfy himself whether or not the prospective inmate, in his own estate or through relatives legally liable for his maintenance, is able to pay all or a part of the expenses of his maintenance in the Colony. When it is found that all or a part of the expenses of his maintenance can be paid by his own estate, or by relatives liable in law for his support, the Superintendent shall require a surety bond from the parent, guardian or other responsible party, in such amount as may appear to him reasonable protection to the State as a guarantee of the payment of such maintenance in advance, and such maintenance charges as are agreed upon shall be payable, in advance, every three months. When the Superintendent is fully satisfied that the minor whose admission is sought is unable, either in himself, or through relatives, liable in law for his support, to pay any part of his maintenance, i. e., is a poor person, he may be received as a State patient.

SECTION 18: *Filing Petition for Commitment to the Mississippi Colony.* That the Chancery Courts have jurisdiction in all cases of legal inquiry in regard to feeblemindness, including idiocy, imbecility, and the higher grades and varieties of mental inferiority which render the subjects unfit for citizenship. This jurisdiction may be exercised by the Clerk of the Chancery Court, subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

At any time, subject to the approval of the Court, any rela-

tive of a feebleminded person, child or adult, may make application to the Clerk of the Chancery Court to have him adjudged feebleminded; but if the relatives of any feebleminded person shall neglect or refuse to make application to the Clerk of the Chancery Court to have him adjudged feebleminded, and shall permit him to go at large, the Clerk of the Chancery Court shall, on the application, in writing and under oath, of a citizen of the County in question, direct the sheriff to summon the alleged feebleminded person to contest the application.

The application shall request that the alleged feebleminded person be adjudged feebleminded and properly cared for. It shall state the facts upon which the allegation of feeblemindedness is based, and because of which the application is made.

SECTION 19: *Examination and Certification by Two Physicians.* That when an application to have any person adjudged feebleminded has been filed with the Clerk of the Chancery Court, the Clerk of said Court, or the Chancellor, shall appoint two physicians, graduates of reputable medical colleges, and in the regular practice of medicine, to examine such alleged feebleminded person, and to certify their findings in the case to the Clerk of the Court. Neither of these physicians shall be related in any way to the person alleged to be feebleminded, nor in any way interested in the estate of said person. Nor shall either of these physicians be interested financially in any institution to which it is proposed to commit the person alleged to be feebleminded. These physicians shall be selected by the Court, or by the Clerk of the Court, as having the best available qualifications in the field of mental medicine.

The two physicians so selected shall be required to make, either together or separately, thorough physical and mental examinations of the person alleged to be feebleminded, and to investigate his personal and family history. They shall make report in the form of a certificate of their findings to the Clerk or the Judge of the Chancery Court. In this certificate they shall specifically state the date or dates upon which the examinations were made, and the facts ascertained thereby. They shall state that in their judgments the person is, or is not, feebleminded in the sense of this Act, and if he is feebleminded, that he requires supervision and control, and where and how they consider this care can be best provided.

This certificate of the two physicians to the Chancery Court shall be in a *form prescribed by the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Colony,* and shall give *all* available *information demanded by the Board.* The certificate shall be made in *duplicate.* It shall be sworn to, or affirmed before a Notary, or the Clerk of the Chancery Court, or the Chancellor. Both copies of this certificate shall be sent with the inmate when committed to

an institution. One shall be retained by the Superintendent of the institution as a part of the record of the case, and the other shall be returned by him to the committing court with the Superintendent's signature and date of the signature, serving as an acknowledgment of the reception of the patient. This receipt shall be preserved by the Court as a part of the record of the case.

The Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony may refuse to admit any person committed by a Chancery Court for whom a certificate, properly executed, and giving all information necessary for the intelligent treatment of the case, is not presented at the time the patient, himself, is presented for admission.

SECTION 20: *Compensation of Examining Physicians.* That each of the two physicians making examinations and certificates as herein prescribed, as to the mental and physical condition of a person alleged to be feebleminded shall be paid a fee of Five Dollars ($5.00) by the County; provided that if the County has a County Physician, or a Health Officer, he may be one of the examining physicians, and he shall be paid no fee in addition to his regular compensation as such an official.

SECTION 21: *Summons to Hearing.* That after a petition has been filed for the commitment of an alleged feebleminded person, and after the certificate of the two examining physicians has been filed, certifying that in their judgments the alleged feebleminded person is feebleminded, the Clerk of the Chancery Court shall issue a summons, requiring the parent, or parents, the nearest of kin, the guardian or other person having custody, control or supervision or nearest interest in such alleged feebleminded person, to appear with such person at a time and place to be stated in the summons, which time shall not be less than three days after the time of the service of the summons. The two examining physicians may be required to attend such hearing. At any such hearing the Clerk of the Chancery Court, if the Court is in vacation, or the Chancellor shall appoint some member of the bar to represent and protect the interests and rights of the person alleged to be feebleminded. If any person summoned as herein provided shall fail, for any reason or cause, to appear and abide by the order of the Court, he may be proceeded against as in a case of contempt of court.

At the time appointed in the summons, and on the return of the summons, or other process, or on the appearance of such alleged feebleminded person, with or without summons, or of other persons, in person, before the Court or the Clerk of the Court, together with a return of the service of notice, or as soon

thereafter as may be, the Chancellor or the Clerk of the Chancery Court, shall proceed to hear and dispose of the case.

The Court may, in its discretion, require other evidence in addition to the petition and the certificates of the examining physicians, and may summon other witnesses. The alleged feebleminded person, or anyone representing him, shall also have the right to summon other witnesses, and to present evidence, as in other cases made and provided.

SECTION 22: *Trial by Jury.* That in proceedings under this Act the person alleged to be feebleminded, and appearing before the Court, or any person interested in such person, shall have the right to demand for such alleged feebleminded person a trial by jury. In such case it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Chancery Court to summon six free-holders three of whom must be physicians to make inquiry on oath in regard to the mental condition of the person alleged to be feebleminded, and in regard to the necessity for committing such person to the Mississippi Colony, or to some other suitable institution, for his own protection, and for the protection of the community. The Court may, on its own motion, call a jury to try any such case.

SECTION 23: *Hearings May be Private.* That the Chancellor, or the Clerk of the Chancery Court, may hear any case brought under the provisions of this Act at any place selected by him, and may exclude the public from the room where the hearing is being conducted.

That no hearing shall be held upon the alleged feeblemindedness of any person unless said alleged feebleminded person is in the presence of the Chancellor or the Clerk of the Chancery Court holding such inquest.

SECTION 24: *Orders of Commitment and Conveyance to Institutions.* That when the Chancellor or any Clerk of a Chancery Court presiding at an inquest concerning the feeblemindedness of any person, shall be satisfied that the person is feebleminded, and that for the safety or happiness of the feebleminded himself, or for the safety or happiness of other persons in the community, he should be committed to the Mississippi Colony, or to some other institution, it shall be the duty of said Chancellor, or said Clerk of the Chancery Court, to ascertain from the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony, or other institution to which it is designed to commit the person whose mental condition has been inquired into, whether or not the institution can accommodate the person in question. When it is ascertained that the institution can accommodate the person whose mental condition has been ascertained to be one of feeblemindedness, the Chancellor, or Clerk of the Chancery Court, shall issue an order of commitment to the Mississippi Colony, or other suitable

institution, and such order shall be transmitted with the patient when he is conveyed to the institution.

When a suitable relative, or friend, is willing to convey the feebleminded person to the institution, the Clerk of the Chancery Court may issue a writ to such relative, or friend, directing him to convey the person to the institution, and to deliver him into the care of the Superintendent, or of his representative, and to return to the Court the duplicate copy of the certificate of the examining physicians, properly signed and dated by the Superintendent, or his representative.

In no case shall a female patient be conveyed to an institution without a female attendant, unless accompanied by her husband, brother or father.

In case no suitable relative, or friend, can be found to convey the feebleminded person to the institution, the Clerk of the Chancery Court shall issue a writ to the Sheriff of the County, and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to see that such person is properly delivered to the institution, and the duplicate copy of the certificate signed and dated by the superintendent and returned to the Court.

All necessary expenses connected with maintaining a feebleminded person prior to delivery to the institution to which committed, for issuing and serving summons, for holding inquest, and for conveying such feebleminded person to the institution, shall be borne by the County in which said person has legal settlement.

It shall be the duty of the Chancellor, or Clerk of the Chancery Court, in every inquest concerning feeblemindedness, to make inquiry and satisfy himself in respect to the financial ability of the person whose mental condition is under investigation. In the case of any person found to be feebleminded who has, himself, sufficient estate, or who has relatives legally liable for his support, who have sufficient estate to pay all, or some part, of his maintenance at the Mississippi Colony, it shall be the duty of the Chancellor, or of the Clerk of the Chancery Court committing such patient to the Mississippi Colony to secure and send with the patient the maintenance, or part of maintenance agreed upon, for the first three months of residence. In the case of every paying patient, the Court shall also secure the execution of a bond by a responsible party, guaranteeing payment to the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony every quarter, three months in advance, without demand being made by the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony, the cost of maintenance of said patient, or such part of cost of maintenance as may have been agreed upon.

When any person found to be feebleminded is a "poor person," in the meaning of the Act, and the Superintendent of the

institution signifies that there is room for him in the Mississippi Colony, he shall be committed as a State patient.

Whenever it comes to the knowledge of the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony, or of a Chancery Court which has committed the patient to the Mississippi Colony, that said patient or relatives legally liable for the support of said patient, have property or estate sufficient to pay part, or all, of the sup--- port and maintenance of the patient in question in the Mississippi Colony, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent and of the Chancellor, each and both of them, to make arrangements for the payment of such maintenance, in whole or in part, as is possible, and to secure a bond from a responsible party guaranteeing future payments, four times a year, in advance.

The cost of maintenance shall be reckoned as the actual current pro rata cost to the State. The amount of the bond shall in no case, be less than One Hundred Dollars ($100.00).

SECTION 25: *Feebleminded Offenders.* That when any prisoner, or any person charged with a crime or delinquency, shall be brought before any conservator of the peace, and in the course of the investigation it shall appear that said person was feebleminded to such an extent as not to be responsible for his act or omission at the time when the act or omission charged was made, he shall not be discharged, but the conservator of the peace shall remand the prisoner to custody, and forthwith report the case to the Chancellor, or Clerk of the Chancery Court, whose duty it shall be to proceed with the case as herein provided for feebleminded persons.

When any person is held in prison, or on bail, charged with an offense, and the Grand Jury shall not find a true bill for reason of the feeblemindedness of the accused, which they judge to be such that he was not responsible for his acts or omissions at the time when the act or omission charged was committed or made, the Grand Jury shall certify the fact to the Circuit Court, and shall state whether or not such feebleminded person is a danger to the security of persons and property, and the peace and safety of the community, and if the Grand Jury report such feeblemindedness and such danger, the Court shall forthwith give notice of the case to the Chancellor, or to the Clerk of the Chancery Court, whose duty it shall be to proceed with such person as herein provided in the case of feebleminded persons.

When any person shall be indicted for an offense, and acquitted on the ground of feeblemindedness, the jury rendering the verdict shall state therein such ground, and whether the accused constitutes a danger to life or property, and to the peace and safety of the community; and if the jury certify that such feebleminded person is dangerous to the peace and safety of

the community, or to himself, the Court shall forthwith give notice of the case to the Chancellor, or the Clerk of the Chancery Court, whose duty it shall be to proceed with such person as herein provided in the case of feebleminded persons, the feebleminded person himself being remanded to custody to await the action of the Chancery Court.

If the Sheriff shall at any time be satisfied that any convict in his custody, under sentence of death, is feebleminded, he shall with the concurrence of the Judge of the Circuit Court, or of the Chancellor, or of the President of the Board of Supervisors, in the absence of the Circuit Judge, summon six physicians of said County to make up an inquest to inquire into such feeblemindedness. The Sheriff shall summon and swear all necessary witnesses, and the jury and Sheriff, after full examination, shall certify under their hands what the truth may be in relation to the alleged feeblemindedness, and in case such convict shall be found feebleminded so as not to be responsible for his acts, or omissions, at the time when the act or omission, of which he is convicted was committed or made, the Sheriff shall immediately transmit the verdict of the jury to the Governor, and suspend the Execution until the Governor shall be satisfied that the convict is, or is not, feebleminded When the Governor is satisfied that he is not feebleminded, he shall order, by his warrant to the Sheriff, the execution of the convict on a day to be therein appointed by the Governor according to the sentence and judgment of the Court. When the Governor is satisfied the convict is feebleminded, and not responsible for his act or omission as found by the jury, he shall order him into permanent custody in a suitable institution.

SECTION 26: *Transfer of Feebleminded and Insane Patients.* That the Superintendents of the Mississippi State Insane Hospital and of the East Mississippi Insane Hospital are hereby empowered and instructed, whenever they find in their Hospitals persons who are feebleminded, and not insane, and when the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony has room for said patients, to issue a transfer in duplicate for each such patient, and to send the patient with a full history of the case, to the Mississippi Colony, one copy of the transfer order being retained by the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony, and the other being returned, signed by him, to the State Hospital from which the patient came. Such an order of transfer shall be good and sufficient warrant for the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony to detain and care for said patient as if originally committed by the Chancery Court to the Mississippi Colony.

Whenever the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony shall find among his inmates a person who is insane, and when

the Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, from whose territory the inmate came, is able to receive said inmate, the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony shall issue a transfer order in duplicate for said patient, and shall send the patient to the appropriate Hospital for the Insane, with a full history of the case, and with a transfer order in duplicate, one copy of which shall be retained by the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane and the other shall be signed by him, and returned to the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony. Such transfer order shall constitute good and sufficient warrant to the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane to retain and care for the patient as if originally committed to his care by a Chancery Court.

SECTION 27: *Discharge and Parole of Feebleminded and Epileptic Patients.* That the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony may at any time discharge any inmate who has not been charged with a felony, misdemeanor, or juvenile delinquency, when, in his judgment, as a result of careful and repeated examination and observation, such patient is not feebleminded, and is able to manage himself and his affairs with prudence.

Any inmate of the Mississippi Colony who has been charged with a felony, misdemeanor, or juvenile delinquency, and later committed to the Mississippi Colony, can be discharged therefrom only upon the order of the Court which committed him in the first instance, or of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony, whenever, in his judgment, an inmate who has been so charged with a felony, misdemeanor, or juvenile delinquency is no longer to be classed as a feebleminded person, to bring such fact to the notice of the Court which committed the patient in the first instance, and it shall be the duty of said Court, upon such notification, to make investigation of the mental condition of the patient, and to take action in accordance with the findings in the case.

Whenever in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony, it would be to the advantage of any inmate, and of the community, to parole such inmate to a given private home, and after having had the proposed home and community investigated by an agent of the Mississippi Colony, he may grant such parole to such patient for any length of time he deems advisable. The Superintendent may require the person applying for such parole of an inmate, to sign a written obligation, with sureties, to properly care for and support such inmate while on parole, and to return said inmate to the Colony at his own expense in the event the parole terminates, or is revoked. Every inmate of the Mississippi Colony on parole must be visited frequently by agents of the Mississippi Colony to assure the Super-

intendent that the paroled inmate is being properly cared for in a family having the means to do so with entire safety to the paroled inmate and to the community. The Superintendent must recall a paroled inmate at any time he is not satisfied that the welfare of such paroled inmate, or of the community to which such inmate is paroled, is adequately provided for.

SECTION 28: *Writ of Appeal; Habeas Corpus Proceedings.* That anyone in custody as feebleminded is entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus* under the proper application made by him, or by some friend in his behalf. Upon the return of such writ, the fact of his feeblemindedness shall be inquired into as herein above provided. The medical history of the patient as it appears in the case history at the Mississippi Colony shall be given in evidence, and the Superintendent of the Mississippi Colony, and any other proper person, shall be sworn touching the mental condition of such person or inmate.

SECTION 29: *Temporary Care and Maintenance of Pauper Feebleminded.* That Boards of Supervisors, in their respective Counties, shall temporarily provide for the maintenance of any person alleged to be feebleminded when such person has no means of paying such expense, pending an investigation into the mental status of such alleged feebleminded poor person before the Chancery Court of such County, provided that *no feebleminded female shall be maintained at the County Poor Farm.* All care of such feebleminded females must secure their protection and segregation. It shall be the first *duty of Boards of Supervisors* in extending care and protection to feebleminded persons to *prevent the propagation of the feebleminded*

SECTION 30: *Unlawful to Cohabit With Feebleminded.* That it shall be unlawful for any person to cohabit with or attempt sexual intercourse with a female who is feebleminded in the meaning of this Act.

Anyone convicted of either of these crimes, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), or an imprisonment of not less than one year in the penitentiary, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 31: *Board of Trustees to Accept Gifts for the Colony.* That the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Colony are hereby empowered to receive or accept gifts or donations of land, of money, and of any sort whatever, for the benefit of the Mississippi Colony, and the Board of Trustees shall, in their discretion, accept such gifts for carrying out the purposes for which the Mississippi Colony is established.

SECTION 32: *Acts Inconsistent Herewith Repealed.* That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby

repealed, and specifically Articles 5559 and 5563 of Hemingway's Annotated Mississippi Code, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 33: *Part Declared Unconstitutional Not to Invalidate Other Parts.* That in the event any part, or parts, of this Act shall be declared unconstitutional, it is hereby specifically provided that such declarations shall not invalidate other parts of the Act than those specifically so declared.

SECTION 34: *Act Effective on Passage.* That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT to appropriate money to purchase land, erect and equip buildings, and to provide for the maintenance of the Mississippi School and Colony for the Feebleminded and Epileptic.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of Mississippi,

That the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of land as a site for the Mississippi School and Colony for the Feebleminded and Epileptic, for the necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes of the Colony and of the members of the Board of Trustees in the service of the Colony; for the traveling expenses of members of the faculty of the A. & M. College in rendering service in the selection of a site for the Colony; for the salaries of the Superintendent and other officers and employes of the Colony; for the fees of an architect and a contractor or supervisor of construction; for materials and labor to construct and equip necessary buildings, such as cottages, power plant, laundry, school buildings, hospitals, laboratories, shops and barns; and for all necessary equipment and supplies, such as furniture, food, clothing, fuel, medicine, farming implements, seed, live stock, feed, fertilizer, materials and equipment for the shop, office, school, laboratory, laundry, kitchen, dairy and other departments of the farm;

That the said sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) or so much of it as shall be necessary, shall be disbursed from the State Treasury for the Mississippi School and Colony for the Feebleminded and Epileptic during the years 1920 and 1921—One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) during the year 1920, and One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) during the year 1921.

New Cases of Venereal Diseases Reported By Physicians Each Month

GONORRHEA	1919	1920	1921
January	1251	1347	749
February	1451	1724	741
March	1457	1422	697
April	1360	1085	686
May	1518	1011	625
June	1553	1093	685
July	1756	1409	624
August	1778	1313	622
September	1864	1239	625
October	1625	1251	627
November	1623	801	587
December	1500	693	.....
	18736	14388	7268

SYPHILIS	1919	1920	1921
January	568	772	463
February	602	780	470
March	659	801	404
April	542	555	416
May	660	524	411
June	811	501	365
July	831	730	385
August	951	695	413
September	806	692	404
October	904	586	476
November	702	455	442
December	735	347	.....
	8771	7438	4649

Note the Reduction from Month to Month

On the back of this card is shown the result of a campaign waged by the people of Mississippi to rid our state of vice districts and venereal diseases.

There was appropriated in 1920, $20,000.00 annually, equivalent to an assessment of a little over one cent for each person in Mississippi to carry on this great work.

We have succeeded beyond our fondest hopes in the control of these diseases. At the meeting of the coming Legislature the forces of vice are going to use their organized power to keep this Bureau from obtaining another such appropriation for we have destroyed their business in many places.

Will you not organize your community and give them the information contained on this card. This is a fight for the home both in health and morals and we are anxious for our Legislators to be instructed by the people.

We are going to ask for $20,000.00 annually for 1922 and 1923; an amount less than one postage stamp for each person in Mississippi.

The Story of A Legislative Fight

Published by
The Women's Joint Legislative Conference

THE STORY OF A LEGISLATIVE FIGHT

On April 15th, 1919, four bills affecting the lives and welfare of the 1,000,000 working women in New York State were killed in the Assembly at Albany. Advocating, on one hand, the expenditure of $50,000 to investigate Bolshevism, the "peoples' representatives" refused to countenance the principle that employers must pay living wages to the thousands of underpaid employees. If those American soldiers who gave up their lives on the fields of France that the "Spirit of Democracy" might live, if those men had been able to glimpse the workings of the legislature at Albany this year, as it ground out its laws protecting the "rights of property," and killed those bills to protect the lives of the women and children of our State, would they not have felt that their sacrifice had been in vain?

In order to understand fully the enormity of the thing that happened, one has to review the entire history of this legislative campaign. When one considers the amount of publicity, the money spent, the time put in, the mass of adherents gathered to the cause, then only can one appreciate the autocratic action on the part of one man, which succeeded in killing the woman's labor program in the New York State Assembly.

Labor First to Demand the Bills

Early in October, the State Federation of Labor called together a group of people representing organizations which for years had worked to improve industrial conditions for women—the Women's Trade Union League, the Consumers' League of New York City, the Consumers' League of New York State, the Woman Suffrage Party and the Young Women's Christian Association. Heretofore, each organization had presented its own bills to the legislature. This, naturally, resulted in much confusion. To obviate that situation, a legislative program of six bills was decided upon.

1. Minimum Wage for Women.
2. Health Insurance.
3. Eight-Hour Day for Women.
4. Protection of Women Office Workers.
5. Protection of Women Elevator Operators.
6. Protection of Women Transportation Workers.

These bills were taken up before the executive body of each organization represented at the conference, were endorsed in full, and hearty support of the entire program was pledged. These organiza-

tions authorized the formation of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, composed of duly accredited representatives who were charged with the passage of the six bills agreed upon.

Investigations Justify Labor's Demands

The original demand for these bills, which came from Labor, grew out of the existing deplorable conditions under which over one-half our women are now working. Similar demands aroused the Federal Government, the State Industrial Commission, Labor Unions and private organizations, interested in the welfare of the women and children of this State, to make careful investigations only this last year. These investigations disclosed that women were working on 12 and 14 hour night shifts in the elevator and transportation service, and were receiving unbelievably low pay in the standard occupations, not affected by the war. Health conditions were disregarded. The investigations showed that the demands of Labor were justified.

Bills Based on Experience of Other States and Countries

Two months were spent in the careful drafting of each bill. Experts on each subject were called into consultation. The experience of other states and countries that have similar legislation was studied. Each bill was then submitted to a legislative drafting bureau for final form.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the New York State Assembly, called these bills "new and untried policies." This statement is amusing to those men and women who remember weeks of tireless energy spent in comparing the experience of the states in this country and European countries where such legislation is in operation. Can the minimum wage law, which was inaugurated in 1894 in New Zealand, extended to Australia and England in 1909, and which has been in successful operation in 13 states of our own country be called "new and untried?" Or the eight-hour day now accepted in France, England, Spain and Italy, in seven of our own states, and by the Federal Government itself during the war? Experience shows that this measure should be adopted, not only from humanitarian motives, but from the point of view of increased production as well.

Mr. Sweet, by such statements alone, unconsciously confesses an appalling ignorance of the industrial situation of today. The Health Insurance measure, so carefully tried and worked out in England during the last three or four years particularly aroused his opposition as "Bolshevist legislation."

The Educational Campaign Extensive

The educational and publicity campaign carried on by the Women's Joint Legislative Conference in behalf of these bills, involved an enormous amount of work. The Speaker's Bureau, composed of representatives from each of its organizations did more work than had ever been done before on any such program. The bills gained popular support. Newspapers and magazines carried articles about them almost every day; adherents from all over the State rallied to the cause; and clubs and societies of every description sent in hearty pledges of support.

Although the work was more difficult in rural districts where labor problems are less familiar, forty county committees were formed to do educational work among local groups.

Conference With Republican Leaders in January

When the legislature convened in January, the Women's Joint Legislative Conference went immediately to the Republican leaders, Sweet, Adler and Walters, and held a two and a half hour conference with them, discussing the program in detail.

Bills Non-Partisan

Particular pains were taken to have the bills introduced by a Republican in one House, and by a Democrat in the other House to show their non-partisan character. Three were introduced in this manner, but the three others were introduced by *Republicans in both Houses.* In spite of this, the Republican leaders—especially Speaker Sweet—claimed that the bills were a Democratic Program.

The First Trick Against the Bills

By introducing the bills early in the session, and by securing a prompt hearing, the Conference hoped to avoid having the bills caught "in the jam," which always occurs at the close of any legislative session. The hearing was not obtained until March 5th and even then an attempt was made to postpone the date. That was the first intimation that tricks would be used to kill these bills so important to the welfare of the working women of the State.

Hearing on Bills Most Impressive

The two hearings on the bills were most impressive. Many said they were the most impressive ever held at Albany. People from all over the State came to show their belief in these protective measures. Working girls from every section sent their representatives to speak. Besides the hundreds of working women, about 300 State Federation of Labor men crowded the Assembly Room to display

their support. Organization after organization was recorded as favoring this legislation.

To aid intelligent discussion, briefs on every bill introduced were left with the Labor and Industries Committee. (It was to this Committee that the bills were referred). At great pains, letters were gathered from manufacturers who had already tried the eight-hour day and could testify to its success. Similar testimony was gathered and submitted on each measure.

Majority in Both Houses Pledged to Support Program

Because of careful work and of insistent demands from constituents, pledges were secured from a majority of the Senators and Assemblymen to insure the passage of each bill, as soon as it was reported from Committee and an opportunity given to the legislators to vote upon it. (It is the legislative procedure of New York State that no bill can come to a vote in either House until the Committee in charge of the bill gives a report on it.) Both Senators and Assemblymen said that never before in the history of the legislature had there been so popular a demand for any measures as for these.

Bills Deliberately Held in Committee

The Labor and Industries Committees, both in the Senate and the Assembly, refused first for one reason and then another to report on these bills. So, the bills continued to remain in Committee for "study." Protesting letters and telegrams had little effect. Even a mass meeting called at Cooper Union on April 7th, to demand action on these measures brought no result. Many Republican Assemblymen, of their own accord, talked with Speaker Sweet and Majority Leader Adler, asking that the bills be reported out because of the enormous popular demand for action on them. They further told Mr. Adler and Mr. Sweet that they considered it "political suicide" for the Republican Party to act thus blindly.

Finally, Speaker Sweet declared to the Women's Joint Legislative Conference that he was deliberately holding the bills in Committee because he feared that if they came to a vote on the floor of the House, *the peoples' representatives would favor them and he wished to protect the State from "ill-considered legislation"*.

Time passed. The bills automatically went into Rules Committee. (It is almost unprecedented for any bill to be acted upon, once it has reached Rules Committee. This is so well known that this Committee is slangily called "The Morgue".)

Insurgent Republicans Get Bills Through Senate

Meanwhile, in the Senate, four Republican insurgents, believing that secret machine action had gone far enough, joined the Democrats and voted to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bills. On the vote for the bills, the Minimum Wage passed the Senate by only two dissenting votes, and the Health Insurance and Eight-Hour Day, by a large majority, after an attempted trick was defeated.

Attempted Trick Against the Minimum Wage Bill

This trick was the introduction of a Minimum Wage Bill, which carried with it no effective penalty for refusal to obey the decisions of the wage boards, as to the minimum wage to be paid. This would make the Minimum Wage Bill entirely innocuous in form. Senator Davenport, one of the bravest of the Republican independents, armed himself with the startling facts about low wages, gathered by the Consumers' League, and because of his eloquent argument on the floor of the Senate, this vicious measure was killed. The vote was 29-21 against the passage of this bill, whereupon the wage bill of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference passed by 48-2.

Speaker Sweet's Opposition

It was in the Assembly that the greatest opposition was met. Speaker Sweet's opposition was active. He maintained that the Women's Joint Legislative Conference was a group of "political propagandists" who did not in any way represent the interests of working women. Yet, Mr. Sweet knew that it was at the call of the State Federation of Labor, and at its urgent request that the Conference was formed in order to foster these bills; that the entire so-called "Women's Program" was, in reality, the program of the State Federation of Labor —originated by Labor, drawn by Labor and demanded by Labor.

Calling of Assembly Republican Caucus

While the bills passed the Senate, Speaker Sweet called a caucus of the Republicans in the Assembly, and although there were twenty-six Republican Assemblymen pledged to support the bills, he bound them to kill the three important bills (Minimum Wage, Eight-Hour Day, and Health Insurance). They issued the following statement:

Statement of the Republican Assembly Caucus, April 15, 1919

"The alliance of four Senators elected to represent the principles of the Republican Party, with Tammany Democrats, resulting in the passage by the Senate of the Democratic Program, makes it necessary for the Republican members of the Assembly to stand together in defense of those constitutional principles which protect the *rights of property* and the freedom of action of the individual.

For more than half a century, the Republican Party has stood for the protection of American industries against the competition of cheaper labor of Europe. It must continue to stand for the protection of American industries and American working men and women against a new and more subtle foe. In Russia, in Hungary, and in various other portions of Europe, Bolshevism has declared for the destruction of capital and a reversion to pure communism in which the workers conduct the business and industries of the country. In Europe, it seems to accomplish its purpose by bloodshed and violence; in America, by insidious propaganda, the creation of suspicion and distrust and by the proposal and enactment of legislation so confiscatory and burdensome that business and industry will be abandoned. All this may not be openly avowed, but consciously or unconsciously the tendency exists and it is against this tendency that the Republican members must stand firm.

The Republicans of the Assembly and the greater majority of the Republicans of the Senate refuse to be brow beaten or blackmailed into supporting *a program which we believe to be a violation of the fundamental principles of Republicanism.*"

Killing of Most Important Bills

There were only 10 Assemblymen who had the courage of their convictions and bolted the caucus, for one reason or another—not all reasons friendly to the bills. The rest of the 82 signed this document, and so gave the death blow to these bills affecting the million working women in New York State.

When the vote to discharge the committee was taken, two Assemblymen drew particular attention to themselves. The Elevator Bill had been introduced in the Assembly by the only Republican Assemblywoman—Mrs. Sammis. At that time she was very eager to support all of the bills, but at the end of the session she stood on the floor of the Assembly and declared she was opposed to the "political propagandists" who were advocating these bills. The fact that one of the bills happened to be hers, and that

she had previously declared herself in favor of them all, seems to have had no weight with her.

The other leaders were influenced. The Conference had asked Mr. Adler, Leader of the Republican Party in the Assembly, to introduce the Minimum Wage Bill. He refused to do it himself, but selected Mr. Bewley, Chairman of the Labor and Industries Committee in the Assembly where the bills were referred. Mr. Adler publicly stated that he would be personally responsible for the passage of the bill, and would see that it "got a square deal." His "square deal" promise was mockery, for Bewley in the end voted against his own bill, and Adler, while assuring the Conference that it should "not worry that we could trust him," later rose on the floor of the Assembly, and denounced this bill as unwise legislation.

Two Minor Bills Allowed to Pass

Some encouragement may be gained, however, from the fact that the Elevator and Transportation Bills both passed, and that when the Transportation Bill was voted upon in the Assembly, it was the first time in 21 years that the Rules Committee was discharged from consideration of a bill. By these bills, two new and extensive occupations, until now entirely unprotected, are brought within the regulations of the Labor Law. This in itself is a decided step in advance.

Though only two of the six bills were passed, the Women's Joint Legislative Conference feels gratified at the state-wide publicity, and insistent support that their program received. The Women's Program was the central point of interest in the Legislature this year, and because it was the means of unearthing vicious machine control and autocratic methods, the work of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference has been of the deepest significance and value. The Conference is absolutely non-partisan. It protests not against any one party but against machine control by any party.

A Prophecy of Success Next Year

Next session, concentrating on the Minimum Wage, Eight-Hour Day, and Health Insurance bills, with public opinion demanding a truly representative government which shall be responsive to the people's requests, the Women's Joint Legislative Conference feels sure of success.

But, that success will depend on *your* continued interest and support. We are counting on *you* to back these measures, and to demand next year fair and open play in our legislature.

Mrs. Drew Wilson (President) was married to his first wife, in this Church
The Officiating Minister was Rev. Dr. Axson. Grandfather to the Bride



1755---1922

Independent Presbyterian Church

Savannah, Georgia

Minister NEAL L. ANDERSON, D. D. 25 West Oglethorpe Avenue

Missionaries and Missions

Rev. W. H. Hudson	Kashing, China
Mrs. W. H. Hudson	Kashing, China
Kashing Out Stations	Chekiang Province, China
Mrs. Mark B. Grier, M. D.	Hsuchoufu, China
Girls' School (Native Teachers)	Chunju, Korea
Miss Minna Reid Amis	Haichow, China
Anderson St. Bible School (Corner Barnard)	Savannah, Ga.

Church Visitor Miss Julie M. Wylly, 22 East Oglethorpe Avenue

Pastor's Assistant, Miss Helen S. Scanlon, 817 Whitaker Street

THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH was organized in 1755 as "The Presbyterian Church of the city of Savannah," its first lot having been granted by George II to "such of the King's subjects as were professors of the doctrines of the Church of Scotland, agreeable to the Westminister Confession of Faith". Of its four buildings, the last two were erected on the site of the present church which is a replica of the one which was destroyed by fire in 1889, and was designed after the church of St, Martin's in the Fields of Trafalgar Square, London. Rev. John J. Zubly, a member of the Continental Congress in 1775-1776, was its first pastor, from 1760 to 1778. Dr. Lowell Mason, the celebrated musician, was organist from 1820 to 1827, and here composed the tune of "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" which was sung for the first time in 1824 at a missionary meeting in the church. The high mahogany pulpit is a duplicate of the one in the former building in accordance with the will of Miss Mary Telfair, who left valuable property to the church, one of the conditions being, that the pulpit (which she also gave) should not be changed.

This Church Extends to Visitors a Cordial Welcome to All Its Services

SUNDAY, FEBUARY 26th, 1922

Bible School 10.15 A. M.

Morning Worship 11.30

Preludes—"Slavonic Berceuse"	*Neruda*
"Oriental Chant"	*Moussorgsky*
Doxology	
Invocation and The Lords' Prayer	
Anthem—"The Lord is my Light"	*Oley Speaks*
Responsive Selection Number 7	
Hymn Number 49	
Scripture Lesson	
Response (echo oragn)	
Prayer	
Offertory Anthem—"Lo, my Shepherd is Divine"	*Hayden*
Announcements	
Hymn Number 470	
Sermon—Why "Believe"? Acts 16-31	
Prayer	
Hymn Number 734	
Benediction	
Postlude—"Allegretto"	*Goldmark*

Christian Endeavor

Junior, 4.00; Senior 7.15

Evening Worship 8:00

Preludes (7.45—8)	
"Meditation"	*Aloys Klein*
"Song Without Words"	*F. Thome*
"Shepherd Pipes"	*H. W. Harris*
Anthem—"The Mercy Seat"	*Walter Jones*
Invocation	
Hymn Number 22	
Scripture Lesson	
Response (echo organ)	
Prayer	
Anthem—"O come to my heart Lord Jesus"	*Paul Ambrose*
Hymn Number 102	
Sermon—"The Secret of a Happy Home," Geneses 37	
Prayer	
Hymn Number 560	
Benediction	
Postlude—"Melodi"	*Paderewski*

A MANLY LETTER FROM DR. SMYTHE

STRONG MEN OFTEN OPPOSED TO MR. PERCY SPEAK OUT

KU KLUX IN POLITICS

Believe Activities of Klan in Washington County "A Menace to Peace, Happiness and Prosperity of Our People."

To the People of Washington County:

Information has come to me that the statement is being persistently circulated that there would be no Ku Klux Klan issue in our county but for Senator Percy. This statement is not only born of an attempt to becloud the real issue—Ku Klux Klan—but also is not in accordance with the real facts.

Many citizens of the county, including Ex-Mayor E. G. Ham, Dr. A. J. Ware, John L. Hebron, E. D. Davis, Walton Shields, Lowry Jayne, myself, and others, well known, have never been accused of being dominated in our political activities by Senator Percy.

The Ku Klux Klan entered Washington County as a secret political organization, although many of its members may not have realized its true purpose, and are men of character.

It's true purpose is the domination of the politics of the county and the activities of many of its members in that regard became unmistakable, although in most cases they denied their membership in the Klan.

Many of our citizens of all shades of political opinion have thought for some time that this was a menace to the peace, happiness and prosperity of our people, irrespective of the other activities of the Klan. Those having these views recognized that unless something was done to oppose this organization it would succeed in dominating the county, and that such a result would be harmful to the best interest of all our citizens. Many of those who in times past have differed with Senator Percy held these views as to the Klan. Because he has similar views, we are glad to have his aid and counsel in the consideration of a matter so vital to the welfare of our people, although we have not been associated with him in all his political activities and have often differed with him in his political support of candidates for office.

We recognize that many of the men who are now holding office in the county, and who are candidates for office in the coming primaries, have heretofore openly referred to Senator Percy as their political friend, and many of them have achieved political success and gathered in the emoluments of public office, not as opponents, but as supporters of Senator Percy. Some of these same gentlemen are now said to be leaders of the Ku Klux Klan. Surely, none of them can with any degree of consistency or with any real foundation in fact for the statement, charge those to whom I refer, and many others, with being dominated now by a gentleman who has in the past exercised more or less influence upon the political fortunes of those who have heretofore been the beneficiaries of his friendship, and who now should not be heard with much credence when they attempt to divert the real issue to an issue they at least are not in a position to raise.

J. D. SMYTHE.

A Washington Bystander

By KIRKE SIMPSON

WASHINGTON—While the navy long has been the center of budgetery debate, army folk hardly can have failed to note the storm warnings hoisted for them by one Ross Collins, the representative from Mississippi slated to head the army appropriations sub-committee of the house in anticipation of democratic control.

Mr. Collins, no militarist, long has cast a suspicious eye on those post-war army activities which, to him, savor of big army propaganda. He has said so over and over again.

While the Mississippian was just ranking minority member of the army appropriations sub-committee it did not make so much difference. House proceedings on army bills have been full of his efforts to cut and trim things military. Usually the house just rolled along regardless.

More Power Now

But as boss of the sub-committee Collins would have a lot more power—for one thing, directing the taking of testimony before his committee largely to his liking.

And his last word as to what he had to say, when the democrats appeared to have [illegible] house control must have sent [illegible] down the backs of a lot of army [illegible].

As far back as 1928 Collins computed the idea that the peace-time army of the United States is merely a skeleton upon which the flesh of man power could be put in a war emergency.

"The skeleton has lots of meat on its bones now," Collins said. "In fact it has become rather corpulent."

And, more recently, speaking as presumptive army money committee head, Mr. Collins indicated a desire to subject the army to a reducing diet.

He even wants to whittle away some of its bony structure, you might say, by cutting the force of regular officers from 12,000 to 8,000. That is a harder blow than anything proposed for the navy.

About That 12,000

That 12,000 figure for the officer corps was set soon after the war while General Pershing was chief of staff and General Harbord deputy chief.

There was a house economy drive against the army then in progress and former Senator Wadsworth, of New York as senate military committee chairman feared the worst. So he talked it over with Harbord, asking that a study of the minimum officer needs be prepared for his use when the bill reached the senate.

The study was made and it reached Pershing in Harbord's absence. Not having the political slants in mind, Pershing had it sent to chairmen of both house and senate committees.

[illegible]hat settled it, despite the hopes [illegible]worth had entertained of get[illegible]omething better than the ab[illegible]minimum.

prize should be snatched from the hands of our children before they know its meaning and value, the church would have to bear a large part of the condemnation. Surely it is no time for hesitation or delay. The church must strike now and continually.

Arthur Brisbane, who seems more noted for gab than for God, says there are enough children in the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Sunday schools to keep prohibition in the constitution. This may be a well deserved compliment to Protestant Christianity, but we need something more than numbers now. We must have understanding and co-operation. Protestant Christianity must join hands with those of all faiths, both religious and political, to maintain this prize so dearly but not yet fully won. We must escape the ridicule that falls upon the unfinished task. They began to build but were unable to complete the structure; they went out to battle without full knowing the strength of the enemy. Yonder they come with the flag of truce. This must not be.

What place has religion in the issues of industry, in that relentless war that does not always use the weapons of the military organization? Has it no word for a problem so unmistakably ethical, for a disease that is gnawing at our social structure? Can it lead the way to an effective solution? Can we be saved from a Godless communism?

In times of peculiar industrial strain the church has not always shown itself as informed and interested as it might be. It should be bold to face the situation and determine upon effective action. It must not be silenced by the suggestion that, not knowing economics and business, it must be silent. The ministry does not have to be expert in the theory of economics and political science to speak a timely and telling word in a situation so fraught with moral and spiritual import.

What has the church to say about the issues of race and color? Dr. Endicott, of the United Church of Canada, is reported to have spoken thus at the session of the Ecumenical Conference in Atlanta: "Instead of the white race standing on a pedestal it stands arraigned by the conscience of the colored races of the world. A suggestive aspect of the condemnation made is that the white peoples are charged on the very points which they have prided themselves on being strong. We have prided ourselves on our love of justice and fair play and our unfailing chivalry toward the under dog. The colored races—black, yellow and red—declare that as far as their experience goes these qualities are not in evidence when the colored people in any part of the world are in the position of the under dog. Instead of fair play, justice and generosity they lay stress on the arrogance and selfishness of the white peoples of the world."

Surely the church will not fail of its respo bility at this point of friction and dire poss' ties.

the Conference joined in singing, and he read a part of the sixth chapter of Matthew, beginning with verse twenty-four, and made a very effective and strong address, after which he led the Conference in prayer.

The Minutes of the first day's session were read and approved. The names of those who did not answer the roll-call yesterday were again called.

L. J. Power, a recent transfer from the Central Texas Conference, was introduced. H. A. Rawlings, an alternate lay delegate, was seated. Greetings and love from E. D. Phillips and J. C. Ellis, superannuates who could not be present on account of infirmities, were extended to the Conference by the Secretary.

J. Q. Schisler, D. D., Secretary of the Department of the Local Church of the General Board of Christian Education, was introduced to the Conference. Under Question Four, Derwood Leland Blackwell, a student in Southern Methodist University, was passed in examination of character, and continued in the class of the second year. It was announced, under Question 12, that Frank Newel Ladner had withdrawn from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The following traveling preachers, having met all Disciplinary requirements, made their reports, and were elected to deacons' orders: Leroy Lafayette Matheny, and Lester Thomas Nelson; Timothy R. Holt, Lucius Milam Reeves, Roy Wolfe, Oliver Hamilton Scott, being already in deacons' orders, were advanced with the above to the class of the third year.

A resolution signed by J. L. Decell and T. J. O'Neil, authorizing the issuance of bonds or notes secured by mortgage on the property of the Seashore Methodist Assembly in the sum of $25,000 for the purpose of retiring $17,000 indebtedness against the property and for making certain repairs on the property, was read and adopted. The resolution names J. T. Leggett, A. S. Lutz and W. E. Kennedy the Grounds Committee to put into execution the purpose of the resolution.

Report No. 1 of the Board of Christian Education which authorizes the appointment of a commission to act jointly with the North Mississippi Conference "to work out a unified system for the operation of their colleges" so as to determine "a permanent policy, etc.," for the operation of the Methodist colleges of Mississippi; and the following commission was elected by the Conference: M. L. Burton, J. T. Calhoun, J. T. Leggett, S. C. Moreton, J. L. Decell, D. M. Key, G. F. Winfield, Miss Martha Enochs, J. A. Smith, H. M. Ivy. The report was adopted.

The following resolution concerning the publishing of the Conference Journal was read and adopted: "Resolved, That we instruct the secretary of the Conference to publish twenty-five hundred copies of the Journal of this session, and print on the front page the words 'Price, Twenty-five Cents.' Then mail to each pastor a bill proportionate to the number of Journals sent him. Then thirty days after mailing or sending these Journals, publish in the Conference organ, by districts, the amount of money received for these Journals."

The Conference ordered that the name of Rev. James William Lambuth, one of the first missionaries to China and life-long member of the Mississippi Conference, be submitted for inscription in the "Room of Remembrance" in Scarritt College.

The names of the pastors of the Hattiesburg and Jackson Districts were called, they were passed in examination of character and made their reports.

T. Holt, L. L. Matheny, L. T. Nelson, L. M. Roy Wolfe, and O. H. Scott were called ...tar, and Bishop Denny delivered a most ... charge and they were received into full ...ion.

...afternoon session was ordered for three

History Of Washington County Is Now Documented In Revealing Papers Of Historical Society-- It's Must Reading For Deltans

By HODDING CARTER

The book I have just finished reading has a rather forbidding title. It is "Papers of the Washington County Historical Society", and beneath this, in smaller type, "Memoirs of Henry Tillinghast Ireys." On the flyleaf is a personal inscription from that most penetrating of all Mississippi historians, Alfred H. Stone, who is chairman of the State Tax Commission and whose family connections and their friends—and others—live vividly in this volume whose contents are exciting as its title is scholarly.

This book, so lovingly brought together from historical papers read many years ago before the now defunct county Historical Society, is a must for everyone in the county whose own family roots go back into the Delta's past. It is hardly less required reading for any citizen with a sense of pride in what our section has gone through and triumphed over—flood and war and Reconstruction and fever and hard times—before we reached today's promise of greatness. As a matter of fact, I can think of no one in the city's or county's population or anyone in Mississippi for that matter, who would not greatly enjoy and profit from a reading of these extraordinarily colorful accounts.

First Hand Descriptions

Edited by Dr. William McCain and Miss Charlotte Capers, the contents are a series of interconnected, first hand descriptions of individuals and of dramatic and sometime tragic events in the county's past. The first such account is that of the life and times of Henry T. Ireys, father of Mrs. Mal Robertshaw, which was written by Alfred H. Stone himself, in memory of this outstanding Delta pioneer who founded the Historical Society. In this chapter are also some of Mr. Ireys' own recollections.

There follows a series of stories by some unusual people. A procession of Greenvillians, all now dead— Dr. O. M. Blanton, Mrs. W. R. Trigg, Miss Caroline Stern, Mrs. F.E. Metcalfe-Collins, Mrs. H. B. Theobald, Mr. Ireys, Captain W. W. Stone, James Robertshaw, Miss Ida Ward, J. W. Dunn, Mrs. Gracia T. Walton, and A. J. Paxton and others tell fascinating tales about Greenville's founding, its early days and its principal citizens.

Others give colorful accounts of the Civil War and its aftermath. Captain J. M. Montgomery, Confederate cavalryman, tells of the men who went from Washington county to fight the Union —to the reader it almost seems that most of them were named Worthington—and gives personal accounts of the bloody campaigns in which he took part. Mrs. Anne B. Finlay and Mrs. Amanda Rucks Dunn tell of harrowing experiences in the invaded Delta from 1862 to 1865; the late Mal Robertshaw reminisces about Company C of the Second Mississippi in the Spanish-American War, one of whose members was our prominent citizen, Henry Starling and which included a large number of other volunteers whose family names endure today.

County Schools Recalled

There is an article on Washington county schools, written in 1912 by the late, loved Miss Susie P. Trigg; a paper on Washington county families by O. M. Blanton, which everyone in the county will find interesting; and a colorful chapter on the county's ante-bellum slaveholding aristocracy, by Sam Worthington.

Succeeding contributions by these and long-ago county citizens are as absorbing, and the reader closes the book with a blessing for Alfred Stone and all the others who made its publication possible. The volume, published by the Department of Archieves and the Mississippi Historical Society was printed by Hederman Brothers, Jackson, and can be obtained through the Office Supply Sompany and Nelms and Blum.

June 2, 1954

welfare and the Nation's strength and security require that you choose both your occupation wisely and prepare for it thoroughly.

Secondly, be ever mindful of the importance of hard work. As one grass roots philosopher recently observed, "I don't know what the secret of success is, but I'm afraid its hard work," and someone has defined genius as, "10 percent inspiration and 90 percent perspiration."

Jobs may be easy for you to find, but the highest levels of success will be reached only by those with the will and capacity to work hard.

Finally, I urge you to practice enlightened citizenship based on a deep understanding of and devotion to our democratic system. The phenomenal progress which has characterized our history is due to the maintenance in this Nation of free institutions. Should we lose this freedom and acquire an authoritarian government in its place, we would have lost the chief wellspring of our strength and vigor.

Amendments to Railroad Retirement Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DeWITT S. HYDE
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 2, 1954

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to include in the Appendix of the RECORD the following statement which I made before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee regarding amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act:

Mr. Chairman, I would like to add my word in the support of legislation which will reduce the retirement age of railroad workers to 60 years or make it possible for a railroad man to retire at the end of 30 years of service with the railroad. Much of the work done by railroad workers is attended with the risk of life and limb and a good bit of the work is very hard on the workers physically. In addition to these reasons, the modernization of railroad equipment has eliminated many of the jobs on the railroads and has made it possible to do much more work with fewer men. Some of the benefits of this modernization should be passed along to the workers on the railroads. These benefits could take the form of reducing the retirement age or make possible retirement after 30 years' service. The benefit would be twofold; namely, the obvious one of earlier retirement, and, secondly, it would make more jobs available for the younger men.

I urgently request favorable consideration by your committee of legislation before you which will accomplish this result.

In addition, I understand that you also have legislation which will make it possible for the widows of retired railroad workers to receive their pension at the age of 60 instead of 65 as now provided by the law. This is good legislation and should be passed. The wives of many of the retired railroad workers are considerably younger than their husbands and have no means of support other than the income of their husbands. If their husbands die when they are at or near the age 60 there is practically no opportunity for them to earn a living and the result of the present law is that they are either dependent on private or public charity until they reach the age of 65. Actually, I think it would be preferable to make the widow's pension payable immediately upon her husband's death, but if this cannot be done, the age of retirement should at least be reduced to 60. I respectfully request the favorable consideration of your committee on this proposal.

Yazoo Story Best on South in 20 Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMIE L. WHITTEN
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 2, 1954

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger:

YAZOO STORY BEST ON SOUTH IN 20 YEARS—FINE STORY BY MAN WHO LOVES AND KNOWS DELTA

(By Phil Mullen)

The river—only avenue into the wilderness.

The Yazoo River—creator of the delta, fed to a richness surpassing the Nile Valley—America's most fabled fertile farmland, the last stronghold of King Cotton and the southern plantation.

The Yazoo River—river of death in the Choctaw language.

The Yazoo, written by FRANK E. SMITH, has just been published by Rinehart, and Mississippi readers will agree with Carl Cramer, who has called it "the best book on the Deep South in 20 years."

Mr. SMITH, Member of Congress from Greenwood, has been working on this 47th volume in the Rivers of America series since 1947, but, as he says, "The Yazoo is basically the product of a lifetime of listening to stories about the river and the delta country to which it has given its name."

And there is the charm and the absorbing interest of this new book, which talks much about near neighbors of Madison County and which should be of familiar interest to all Mississippians.

Through all the history, and the economics, and the facts about soil erosion and flood control, there is the leavening humor of old folk tales and political anecdotes; there is the "feel of the river" as a small boy feels it on a summer's day.

Moreover, Mr. SMITH says in his introduction, "Our story will not be of that geological mystery, but of the people whose lives were influenced and fashioned by the Yazoo and those who today are attempting to better their way of life by refashioning the Yazoo itself."

Mr. SMITH writes like the newspaperman which he says he is, although most of his time, since service in World War II, has been spent upon a most successful political career. He was a State senator, then administrative assistant to Senator STENNIS, and then elected as the Delta Congressman when Will Whittington retired.

"He writes like a newspaperman"? Well—he is very easy to read—there is an excitement and glamour to his history, from the days of the Choctaw Nation, to John Law and Louis XIV, and to Greenwood LeFlore and Andrew Jackson—and then the war.

THE WAR

But the Yazoo was no land of the * * *. This was new ground, the frontier, almost up until the "war for southern independence."

And the war came directly to the storied southern plantation. Yazoo—here were fought the naval battles for the "Gibraltar of the South," for it was Grant's highway to the rear of Vicksburg. At the Confederate Naval Yard at Yazoo City, the ironclad, the *Arkansas* was finished and it was taken through the Federal fleets to Vicksburg—only to meet an inglorious end at the hands of the yankee fleet.

Mr. SMITH's chapter on War on the Plantation and The Woman's War are excellent, telling the reader of the one time when

the American civilian population—at least those in the South—actually knew what war is; actually felt the hurt of the conflict.

Mr. Sarrs writes sympathetically—rather, he writes understandingly—of the Negroes in The Yazoo. He writes much, too, about the colored people for from the first they greatly outnumbered the whites in Delta. He says, "Down through the years the Negro and the white man in the delta have lived together in greater harmony and mutual respect than perhaps anywhere else in the traditional southern black belt."

And he writes of the immediate post-Civil War era more plainly than do most authors who like to tell of the carpetbaggers and the Klu Klux and black Republicanism. He tells of Yankee soldiers who settled in the Yazoo country, not as carpetbaggers—they were adventurous GI's of the War of '61, reluctant to turn from a power and prestige of Army officer rank back to the small-town obscurity.

One of these was Albert Morgan who rose to leadership in the Republican Party and, as a State senator, passed a bill repealing the ban on miscegenetic marriages. It passed with little comment but his marriage to the quadroon, Carrie Highgate, and his leadership of the colored politicians ended in his fleeing from a gun battle. He was given a pension office job in Washington, only to lose that when Cleveland came into power and L. Q. C. Lamar said his case was "too much of an issue in Mississippi" for him to be retained.

According to the acknowledged father of the blues, W. C. Handy, the blues were born in the delta and Mr. Smith tells of that in his chapter, "The Taller Dawg"—to prove that perhaps the bluest note of them all was and is the lonely wail of a steam engine whistle in the night.

Delta Tall Tales, at least one of them a Bob Burns favorite of later years, take up the chapter on the adventures of Mike and Bob Hooter, bear hunters and fishermen extraordinary. The story of the tough hog that survived a swallowed and exploded stick of dynamite; the old boll weevil who whupped the young weevil because he would not take two rows at a time; the drunken minnow who caught the two-pound perch by biting it; the snipe hunts—all are familiar but well told. But the reader may discover a completely new critter in the winter.

JOHN SHARPE WILLIAMS

The Yazoo devotes a chapter to the last of the planter-statesmen and perhaps more correctly repeats the most quotable anecdotes about John Sharp Williams. Surprising, perhaps, to those who preach States rights sectionalism in Mississippi politics today will be Senator Williams' statement that he "experienced no difficulty in a joint role as citizen of Yazoo County, the State of Mississippi, and the United States, and thought he would have no trouble in the future adding citizenship in the League of Nations to the list."

Famed as a wit, a progressive, and a scourge of the Republicans, John Sharpe Williams also always has been a hero to those Mississippians who think they can drink like a gentleman. For he did. Once, in Senate debate, Tom Heflin observed, "Well, whatever else may be said of me, when I come into the Senate Chamber I always come in with full possession of my faculties."

"What difference does that make?" John Sharpe retorted.

GREAT WHITE CHIEF

More political history is interestingly told in a chapter on James K. Vardaman, who used "white supremacy" to win the votes, setting the pattern of the even more successful Theodore G. Bilbo.

But even the Great White Chief could not win in Mississippi when he opposed the Democratic President Woodrow Wilson.

YOCKNAPATAPHA

Mr. Sarrs takes a chapter out to pay tribute to William Faulkner, whose writings mostly have been about the Yocknapatapha River (Yocona) and the Tallahatchie, and those are tributaries of the Yazoo. Mr. Faulkner's speech accepting the Nobel Prize is reproduced in full.

"The Yazoo is a story of high water and cotton," the author says, and his book ends with the description of the flood-retention reservoirs, built with Sardis Dam on the Tallahatchie, Enid Dam on the Yocona, Grenada Dam on the Yalobusha, and Arkabutla Dam on the Coldwater.

Great earthenwork dams built to control flooding on those tributaries and on the Yazoo. "The Mechanized Revolution" in southern agriculture has the last chapter.

In his introduction, Mr. Sarrs says, "the river itself, in combination with the cotton culture, was on the verge of destroying the new civilization in its basin through flood and erosion of both land and people. The people have fought back, however, and they are confident now that the Yazoo will never be death to them."

Mr. Sarrs, who all agree is the biggest Congressman from Mississippi, loves his victles, and he cannot resist, also in the introduction, the mention of one of his favorite foods, "Delta catfish in its most delectable form is prepared by rolling large slices of the fish in meal and salt and frying it in hot pork grease. The very ease of preparation is deceptive, for only a true fish artist can know just the right sizzle for the grease and just the right golden tone that announces the finely done fish."

He has written a fine book—the Yazoo—it is his homeland, and even hill-country rednecks can understand his love for it as they read his story.

The Significance of Forestry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS E. GRAHAM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 2, 1954

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following remarks of Representative L. H. GAVIN before the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters in the home of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot on May 27, 1954:

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FORESTRY

(By Hon. LEON H. GAVIN, Representative, 23d District of Pennsylvania)

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Pinchot, members of the Society of American Foresters, and guests, it is a real privilege to meet with you in the home of the man who took the first great step in America's conservation movement. I understand also that it was in this spacious room that your society was organized. I can imagine that here in quiet meditation or here in conference with trusted advisers many of the policies that guide our conservation efforts today were formulated.

It is not characteristic today for people to dwell long on the events of history—tonight, however, for a brief moment I do want to recall the words of a great American as he paid tribute to Gifford Pinchot. Teddy Roosevelt once said: Gifford Pinchot is the man to whom the Nation owed most for what has been accomplished as regards the preservation of the natural resources of our country.

NEWS BOY'S ADDRESS

TO THE READERS OF THE

NILES' INTELLIGENCER.

January 1, 1830.

O, Time! how ruthless is thy power,
Thou comest from on'ry lovely flow'r
Some fascinating grace;
The cruel hand with grey hair spread
Thy fleeting locks on beauty's head,
And dotted the fair face.

Since Thirty-nine has pass'd and fled,
Commingled with the mighty dead,
Its duties and fears forgotten;
Once more I look my weary length,
Review the past in measured strength—
Know what is good, what's rotten.

Let Poets scream! satiric rhymes,
And chronic the follies of the times
With much caricaturing.
But I'm too hard declare,
A set of slanderers they are,
Who pass a Job's enduring.

Let crabbed cynics snarl away,
And pious parsons preach and pray,
Against the vices ringing;
That mankind are so wicked grown,
Humility to scarcely known,
And true religion waning.

Question who vices suppress,
May make a rumpus; no'ertheless
Ours is the best of Sects;
Such hundreds take our fathers view
They could no more with us compare,
Than Hottentots with sages.

I'll paint a past in a jet
To think of them—a vulgar set;
But see, thank God, are quality.
For we have found the right use of
What they no'er knew I'd venture to,
That Honor's no reading.

In these good times, while life pulses,
And enjoys a pretty wealth of bonnes
A man with good judgment,
With some small chance of being loved,
May run a pretty dash among
The foremost in society.

When first in high life you commence
To virtue, reason, common sense,
You'll please to bid adieu, sir;
And but some brother rake to bother,
Drink, till your blood be all on fire,
And face of crimson hue, sir.

Thus you'll be dubbed a dashing blade
And by the genteel world be said,
To be a man of spirit;
For *stylish folks* despise the chaps,
Who think that they may rise perhaps
By industry and merit.

By practicing these famous rules,
You'll again form wicked men and fools
A world of admiration;
And as we know from good authority,
Such folks compose a near majority,
There needs no books for

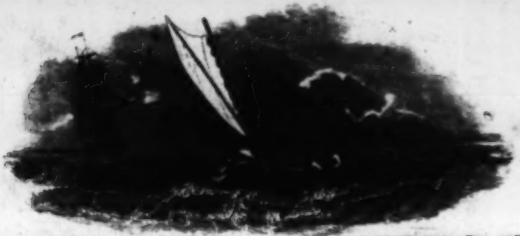
Besides, by practicing these pleasures,
You'll surely win the ladies' hearts,
By dint of application:
All women are at heart quite rakes,
A fool may know what course it takes
To win their approbation.

I've told you truth and common sense,
So don't withhold the recompense
I know you'll give with pleasure
Then "HAPPY NEW YEAR" to you,
May Heaven's blessings on you
Continued in their progress

God speed the Democratic
Whose principles and spirit
For them we'll pray
Our clergy were of the Pilgrim
And here we refuse not
At old Plymouth

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REWARD OF MERIT

Presented to Helen Faust

By L. B. Jessen Instructor

Associated Charities Of Greenville

Help The Local Charities As Organized And Refer Applicants For Charity To The Organization.

Suppose there were half dozen or more Charitable Institutions in Greenville, all with the same object of relieving the condition of the poor, needy and distressed. Suppose each of such organizations should ask you to become a member or a contributor. Suppose these organizations should attempt to relieve the same cases without knowledge that the other is looking after them. How long would it take to develop professional charity recipients who would play off one organization against the other? Suppose you had no Charity Society to which you had the right to refer applicants to you for relief. How would you know whether each case was a worthy one? Would you drop everything and go to the relief of every applicant that knocked at your door? It is the result of experience that the only proper method of dispensing charity is through an organized Associated Charities which employs an expert who keeps a record of all professional beggars and unworthy subjects, who is competent to administer "first aid" to the injured and to the sick in the absence of the physician, who can distribute clothing and food and fuel in an intellectual manner without waste and who can bring sunshine into the homes of those who have nearly given up in despair.

You have the right to refer all applicants to you for aid to the Associated Charities providing you are a contributor to the fund which it takes to keep up this splendid work.

Tapley, G. L. Lee, C. C. De
Colner, W. C.

The Associated Charities At Home

The Greenville Associated Charities Did A Splendid Work Last Year—It Will Be Sustained.

One of the most worthy institutions in Greenville is the Associated Charities.

Most people who are not in direct touch with the work of this organization do not appreciate the importance and necessity of this worthy work.

An experienced expert is in charge and nearly always is kept busy from morning till night answering the calls of the needy and distressed.

In all cities there are to be found a number of families who are in need of assistance. A careful study of this subject develops that this condition in most cases is through no fault of their own. When sickness overcomes people who have had no opportunity to make provision for "a rainy day" and when the landlord, the grocer, the butcher, the baker knocks at the door for his just dues, something more than mere sympathy is required.

Then is the time for the little lady of the Associated Charities to get busy. She appears on the scene and instinctively knows how to diplomatically handle the situation and help to restore a distressed family to a life of sunshine and gratitude.

Set down that Glass,

There is death in it. It contains Ardent Spirits, and it will destroy you.

One glass will not destroy me! you say.

So said the man whom you saw drunk, on the floor, wallowing in his vomit. So said that man whom you saw beating his wife. So said that wretch whom you saw on the gallows, for committing murder, while intoxicated. And so *you will say*, till you become like them.

Set down the glass!—I speak not to the drunkard, for he will not mind me. I speak not to the man who already loves strong drink so much as to think it necessary for his comfort or his health. I speak to the man who is yet free.

Set down the glass!—There is death in it. Will you drink it? What urges you to it?

I am my own master, say you?

Then let not strong drink become your master. I beseech you to stop this boasting, or you are undone.

Set down the glass!—Taste it no more.

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Jackson - Mississippi
Daily News

The Military Career Of Maj.-Gen. John Campbell

(Editor's Note: The author of the following article Dr. George C. Osborne, member of the faculty of the University of Florida, is a native of Mississippi, born and reared near Utica, and is recognized as one of the nation's ablest historians. His most notable work this far written is a biography of the late Senator John Sharp Williams).

By GEORGE C. OSBORN

Late in the autumn of 1778 Brigadier General John Campbell received a communication from Lord George Germain to proceed from the colony of New York to Pensacola in the Province of West Florida to take charge of his Majesty's troops.

Soon after taking command in Pensacola in January 1779, Campbell wrote to Whitehall that he found himself: "without money or credit for Contingent Expenses, with out Vessels proper for Navigation or even Batteaux. . .without artificers wherewith to carry on Works . . .without any Provision or Materials to Work upon, without any Prospect of their being procured. . but by the labor of the Troops, without Tools for accomodating the few Artificers that could be found among the army, without even (ade quate) Provisions." But, he promised that his Endeavors would be "Strenuously exerted to remedy Evils, to supply Wants and to be prepared to begin the (construction of a(Fort on the Mississippi by September or. . .by October."

General Campbell brought a "Detachment of Royal Artillery, the Third Regiment of Waldeck and two Provincial Corps—the Pennsylvania and the Maryland Loyalists —from New York to reinforce the garrison at Pensacola. In addition to the Sixteenth and the Sixtieth Regiments. Governor Peter Chester of West Florida had organized three independent companies. Still other troops had been raised by Colonel John Stuart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Southern District, who, before the arrival of General Campbell, was acting under instructions from General Sir William Howe, Lord Germain gave complete authority over all troops in the Province to General Campbell, who not only kept those troops found at Pensacola, those which he brought, the Indians recruited by Colonel Stuart and his subordinates, and those organized by Governor Chester but was soon requesting of General Sir Henry Clinton a company of Negroes which was under General Clinton's command. Campbell later urged his Commander-in-Chief to send English troops to West Florida, and augmented these efforts by additional levies of Indians and provincials from West Florida. With the increasing number of troops came the problems of adequate quarters and sufficient provisions.

In letters to General Henry Clinton and to Lord Germain the British Commander in West Florida wrote in detail his own plans for

of Indian Affairs in the Southwest and was to be under the Commander-in-Chief, General Clinton. If General Clinton had no instructions for the new appointee, he was to follow General Campbell's orders.

In the late spring of 1779 Campbell reported to Germain the progress of the numerous activities under his supervision. Construction of the Fort at Manchac was proceeding with the use of cypress logs and clay. Until more carpenters could be secured, the building program was literally "falling to pieces." Parts of this building dated from the Spanish period and part from early English occupancy but now Campbell was proposing "to build a New House on the location of the present old Spanish House."

Spain declared war on England on June 21, 1779. Four days later a letter from Whitehall marked "Secret and Confidential," went to General Campbell at Pensacola. His Majesty, George III, and Lord George Germain had been in conference to consider "the proper measures to be adopted for making an Impression upon the Dominion of Spain." The object of greatest importance was an attack upon New Orleans which was to be "executed with the Force already prepared in West Florida." The English intelligence, wrote Lord Germain, represented the Spanish forces at New Orleans to be "greatly inferior." Furthermore, the inhabitants were "generally indisposed to the Spanish Government.' If General Campbell thought possible to reduce the Spanish fort, he was ordered to proceed at once to make preparations. These preparations included; securing from Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker as many armed vessels as could be spared from Jamaica, collecting all forces which could be drawn together in the province, taking as many faithful Indians as the Superintendent could supply and drawing on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for all expenses. This secret communication reached General Campbell safely but when it was dispatched to the English garrisons at Manchac, Natchez and Baton Rouge the message fell into the hands of Governor Bernardo De Galvez at New Orleans.

Governor Galvez had secretly organized the Louisiana Province for war. "The independence of America," stated Campbell, "was publically recognized by the beat of the Drum at New Orleans on the 19th day of August," 1779. Forthwith, the Spanish and their Indian forts on the Mississippi. So successful were they that they "nearly effected the Reduction of the western part of West Florida" before General Campbell at Pensacola had the "smallest Communication of Galvez having Commenced Hostilities. Why Galvez did not follow up his successes along the Mississippi with an immediate advance on Mobile and Pensacola "is difficult to concieve."

On September 14, General Campbell was ready to embark with five

DR. OSBORNE GIVES MILITARY CAREER OF GEN. JOHN CAMPBELL

(Continued from Page Twenty-four)

On March 14, 1780, Fort Charlotte and Mobile capitulated. General Campbell had left Pensacola with reinforcements as early as March 5 but heavy rains, swollen streams and muddy roads had retarded his progress. When his scouts reported the display of Spanish colors over the fort, General Campbell began his homeward trek. The troops returned to Pensacola on March 18 and 19 "without one man being sick." There were, however, three desertions and four men were drowned in the Perdido River.

With the surrender of Mobile, West Florida was "reduced to the District of Pensacola alone." Unless Pensacola was "speedily relieved by naval reinforcement from Jamaica," there was "every Reason to Expect that this place" would soon be "invested and beseiged." "One Single Frigate," lamented Campbell to Germain, "would have prevented our late Disaster" at Mobile. Vice-Admiral Parker promised aid if a sufficient reinforcement arrived from England, and General Campbell was "flattered with a Possibility of Relief and support." Although Galvez had actually boarded ships with over 2,000 men for the immediate capture of Pensacola, when he learned of the anticipated aid from Jamaica, he disembarked for further preparations and in the hope that reinforcements would arrive from Havanna.

While Governor Galvez was preparing for his advance against the English at Pensacola, Lord Germain was informed that 1600 Indians, including men, women and children, were collected in Pensacola. By delaying their attack, the Spanish had exhausted the patience of the Indians, as well as most of the English provisions and presents. Galvez learned of the increasing favor of the English with the Indians and addressed a "humanitarian appeal" to Campbell: "The Indians who are the English interest believe that it is their duty to pillage and distroy all the inhabitants which are of another nation. Those who have taken part with Spain, think that by right of retaliation they may commit like Hostilities against the English Inhabitants . . . In order that a War which We carry on through duty and not through hatred might not be rendered still more bloody I hope your excellency will join me in a reciprocal agreement which may shelter us from the horid imputation of inhumanity."

To this idealistic appeal Campbell replied that he "never encouraged, countenanced or authorized depredations to be committed by Indians, whether on Spanish, French or English Inhabitants: on the contrary I have always prohibited, restrained and absolutely forbid the smallest act of licentiousness, rapine or cruelty whatever." Indians who were attached to England had been "kept together under proper leaders and reserved for the purpose of resisting an invading enemy." Campbell asserted that they had not "in one instance committed even the most insignificant acts of wantonness, pillage, cruelty or devastation." But, the English general concluded, that he rejected

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work which had begun at Red Cliffs to help defend Pensacola Harbor, of the need of clothing for the Provincial Troops—Pennsylvania and Maryland Loyalists — of a fresh attempt at "Inbasion and attack" which hung precipitously over the Province but which failed to materialize because of a tropical storm of final defense preparations for the Spanish reception having been completed, of the giving of ammunition to the Chickasaws to defend their country, of the securing of all Indian warriors possible to come to Pensacola, and of the failure of Campbell to secure the cooperation of the Civil authority in establishing military law.

Tired of waiting for the Spanish to assume the initiative, Campbell, in January sent Colonel Von Hanleden with more than 500 men to seize "The Enemy's Post at Mobile." "Taken somewhat by surprise, the Spaniards suffered some losses" but, due to heavy casual-

ton and to Lord Germain the British Commander in West Florida wrote in detail his own plans for defense and sought confirmation or alteration. There was the plan of erecting a fort at Manchac, on the Mississippi near Baton Rouge, of sending troops, laborers, supplies and food to make secure this western outpost.

Troops sent to this outlying post, in too many instances, deserted to the Spanish. In short, wrote General Campbell, "the fidelity of all except the Veterans of the Sixteenth Regiment is not to be depended upon." The Regiment of Waldeckers were "totally unfit for active service" in the "woods and wilds" of West Florida. The provincial soldiers from Maryland and from Pennsylvania were composed largely of Irish Vagabonds—Deserters from the Rebels who by "natural Fickleness and Instability of their Disposition" were "most unfit to be trusted in any post where there was the least Temptation to desert."

General Campbell ventured the opinion that it was absolutely necessary "to obtain two large Sloops at Pensacola. With these he would transport heavy artillery and stores if possible, up the river Mississippi" until roads could be made overland. These sloops would aid further in establishing a proper landing place at Manchac. Finally, they would be of infinite service in conveying the Regiment of Waldeck to the entrance of Lake Ponchartrain from whence smaller vessles would complete the trip to Manchac.

Location of the proposed fort, loyalty of the soldiers and provincial transportation were not the only problems which confronted Campbell in his desire for a successful military administration in West Florida. Payment of the troops was in arrears. Since October, 1778 only small paper notes had been issued for money. His Majesty's service was impeded further by the "want of Ship Carpenters" which could be secured only in England or possibly in New York. Furthermore, a naval force must be stationed in the Mississippi River to cooperate with shore batteries if navigation on the river was to be controlled. Added to these difficulties, was a scarcity of officers.

No adequate defence of the Province could be realized until the neglected harbors of Pensacola and Mobile were strengthened. The former did not even have the protection of one Frigate and there was "not a single Gun mounted to prevent an Enemy from Entering" the harbor. True, there were "two Sloops of War of fourteen guns each" but each was unworthy of being "Ranked in the list of the Royal Navy of Great Britain." Likewise, the harbor of Mobile was practically unprotected. The "fort and barracks were in a similar state to the other military works in this Province, almost a scene of Ruin and Desolation." Both "must be deserted or repaired" and 50,000 pounds sterling would not restore the fort alone to its "Original State."

The acuteness of conditions in West Florida prodded Lord Germain to action and he "immediately laid the dispatches before the King." Shortly, the Right Honorable Lord informed this Commander of the King's troops that George III was in agreement with the steps already taken by General Campbell and of the acts contemplated further by him. Supplies and provisions had left England in January in a convoy for Pensacola via Jamaica. Alexander Cameron had been appointed Superintendent bile and Pensacola "is difficult to concieve."

On September 14, General Campbell was ready to embark with five vessels, two flatboats and five hundred men, ample provisions, and large supply of gifts for the Indians. He was proceeding to the attack of New Orleans when News arrived of Governor Galvez's attack on the Mississippi. "This news," wrote Campbell, "disappointed all my hopes and ardent desire of fulfilling his Majesty's Expectations, and converted my attention from that of attacking New Orleans to making Preparations for the Defense of Mobile and Pensacola.

Lord Germain expressed disappointment that the English forces were "so easily and so speedily subdued" along the Mississippi, and declared to General Campbell that now the "safety of what remained to His Majesty of West Florida" was their chief object, "until circumstances will admit of sending you such a Force as may be sufficient to enable you to act offensively."

At some length, General Campbell was instructed from Whitehall. The English forces at Jamaica and in the Leeward Islands whould give the Spanish ships and troops at Havannah "full employment in defending their own possessions," so Campbell would have only Galvez's forces at New Orleans with which to contend. Since Pensacola was of great importance to the court of Spain, every precaution was to be taken against a surprise attack. In case of attack "a vigorous defense" must be made until "Succour can arive from Jamaica."

The proper management of the Indians was of greater significance than ever. Efforts should be made to "connect the Chickasaws with the Cherokees and Creeks to act jointly" in behalf of the English. The deflection of the Choctaws should be anticipated. Campbell was to seek neutrality with a pledge from them to prevent any attack being made through their country. To prevent Indians being used by the Spanish as spies Superintendent Alexander Cameron was to discontinue any constant place of residence and was to visit among all nations of indians.

In the meantime, the Commander of West Florida reported to General Clinton on steps taken to prepare for Governor Galvez's reception. First, the Pennsylvania and the Maryland Loyalists depleted by "Death and Desertion" had been combined into one Corps. Second, "two troops of light Dragoons" had been raised to "protect the Frontier Inhabitants from Marauding Parties." Third, Superintendent Cameron had called a meeting of provincial Indians at Mobile on March 15, at which time it was hoped better relations with the Choctaws could be promoted. Fourth, cultivation of lands already granted was requested by Governor Chester so that additional provisions could be assured. General Clinton was warned against that there were no ships from His Majesty's Navy in the harbors of Pensacola and Mobile.

The very day in which Campbell informed Clinton of the latest developments in West Florida, the Spanish were approaching Fort Charlotte and Mobile. And the English commander emphasized to Lord Germain that "the fate of West Florida was suspended in the Balance." General Campbell stated that his resources for defense were not very flattering to his hopes. But Lord Germain could rely on the General's using what he had to the very best of his ability and to "the Good of the King's service."

(Continued on Page Twenty-Six)

mitted even the most insignificant acts of wantonness, pillage, cruelty or devastation." But, the English general concluded, that he rejected all proposals for not employing Indians in his defense of Pensacola "as insulting and injurious to reason and common sense."

The "Ides of May" came and no Spanish attack on Pensocola. In a lengthy letter to the English Foreign Office, Campbell gave two reasons for the unexpected delay. First, there was "an arrival of naval reinforcement from Jamaica. which, fortunately, the enemy had "estimated higher and of greater force than it really merited." Second, the dread of the Indians "appeared not only from private Intelligence" but was "greatly strengthened and confirmed by a proposal . . . not to employ them on either side." He might have added that Galvez probably had not received his comtemplated reinforcements from Cuba.

The English had utilized these months to strengthen the fortifications in that part of West Florida which yet remained in their hands. There was, however, much which still remained to be done. They would, said Campbell, "Ever be unprotected until we have a separate Squadron from that on the Jamaica Station alloted for the Gulph of Mexico." Renewed efforts had been made to General Clinton for reinforcements. Now that Charelston had surrendered, Campbell thought his chance with Clinton would be improved.

From all hands there was a confirmation of the continuance of Spanish designs on Pensacola. The attack would come, declared the English General, in early fall. Two conditions were becoming grave in West Florida. There was no money with which to pay carpenters, artificers and laborers. Consequently, they had ceased to work and thereby, to Campbell's mortification, preparations for defense had stopped. Desertions were increasing as the certainty of the attack became obvious. Six men of the Maryland and Pensylvania Provincial Corps had very lately deserted. Germain suggested that those soldiers who were disposed to dersert be sent to Jamaica.

As the heat of summer began to give way to the cooliness of fall, Campbell was still in "possession of Pensacola and its Harbor, the most valuable part of the Province to Great Britian." With the speedy arrival of reinforcements and with the "advanced state of the new Constructed Fortifications," it was hoped that they would "long remain a part of His Majesty's Dominions." Supplies were ample but the danger was that, in case of attack, they might not be able to protect what they had received recently. One possibility, heretofore not mentioned to the Foreign Office, Campbell now disclosed. It was possible he wrote, for Galvez to receive aid from La Vera Cruz and "to attack Pensacola by Land from Mobile, without any Capital Reinforcement from the Havanna."

Recent dispatches from the English General in West Florida had given "His Majesty great satisfaction" in the judicious measures which had been taken in defense of Pensacola, in the fortunate arrival of a convoy from Jamaica, in the formidable appearance of so large a body of Greek Indians" the deterence of Don Galvez om his attack.

Throughout the autumn and early winter of 1780 Germain learn- from Campbell of further fail- of the Spanish in their efforts n the friendship of the Choc- ndians, of further defense seize "The Enemy's Post at Mobile." "Taken somewhat by surprise, the Spaniards suffered some losses" but, due to heavy casualties, the English thought it "prudent to Order a Retreat." The miscarriage of the venture was attributed to the early death in battle of Colonel Von Hanleden.

The same hurricane which destroyed the Spanish fleet from Havana, "intended for the attack of Pensacola", also wrecked a greater part of the English Jamaica Squadron. The loss was so great that Vice Admiral Parker would be unable to send aid to General Campbell. "Mortality among the Troops in Jamaica had been so considerable that Governor Dalling judged it unsafe to lessen his Force." When an opportunity presented itself, declared Lord Germain, to augment Campbell's forces he would certainly avail himself of the circumstances. In the meantime, the English commander was admonished to retain the Indians, continue to cultivate their friendship and to take every precautionary measure possible against any surprise attack.

On the twenty-first of March General Campbell proposed to Governor Galvez that "the town and Garrison of Pensacola shall be preserved entire and without Wilful Damage by either Party during the Seige of the Royal Navy Redoubt, and of Fort George and its adjoining Works, where I propose to contend for the Preservation of the Province of West Florida to the British Crown." Unfortunately, in the night, before the Spanish Commander replied officially, one of the British officers in charge of a fort burned several houses. Whether or not this act was committed with the knowledge of Campbell is not known but it gave Galvez grounds for accusing the English Commander of insincerity. "The word humanity," wrote Galvez, "so often reported upon Paper is little known in your heart."

With the arrival late in April of reinforcements, naval and army, Spanish and French—from Cuba, Galvez began the long awaited attack on Pensacola. Too late Lord Germain promised General Campbell further aid. According to the English General, the enemy naval force consisted of "at least Fifteen Ships" and the land forces of not less than six thousand men who were "furnished with every requisite for carrying on a Seige of the greatest Consequence."

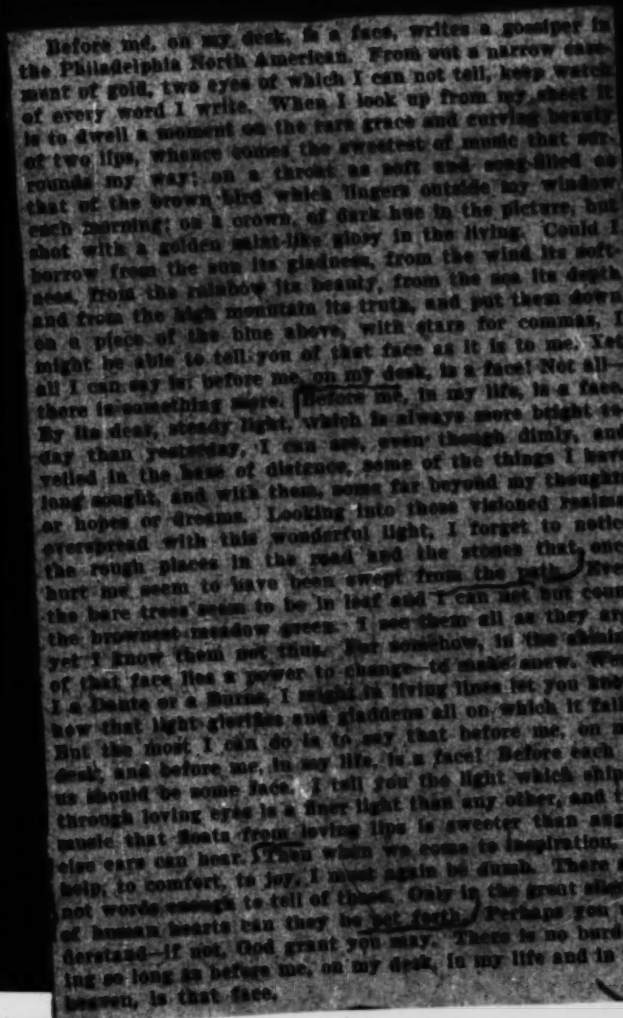
On May 7, Campbell worte a long letter to Lord Germain in which he revealed many of the details of the Spanish campaign thus far. The next message probably would contain news of "the unpleasing and disagreeable. . . Triumph of Spain." His Majesty's General was comforted only with the hope that his endeavours and those of the Garrison under his Command would be acceptable." "An unfortunate shell from the enemy exploded within the fort and precipitated its destiny." The defeated Commander procured "an honorable and (an) advantageous capitulation.

With much feeling, General Campbell wrote: "It has been my Misfortune. . .to be employed in an ill fated Corner of his Majesty's Dominions. . My Endeavors have unremittingly been exerted for West Florida's preservation to the British Empire since I took upon me the military command, and if my Labors and Exertions to that End shall but find favor with my sovereign I shall forget the Frowns of Fortune and be happy in the Royal Approbation."

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Re: Ella Knox Keener, friend of Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 23



Before me, on my desk, is a face, writes a gossiper in the Philadelphia North American. From out a narrow casement of gold, two eyes of which I can not tell, keep watch of every word I write. When I look up from my sheet it is to dwell a moment on the rare grace and curving beauty of two lips, whence comes the sweetest of music that surrounds my way; on a throat as soft and song-filled as that of the brown bird which lingers outside my window each morning; on a crown, of dark hue in the picture, but shot with a golden saint-like glory in the living. Could I borrow from the sun its gladness, from the wind its softness, from the rainbow its beauty, from the sea its depth, and from the high mountain its truth, and put them down on a piece of the blue above, with stars for commas, I might be able to tell you of that face as it is to me. Yet all I can say is: before me, on my desk, is a face! Not all—there is something more. Before me, in my life, is a face. By its dear, steady light, which is always more bright today than yesterday, I can see, even though dimly, and veiled in the haze of distance, some of the things I have long sought, and with them, some far beyond my thoughts or hopes or dreams. Looking into those violoned psalms, overspread with this wonderful light, I forget to notice the rough places in the road and the stones that once hurt me seem to have been swept from the path. Even the bare trees seem to be in leaf and I can not but count the brownest meadow green. I see them all as they are, yet I know them not thus. For somehow, in the shining of that face lies a power to change—to make anew. Were I a Dante or a Burns, I might in living lines let you know how that light glorifies and gladdens all on which it falls. But the most I can do is to say that before me, on my desk, and before me, in my life, is a face! Before each of us should be some face. I tell you the light which shines through loving eyes is a finer light than any other, and the music that floats from loving lips is sweeter than aught else ears can hear. Then when we come to inspiration, to help, to comfort, to joy, I must again be dumb. There are not words enough to tell of these. Only in the great silence of human hearts can they be put forth. Perhaps you understand—if not, God grant you may. There is no burden-ing so long as before me, on my desk, in my life and in my heaven, is that face.

The above clipping pasted on the dark paper was sent to Nellie Nugent Somerville after the death of Mrs.Christian Keener. It was sent by a relative who was living with Mrs.Keener at that time and she wrote that it was in a folder with a picture of NNS.

LSH-1963

MRS CHARISTIAN KEENER (1858?-1935?)

A record of the life of Nellie Nugent Somerville would be incomplete without a reference to her long friendship with Mrs. Christian Keener.

Mrs. Keener was born in Baton Rouge, I do not know the date but she was oldder than my mother. Her father was a banker. I do not know how she was educated, but she was intelligent and cultivated. My mother said Mrs.Keener had good business sense, that her father had taught her business principles. This must have been true because she was a widow a long time and apparently kept the property she had inherited. I know nothing of Mrs.Keener's financial affairs, but her style of living was that of a wealthy person. She was unostentatious, I understood that she supported one to three missionaries and several students at Scarrit Training School most of the time.

Ella Knox married Christian Keener, son of Bishop John Keener of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Christian Keener became a minister and was not adapted to that service, he became an alcoholic and mental case and died young. I have no recollection of Mrs. Keener except as a widow. She wore black and a widow's cap for years, later she wore white, I never saw her dressed in anything except black or white. She was beautiful and was still lovely to look at the last time I saw her which was in 1926.

I think my mother and Mrs.Keener met at Monteagle, but am not sure, they were both active in Methodist missionary circles and may have met at some meeting. Despite what seemed to the casual eye a great difference, they evidently developed a deep friendship quickly. For many years they wrote nearly every day and all their lives seldom less than once a week. They read religious books and worked out a schedule of reading and their letters included comments on their reading, No letter from Mrs.Keener was found among my mother's papers, she destroyed all letters from Mrs.Keener, obviously she did not want anyone reading them.

Mrs.Keener was for years a semi-invalid, for this reason and because it was not

considered proper for a young woman to live and travel alone, she always had a companion. After she was an old lady and probably should have had a companion, she discontinued this practise, it was harder to find a suitable person, she said and customs had changed. She travelled a great deal, she went to Europe about every three years, she went to New York nearly every year; she considered New Orleans home. For many years she came to Monteagle in the summer, never for more than a month and chiefly to see my mother. She was very fond of music and fascinated me as a child because she took her music box with her wherever she went. It was a large mahogany box (about 30x'x 30''square and 24'' high), and the 'records' we might say,were large steel discs, very heavy. It had a lovely tone. She came to visit us twice and brought the music box but not the companion. Our style of living were not adapted to her ways, too much noise, children, etc. so she usually persuaded my mother to go to New Orleans to see her.

She gave my mother many books, many of those we sent to the theological school after my mother's death were gifts from Mrs. Keener. The painting of her which is being sent with these notes went wherever my mother went.

LSH. April 1963

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Scrapbook on women compiled by Zoe Posey, probably 1947-1948, with some earlier newsclippings. Given to Nellie Nugent Somerville.

Volume 18



Her Son—

NELLIE WALKER
Sculptress

THE Woman's task is not easy—no task worth doing is easy—but in doing it, and when she has done it, there shall come to her the highest and holiest joy known to mankind; and having done it, she shall have the reward prophesied in Scripture; for her husband and her children, yes and all people who realize that her work lies at the very foundation of all national happiness and greatness, shall rise up and call her blessed.

—*THEODORE ROOSEVELT*

Compliments of
F. E. COMPTON & COMPANY
58 E. Washington St., Chicago

Scrap Book

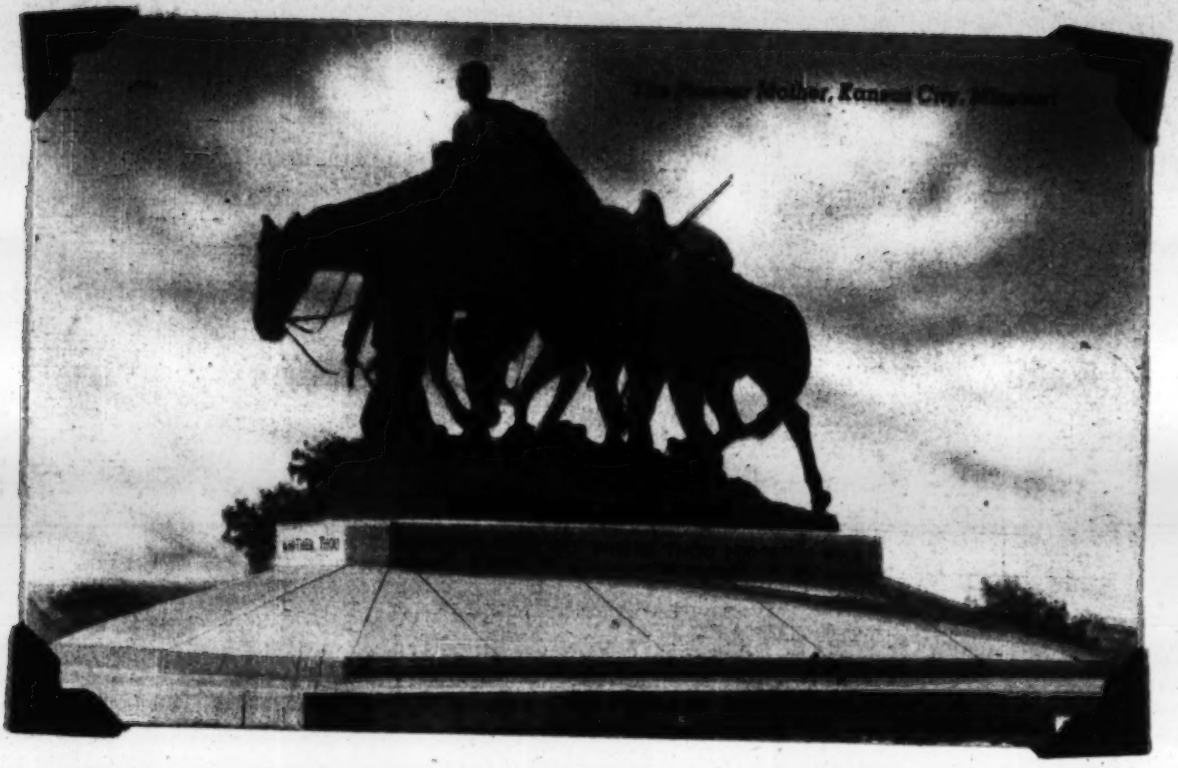
compiled by

Miss Zoe Posey

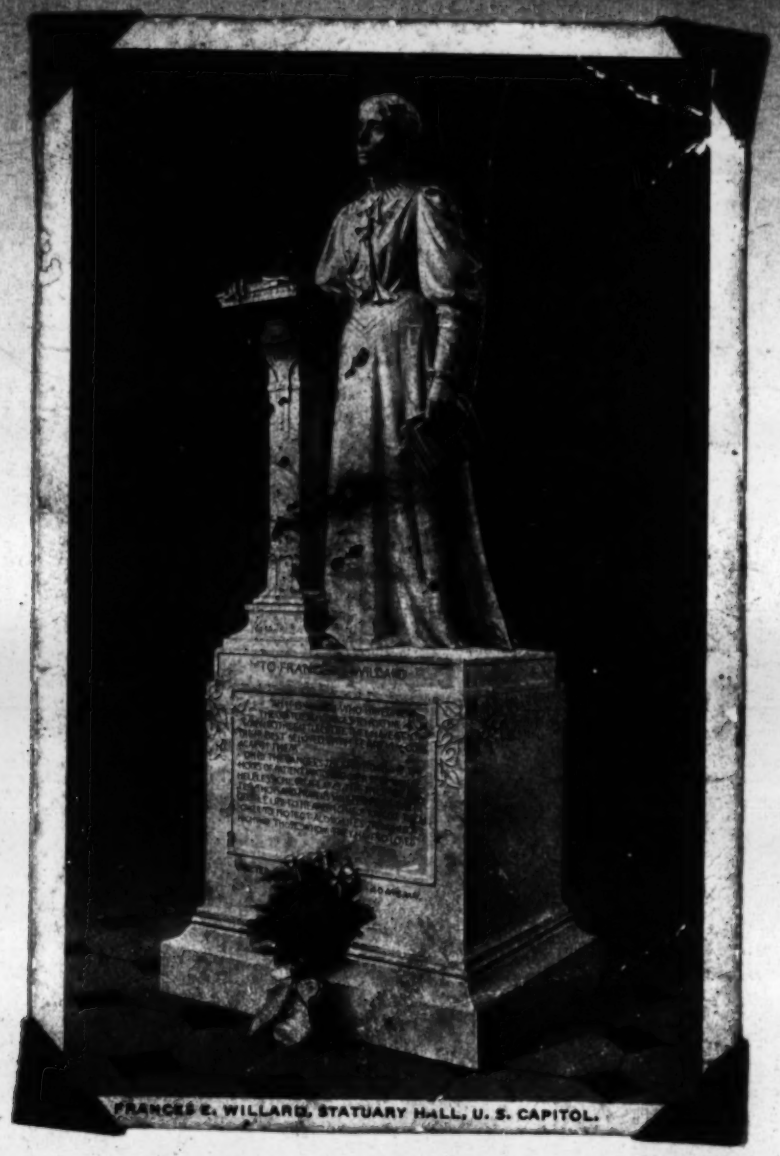
of Gulfport, Mississippi

and New Orleans, La

given to Mrs Somerville


Mother, Kansas City,




FRANCES E. WILLARD, STATUARY HALL, U. S. CAPITOL.


LOUISIANA
THE PELICAN STATE
Evangeline Statue

[redacted], THURSDAY, AUG[redacted]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1948

By [redacted] Williams

"PROGRESS OF WOMEN" THREE-CENT STAMPS

The new "Progress of Women" three-cent commemorative stamp was placed on sale on July 19 at Seneca Falls, N. Y., which was the scene of the first Woman's Rights Convention in 1848. It marks 100 years of progress of woman.

The new purple stamp has the portraits of three outstanding leaders in the Century of Progress of American Women, Carrie Chapman Catt, the most ardent woman suffragette, who founded the League of Women Voters, was a strong champion of Woman's Rights. Her picture occupies the center of the group. On her left is that of Elizabeth Stanton and on the right is a portrait of Lucretia Mott.

Only 115,000,000 of these commemorative stamps have been issued.

It is said that the first woman to make her appearance on a United States postage stamp was Queen Isabella of Spain in 1893, the date of the Columbia Exposition.

The first American woman, whose picture was placed on a 5-cent stamp issued during the Jamestown Exposition in 1897, was said to be that of Pocahontas, an Indian girl, famous in American history.

Martha Washington, the "First Lady" of the United States, has had her photograph on different issues of postage stamps from time to time. A picture of her now adorns the 1 1-2 cent stamp.

We have learned that other women noted in American history have also been honored, namely, Louisa May Alcott, Frances E. Willard, Jane Addams, and Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America, with that of her parents, was printed to commemoate the 350th anniversary of her birth.

We were surprised to find how many different American women have been honored this way, whose portraits have made postage stamp history.

woman the right to vote. She should

The past 100 years have given vote and try to vote wisely since she now has this great privilege.

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson has announced the description of the new Progress of Women 3-cent commemorative stamp which will be placed on first day sale on July 19 at Seneca Falls, N. Y., scene of the First



To be placed on sale July 19 at Seneca Falls, New York

Woman's Rights Convention in 1848.

The new stamp, purple in color, is 0.84 by 1.44 inches, and arranged horizontally as indicated in the above photograph. The central motif presents the portraits of Elizabeth Stanton, Carrie C. Catt, and Lucretia Mott, three outstanding leaders in the Century of Progress of American Women.



THE TIMES-PICAYUNE NEW ORLEANS STATES, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1948

New Stamp to Mark 100 Years of Progress of Women

If you buy a three-cent stamp —after July 19—you might get one of those commemorating 100 years of progress of American women.

If you're lucky enough to get one of the 115,000,000 of these commemorative stamps Uncle Sam is issuing, you'll see the portraits of three American women famous for their work in bringing suffrage to their sex in the United States.

To the left will be Elizabeth Stanton, who launched the suffragette movement in the United States just a century ago when she organized the first woman's rights' convention in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848.

Centering the trio of famous women will be Carrie Chapman Catt, one of the most zealous woman suffragette leaders who organized the suffrage movement in Iowa. She was president of the national American Woman's Suffrage Association and of the International Suffrage Alliance. She founded the League of Women Voters — and, after a lifetime of working toward world peace, the Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace.

* * *

You'll find Lucretia Mott, a Quaker, to the right on the commemorative postage stamp — a worker for woman suffrage, abolition of slavery, and temperance.

Her granddaughter, Anna Lord Strauss, also a Quaker, is the present president of the League of Women Voters, points out Mrs. R. G. Robinson, president of the New Orleans League, and past president of the Louisiana League.

The new stamp is to be issued on July 19, through the post office at Seneca Falls — birthplace of the woman's rights' movement a century ago, A. Frank Fairley, New Orleans postmaster, said.

You won't notice an difference in color — the new stamp will be purple like the present three-cent stamps. In size it will measure 0.84 by 1.44 inches.

So far none of the new stamps have arrived at the local post office, the postmaster said.

* * *

This is not the first time since Uncle Sam started issuing postage stamps in 1847 that he has paid tribute to women on stamps —he seems to have been doing that right along since 1893, according to Arthur Van Pelt, president of the Philatelic Society of New Orleans.

The first woman to make her appearance on a United States postage stamp was not an American—she had never set foot on American soil. She was Spanish—Queen Isabella.

The queen appeared in connection with the Columbian Exposition in 1893, Mr. Van Pelt said.

The first American woman on a postage stamp was an American Indian—Pocahontas, whose picture was shown on the five cent issue of the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, he said.

But America's postage stamp queen seems to have been the first "first lady" of the United States—Martha Washington, the only woman to grace a regular issue. She made her stamp debut in 1902, the third woman on a US postage stamp. She has been appearing off and on on regular issues ever since—it's her portrait you see on the current one-and-half cent issue, he said.

* * *

Portraits of five other famous American women, he related, have been stamped on postage stamps.

The likeness of Virginia Dare, first white child born in America, and her parents, became a postage stamp feature in 1937—that was in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of her birth.

Three women were honored in the Famous Americans issue of 1940—Louisa May Alcott, author; Frances E. Willard, educator; and Jane Addams, scientist.

The trio on the new issue are not the only women to be honored on stamps by Uncle Sam in connection with woman's rights' —Susan B. Anthony's portrait was used on the three cent issue of 1936 commemorating the 16th anniversary of the adoption of the 19th amendment granting suffrage to women.

One stamp dedicated to a woman never bore her portrait at all —only her name, says Clarence Wagner, local philatelist, and deputy clerk of the United States district court here. She was Molly Pitcher—nee Mary Ludwig—of Revolutionary War fame, who brought water in a "pitcher to the thirsty soldiers in the battle of Monmouth. She later took her husband's place as a gunner and kept his gun in action. Her name appeared on a two-cent stamp in 1928.

* * *

A number of allegorical portraits of women have made postage stamp history, Mr. Wagner said. The "great mother" was pictured on the American Red Cross issue of 1931. Whistler's portrait of his mother was reproduced for the "mothers of America" issue of 1934 on the three-cent stamp.

The statue of liberty—a woman—has been a postage stamp figure, and the three graces have graced a Pan-American union stamp.



REAL BLONDE





EARLY U.S. FEMINISTS

Deborah Sampson (*left*) and Dr. Mary Walker (*right*) merit attention chiefly for their insistence on masquerading as men. Deborah was a Middleboro, Mass. girl who served nearly a year as a Revolutionary soldier without being discovered by her fellows in the ranks. While she lay ill of a malignant fever in a Philadelphia hospital, a physician penetrated Private Deborah's disguise and she was given an honorable discharge. Dr. Walker served as an assistant surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War. By special act of Congress she was given a bronze medal for gallantry under fire.

Century of Eventful Progress By Women Nears Completion

By the Associated Press

Washington

Seventy-two years after the Women's Rights Convention, on Aug. 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment giving women the vote went into effect.

The century of 1848-1948 also saw the redress of the women's 13 grievances. Beside the right of franchise, they also won the right to hold office, own and control property, collect wages, make a will, practice a profession, share the guardianship of their children, and be a witness in court after marriage.

They gained the right to freedom of speech, freedom to organize, freedom to petition, freedom to follow conscience in the matter of religion, greater economic opportunities, higher wages, equal education with men, equal representation, equality in marriage rights, equality in the social state.

The record shows that American women helped write the United Nations Charter and have served as United Nations delegates, head of the Mint, Cabinet member, diplomats, governors, senators, congress-women, state legislators, jurists, mayors, college presidents, and big business heads. Millions work in the professions and in business suits and furnace goggles.

Those are the gains of an eventful century. But as the century closes, American women are targets of stinging criticism. Though millions show fine citizenship, millions more are charged with selfishness, neglect of citizenship responsibilities, indifference to mankind's pressing problems, and failure to use to full advantage the political power they fought to attain.

In this election year, national women's organizations urge women to consider these words of Carrie Chapman Catt in "Victory," the National American Woman Suffrage Association history of the Battle for women's rights:

"What now, women of America? . . . Another century calls you. Side by side with men citizens it is for you to rejuvenate the Republic, revivify its faith, and replenish the fires of human freedom. . . .

"The next century must disclose what liberty really means, how it may be preserved in order that it may benefit the entire human race. With the same consecration to a great cause manifested by the pioneers who set our feet upon the path leading upwards, with the same weary years, will you, free women of America, lead on to that ideal democracy never yet attained, but which alone can salvage threatened civilization?"

Life of Mrs. Hale- First Lady Editor

By MILLICENT STOW

Sarah Josepha Hale, Mr. Godey's lady editor, was the first woman to edit an American magazine. Through its pages she had more influence over the women of this country than any other woman of the nineteenth century. She taught women to think for themselves at a time when they were not supposed to think. Mrs. Hale gave them recipes for cooking and made the housewife a dignified person. She gave them poetry and philosophy for their souls and advice about their husbands and children. She influenced Abraham Lincoln to set aside an annual day of Thanksgiving. She rescued Bunker Hill Monument and Mount Vernon from oblivion and she helped found Vassar College. She sent out the first women medical missionaries, founded the first day nursery in America, and worked for years for the betterment of working conditions among women in shops and factories. With all these activities Mrs. Hale found time to be president of the first Seaman's Home which she started, to raise and educate five children, and to edit a magazine. These are but a few of the many things this remarkable woman accomplished in the forty years that she served as Mr. Godey's lady editor.

Mrs. Hale was born Sarah Josepha Buell in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1788. Her early education was better than that of most girls of the period because her mother was one of the few women who could read and write and she taught her daughter what she knew, including an appreciation of good books. Mrs. Hale's older brother, Horatio, went to Dartmouth College. When at home on his vacations he taught his sister mathematics, latin, and philosophy. Mrs. Hale was such an earnest student that her brother said when he finished college that she knew as much as he did and should also have had a degree. College education for women in Mrs. Hale's youth was unknown.

Women teachers were also rare. However, Mrs. Hale became a teacher, proving that in her early years she was destined to do the unusual. She taught school for seven years and then married a young lawyer named David Hale.

For nine years Mrs. Hale lived a happy life with her cultured husband. He was anxious that she should improve her mind so every evening they studied together for two hours. During these years she wrote verses and was preparing herself for the years ahead although she did not realize it at the time.



Suddenly David Hale died of pneumonia after an illness of a few days. The young widow was left with four small children and little income. Two weeks after her husband's death a fifth child was born.

The next six years of Mrs. Hale's life were a struggle. With a family of small children it was impossible to teach for her living. There was little a woman could do in those days except sewing. David Hale had been an active Mason and it was his brother Masons who now helped her. They established Mrs. Hale and her sister-in-law in a small millinery shop, hoping that she could at least make a living for herself and children.

Mrs. Hale was unfitted by temperament for this kind of work so her business was a failure from the start. She wanted to write and she turned to the verses that she had written during the happy years when David Hale had lived.

The kindly Masons again came to her rescue and helped her publish a book of poems that she signed "By a Lady of New Hampshire." Mrs. Hale was pioneering in this field and women writers were neither common nor popular. The book must have had some degree of popularity because she gave up all thought of any kind of work except writing.

In 1827 Mrs. Hale wrote her first book, a novel, called, "Northwood." This book was popular from the first and was even published in England under the title, "A New England Tale." Less than a month after her book was published Mrs. Hale got her first offer to edit a magazine. This magazine was published in Boston and was the first one in America exclusively for women. It was called the "Ladies' Magazine."

Sarah Josepha Hale was now forty years old. She moved her growing family to Boston and started on her career as one of the most famous editors of the nineteenth century. She had high ideals for herself and her children and she wanted to be sure they would be properly educated and that she would give the women of America a chance for education and thought.

Starting as editor of a magazine in 1928 was a brave job. It was a man's world and Mrs. Hale knew it. She wanted to reach women readers but she knew that to get them she must appeal to the fathers, husbands, and brothers of these women. This she did in her first editorial. She made promises in this magazine that she kept all her life. She promised that she would do all she could to help women but she would never print anything that the men could question or cause them to lose their standing in family life. Knowing that there were few men with vision like David Hale, she appealed to them at least to give her and the women a chance to show what they could do. In other words, she asked them to be good sports in her very best manner and Mrs. Hale's manner was her biggest asset. This may seem strange today when women not only read their own magazines but also those published for men, but Mrs. Hale lived over a hundred years ago and times have changed.

Mrs. Hale began to educate and enlighten the American women and she never changed her policy as long as she edited a magazine. She lived to see many of the things that she had advocated become commonplace but when she died women were thinking and doing things in America and Mrs. Hale had done her part well.

At the time when Mrs. Hale left Newport for Boston another magazine for women was coming into prominence in Philadelphia. This one was published by Louis Antoine Godey, a man who had owned a news-stand and a book shop and who longed to become a publisher. Mr. Godey was not an editor but he was a good business man and his Lady's Book and Magazine was making a place in America. This was before the days of copyright laws and an owner of a magazine could clip and even steal the work of anyone who wrote. Mr. Godey used mostly English material and gave his readers lots of chatter and pictures. In later years he bought and paid well for American writing.

Mr. Godey was carefully watching Mrs. Hale's work in her competing magazine in Boston. His one idea was to own that magazine and to combine it with his Lady's Book. He worked skillfully and used the weapon that has usually worked in any century, flattery. Hardly a month passed without some reference to the "accomplished lady editress in Boston." The climax came when he published a poem by Mrs. Hale's fourteen-year-old son who he said "had inherited his mother's talents." Apparently Mrs. Hale's one vulnearable spot was her children. In the December issue of Godey's Lady's Book Mr. Godey announced that Mrs. Hale would now edit his magazine and it would be combined with the American Lady's Magazine. Thus began a new and eventual era that was to last for forty years.

Mr. Godey was willing to let Mrs. Hale run his magazine as she liked but it was he who always kept an ear to the pulse of business. It was Mr. Godey who had a page in the back of the book that he called the "Arm Chair" and from which he praised himself, Mrs. Hale, the magazine and nearly everything from pens to schools. It was Mr. Godey who saw that the magazine had the best picture and he was proud of his engravings and fashion plates and he told his readers that he was. His next issue was always the "best."

While Mr. Godey was keeping his public informed about the material things of life Mrs. Hale was going serenely on her way with her public's education. She taught her readers to sew and gave them patterns for knitting, clothes, and wax flowers. She gave them poems, philosophy, and religion and told them to be good wives and mothers. Mrs. Hale expected every woman to do her duty and be a lady and it was not her fault if they did not profit from her teachings.

Home and the family were her religion. She published pictures of houses and the plans to use for building them. Old issues of Godey's Lady's Book show hundreds of plans for houses, mostly in the American Gothic style. These houses appear ugly to us today but it was the beginning of the housing problem made easy and it was a step in the right direction, the ownership of homes.

Running a magazine in the early nineteenth century had its problems. Even the mails were badly organized. Sometimes readers in distant places did not receive their winter issues until spring because of bad roads. The subscribers paid the postage on the magazine and Mr. Godey kept adding pages and the price of the postage went up accordingly. Naturally the readers wrote in protest. Again Mr. Godey would write from his "Arm Chair" and tell them to be patient. He was sure, he said, that when they saw the pictures and reading matter in the next issue they would be only too glad to pay the extra postage. He had unusual power of persuasion it seems, because the magazine subscriptions increased each year, gaining a hundred thousand readers in ten years and just before the Civil War there were more than a hundred and fifty thousand subscribers.

The watchword of Godey's Lady's Book was tact. Mr. Godey combined tact and busi-

ness and Mrs. Hale had tact and the power to educate women and make them like it. The magazine fast became the outstanding magazine in the country for women and no competitor ever surpassed it.

Mrs. Hale began her crusading in Boston. In 1825 the cornerstone for Bunker Hill Monument was laid by Lafayette. In 1840 it had not been finished because of lack of funds and public indifference. This was a man's enterprise and they had not done so well with it. At least that is what Mrs. Hale thought. She began stirring editorials in her Boston magazine in 1830. She appealed to the women of the country for funds. She believed in women if the men did not or if they did not believe in themselves. Even today her idea of getting money from women at a time when they rarely had any seems a bit futile. But Mrs. Hale never let one of her ideas go untried. For fifteen years she kept appealing to the women readers through editorials, verses, and meetings. When she went to Philadelphia and had even a wider circle of readers who kept up her pleas.

In 1840 she had a better idea. This was something definite. She suggested that the women hold a bazaar in Boston, sell their handiwork and thus raise funds to complete the beloved monument. Again she got what she wanted and after two months of preparation the women opened their fair in Quincy Hall, Boston, and sold all kinds of fancy work, probably also suggested by Mrs. Hale in her magazine. The sale lasted seven days and more than thirty thousand dollars was raised for the monument fund. Again Mrs. Hale had put the men to test and many public spirited citizens subscribed to make the necessary total. Today this monument stands on the site of the Battle of Bunker Hill in Charlestown, Mass., a monument both to a battle of the Revolution and to Mrs. Hale.

The early widowhood and the struggle that followed left a deep impression on Mrs. Hale. It gave her a strong sympathy for women and children. She interested herself in everything pertaining to the needs of those who had to work or those who were left without support. She saw the misery of families whose fathers went to sea. Often they were gone for years and left their families in destitution. Mrs. Hale knew what it was to be dependent and she did not want others to know the curse of it. She interested people in the need of industrial schools and free libraries so that every one could get an education. She fought for everything she believed was good and always for the right for women and children to have a happier and more secure life. The work that she started in Boston she carried on in a larger degree for the whole country. She had vision at a time when women did not have it and few men did. Her magazine gave her the chance to reach many people and she hammered her ideas for years if it was necessary. She had courage, patience, and belief in herself and the human race. It is hard to believe that the sweet-faced Mrs. Hale had such force when you examine her picture but she was made of stern stuff and she knew how to use her powers.

Mrs. Hale was fastidious. She taught her readers to make the most of themselves. She was always impressing upon them to take care of their personal appearance and their homes. She told them how to care for their skin, the kind of cloth to use for their clothing and what to wear for all occasions. She told them the kind of scents to use and how to make creams and lotions for the skin. She also told them what kind of foods pleased their husbands and in one issue gave no less than fifteen recipes for plum pudding. A New Englander by birth she knew good food and how far it went toward making a happy home. Year after year she gave her readers all that was needed to make them beautiful and useful. What more could any woman do? Mrs. Hale's influence on the life in nineteenth century America was probably as great as that of Queen Victoria on the women of England and she too had a long reign.

There is an interesting study in the fashion plates that were published in Godey's Lady's Book. These were Mr. Godey's pride and joy and he spent money and time perfecting them. Mrs. Hale wrote that she was glad her readers liked the plates because they gave employment to many women. Mr. Godey wrote that he never spared expense to give his readers the best and latest fashions. The readers must have liked the colored plates because they increased from one page to many pages in the course of years and got more elaborate.

The history of America may be seen in these fashion plates. As the country became more prosperous the fashions became more elegant. The period preceding the Civil War was elegance at its best—or worst. Yards of material and hours of handwork were necessary to make one of the gowns shown in Mr. Godey's plates. Even the children were expensively dressed. We often wonder if there were no poor people in those days. Examine one of the plates captioned "Morning Dress" and compare it with morning dresses worn by modern women.

George Washington issued the first Thanksgiving Day Proclamation in 1789. The Pilgrims had held their day of thanks in 1621 and there had been days of thanks in many communities on some autumn day after that. But no national observance had been thought of until Washington wrote his famous proclamation. From 1789 until 1863 there was no national holiday for thanksgiving. But Mrs. Hale saw to that also. She used her magazine to tell her readers the need of such a day. She began her editorials on the subject in 1846 and she kept them up until she finally persuaded Abraham Lincoln that she was right in 1863. Mrs. Hale was eloquent in person and on paper. She had written to every president from Fillmore on but had had no satisfaction. The 1860's were troublous times. She knew when to appeal to Mr. Lincoln because this was a time when the nation should think as one unit. She wrote a letter to President Lincoln and a few days later received one from his secretary, Mr. Seward, saying that the President was considering her idea for a national day of thanks. Four days later on October 3, 1863 Lincoln sent out the first National Thanksgiving Proclamation since that of Washington. It is a stirring bit of writing and well worth reading every year. No president has ever improved upon it. Thus began the Thanksgiving Day that we know, the last Thursday of each November that is officially set by the president each year. For this we owe another debt of gratitude to Mrs. Hale.

Mrs. Hale wrote her last editorial for Godey's Lady's Book in 1877. This editorial was a benediction. She told the women that fifty years had wrought many changes and that there was no limit to the things that were open to them. She was content with life as it was and she was happy. She was ninety years old but her mind and spirit were keen as ever. She died sixteen months later as gallantly as she had lived, without pain and with a smile.

Mr. Godey sold his Lady's Book in 1877 a few months before he died. The new owners published it for twenty years in New York but with Mrs. Hale and Mr. Godey gone the magazine lost its appeal.

To those who are fortunate enough to own bound copies of the Godey's Lady's Book we suggest that you read them through carefully. The writing may be stilted and the bright-colored prints may decorate lamp shades and scrap baskets but there is a whole panorama of life that was necessary to this country's development. It represents the best part of one woman's life and it was well spent. Many things that we accept today without thought were made possible by Mr. Godey's pioneering lady editor, Sarah Josepha Hale.

Women Get Foothold

Little by little, too, American women are getting a foothold in political organizations. At the last Republican national convention in 1944, party members admitted women to the policy-making Platform Committee on equal terms with men. Democratic women had won that right four years before.

Though party leadership still is in the hands of men, women will be on hand in large numbers at the Republican convention June 21, and the Democratic convention July 12, to express their feelings about candidates and public issues.

RIDGE CITIZEN JOHNSTON, S. C.

SARAH J. HALE, THE LADY EDITOR

Sarah J. Hale lived during the Victorian times in history. "These times represented a change of thought and ideas, which were reflected in customs, dress, furnishings, and manners."

She was born in the year, 1788 and grew up in a small village in New Hampshire. She is said to have possessed both beauty and brains. Being very ambitious, she studied under her brother when but few girls were taught to read and write. After her marriage to David Hale, a young lawyer, she also studied at night with her husband, who encouraged her to write.

On being left a widow with five small children to care for and educate, Sarah Hale was forced by unforseen circumstances to go to work. Unsuccessful in running a milliner shop, she turned to writing. It was in 1830, that Godey's Lady's Book made its way into the American home wih Sarah J. Hale as editor.

Through her writings, she told her readers that "the poor needed employment not charity." She was a great believer in health and recreation. She also believed that one's environment mainly influenced their character. It was said that Mrs. Hale was the first to put on "Own Your Own Home" campaign. She has also been given credit for creating a sentiment for our national Thanksgiving day. She believed in individuality of dress. She advised Andrew Vassar, the founder of Vassar College, against the college uniform for girls, and not to enforce an equality of personal appearance. She is the author of the well - known poem, "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

This has been said of Sarah J. Hale: "She lived to see women transformed from illiterate females to educated women in tailored suits. She had watched the progress of her times from stagecoach to steam cars, from hand labor to the machine, from colonies on the eastern seaboard to an America that spanned the continent, and in the upward sweep of the 19th century, Sarah J. Hale had been a great motivating force—curls, crinoline, and all."

She lived to be 90 years of age. In 1877, she wrote her last editorial. She is said to have originated more present-day institutions than any other woman.

Thus the history of the life of Sarah J. Hale has influenced other women to venture out into the business and professional world and to undertake the seemingly impossible.



GODEY'S FAMOUS PRINTS

The life of Sarah Josepha Hale is now being reviewed with interest since she was a pioneer in a woman's world and possessed insight into the future happenings of today.

As reproductions of the now famous Godey's fashion prints can be found in use on china as decorating and also in pictures for homes, gifts of this type are very popular and in great demand.

It is becoming more difficult to get original copies of Godey's Lady's Book of which Sarah J. Hale was the Brooks Picken in her "Language of Fashion" dictionary gives this splendid description of the magazine: "It was a periodical dealing largely with fashions, needlework, and etiquette. It was founded in 1830 by Antoine Godey; publisher for 50 years; edited until December 1877 by a most able woman, Sarah Josepha Hale. It was famous chiefly for its beautiful colored fashion plates which were colored by hand in the homes of 150 women employees. Also famous for being the first American Woman's Magazine.



"Women's brain are badly needed in every type of skill and at every level."—Miss Dorothy Kenyon, New York City attorney and U. S. delegate to the United Nations' commission on status of women.

The Law *a Two-Edged Sword*

By ELLIOTT HUNT MARRUS

A WOMAN'S BODY is sacred — so reaffirmed a Wisconsin court when it awarded a judgment to a lady because a man became angry at her and spit in her face. Yet, a British judge ruled that a man committed no crime when he hugged his wife so affectionately that he broke a rib or two. And a New York jurist once wrote an opinion in which he said that the mere fact that a husband threw a shoe at his wife would not justify the granting of a legal separation to the couple — especially since he missed!

Divorces are granted for thirty seven reasons in the United States — except in South Carolina which refuses to divorce a married couple for any reason whatsoever. But in no state is divorce as easy as in Cochin, China. There, all the couple has to do is to break a pair of chopsticks in the presence of witnesses. The Navajo Indian divorces his wife almost as simply, by placing her personal effects outside the door of thier hut. Among the Zulus in Africa a divorce costs $1.25 and takes only one week. A man or woman must pay the equivalent of that amount to a native commissioner and after seven days may start hunting another spouse. In New York, the only ground for divorce is infidelity. The joker is that if both husband and wife have been unfaithful, neither one can get a divorce in that state. This old rule is based upon the theory that if you come to the divorce court to ask for "relief", then you yourself must be blameless. Lawyers call it the "clean hands doctrine".

Cruelty is one of the most common grounds for divorce. A Massachusetts woman several years ago claimed that her husband was cruel because he brought home with him four chorus girls in bathing suits and chased them around the yard. She got the divorce. A New York court granted an annulment because for eight years a wife would not let her husband make love to her — and made him sleep on the living room couch. Cruelty, ruled the judge in the case of a Chicago man who took all of his wife's clothes, and put them in a railroad station locker for several months. But divorces have been refused to a man who came to court and revealed that his wife had concealed the fact that one of her eyes was glass — and to a woman because her husband refused to eat with her. A criticism of his State's divorce laws was made by a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas who wrote:

"About all a married gentleman in Arkansas is required to do under Act 20 is to chase his wife from home with a baseball bat, see that she does not tarry on the driveway, then lock all doors against reentry and stand guard at the front door with an ice-pick" (This would be desertion under Act 20). Then, explained the judge, if the man can keep his wife away for 36 months, he may find "surcease from travail in the arms of another taker — blonde, brunette or blended".

The engagement is a legal contract to enter into marriage at some future time — and no ring is required to make the contract binding. In many states, women no longer may sue for breach of promise (once called a national pastime). The problem of the ownership of the engagement ring has long plagued the courts. Upon marriage, most courts have ruled that the ring belongs to the woman. If the engagement is broken by the girl, or by mutual consent, the man should get the ring back. He has the same right if the girl dies before the ceremony. However, if the man breaks the engagement or dies before the marriage takes place, the ring belongs to the girl. Several years ago, in Kentucky, an engaged couple were sitting under a tree holding hands. The sweet nothings they murmured changed to a violent quarrel, and the man removed the ring from her finger and refused to return it, saying that the marriage was off. The frustrated young woman sued him, and the Court ruled that since the man broke the engagement for no good reason, he must either return the ring or its cost — $480.

Marriage is generally believed to be an arrangement between two people — husband and wife. As a matter of law, that is not true. The State is the party of the third part. That's why a license is needed for a marriage and a court decree for a divorce. Which brings to mind the discussion two lawyers were having when one asked:

"Do you know the oddest thing about the laws against fighting?"

"What do you mean?"

"There's no law against fighting in the State of Matrimony."

INN DIXIE *July, 1948*

THE

KEEPSAKE.

EDITED BY J. T. HEADLEY.

MORAL EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

BY J. B. WATERBURY.

What kind of training is required that woman may fulfill the duties which the Creator has assigned to her?

The answer to this includes the whole range of female education; but we shall confine our remarks to one point, namely, the culture of the moral affections. Piety and virtue bear to intellectual endowments a relation somewhat similar to that which light bears to vision; they are the graceful and appropriate media of their development. Any system of education, therefore, which does not include, as of pre-eminent importance, the culture of the moral affections, is essentially defective. But should not this department be left with the parent, or be assigned to the divine? Is the mere instinct to be charged with so delicate a task? Without wishing to lessen the responsibility of the two former in this matter, we still must insist on the teacher's duty, to keep this point in view in all the discipline which he may exercise, and the instructions which he may impart.

We cannot conceive of a well-regulated system of education which does not include it. Strenuous efforts have been made to separate the two departments; but experience will prove, if it has not already, that such is the mutual dependence of the moral and intellectual faculties, the latter cannot be properly developed, without a co-ordinate attention to the improvement of the former. Hence the instructor of youth should be a religious man; and the

standard of piety and virtue should be the Bible.

What is woman's loveliest trait? Is it not a high sense of moral virtue? Is it not a character, chastened and purified by the influence of religion? There is more poetry than truth in the idea of innate perfection, even with respect to that sex, confessedly superior in natural grace and loveliness. Woman partakes of the sad inheritance of the fall. Once the companion of man in holiness, she is now his copartner in sin and its dreadful consequences. Religion must therefore exert upon her its transforming effect, ere she is fitted to discharge fully the duties of her station. Her filial duties, her conjugal duties, her maternal duties, are all, in a very important sense, religious duties. They should be contemplated in the light of religion, and discharged, not simply from the promptings of natural instinct, but through holier motives. Where this is not the case, passion is very apt to supply the place of principle, and selfishness may become the only stimulus in her responsible vocation.

In Paradise, woman was the helpmeet and fit companion of man. The fitness was complete in moral, as well as mental and physical adaptation. The greatest loss which has accrued through sin, is the overthrow of that moral perfection which assimilated her to angels. Unless that loss be supplied by the grace of God, she must remain disqualified, in a very important sense, for the sphere to which she was originally appointed.

If, as the companion of unfallen man, her crowning excellence was holiness, is it less needful now, when there is so much in his rough and selfish nature that calls for her softening and chastening influence? Having originally proved the medium of moral delinquency to her partner in bliss, there is a moral propriety, it would seem, in her becoming *now* the instrument, under God, of leading him by example and by persuasion back to the "fountain of living waters."

The moral education of females is, in one point of view, more important even than in the case of the other sex. We refer to the agency which they have in forming the character of future generations. The earliest impressions —the very germs of subsequent character—are given through female influence. National characteristics are traceable to the nursery. There, in its sequestered duties, toils and sacrifices, are we to look for the nation's future efficiency and glory; there are we to look for the material to improve our social and political state; and thence are we to derive the standard-bearers in the army of God. The world's redemption is intimately connected with female influence. Already a signal mark of this has been given in the exalted honor assigned to one of the sex, as a medium of introducing to our lost world "the mystery of godliness;" and from that period onward, woman seems destined, by her Christian virtues and energies, to indemnify, to some extent, the loss which her priority in sin brought upon the race.

How contemptible, in this view, is a merely fashionable education, in which the high attributes of woman's nature are overlooked, and the child of fortune is trained in merely graceful motions, and to flippant and heartless ceremonies! We have no patience with a system of education, which robs woman of her legitimate influence, and makes her the plaything of a day. Without denying the importance of exterior polish, we yet place the moral education of females first and highest. This is the grade which divine wisdom has given it. It bears to every other adornment the relation which the central gem bears to the rest of the diadem.

Woman never has risen—never will rise to the region of her proper dignity without it. Insulated instances of unsullied virtue, of heroic patience, of a chaste simplicity, have been transmitted to us through the pages of the classic historian. But the infrequency of such examples, and the laudatory strains in which they are exhibited, only serve to show the general laxity of female morals, and the insufficiency of any motives, less powerful than Christianity furnishes, to elevate and perfect the character of the sex.

Where shall we look for the finest and most natural exhibitions of female character? Some would point us to the writings of Sir Walter Scott, or to the pages of his subsequent imitators. But we are not satisfied with these. The very perfection with which the novelist seeks to invest his heroine, deprives her of her naturalness—makes her evidently the creature of fancy, rather than the type of real existence.

But a still more important defect is the want of a moral basis for her virtues. The grace of God has little to do in the production of these heroines. Instinctive loveliness is all the religion which such writers seem to con-

sider necessary. Poor human nature, with its deep under-current of evil, is dressed up in hypocritical garb, and presented to us as an angel of light.

How different are the moral portraits which the unerring pen of inspiration has sketched! If we would see the character of woman truly and faithfully drawn, with its weaknesses and its virtues—weaknesses the result of sin, and virtues the production of holiness—if we would see her as she is, as she ought to be, and as by divine grace she may become, we must resort to that book, whose sketches are based on deeper and more accurate views of human nature, than are to be found even in a Scott or in a Shakspeare.

The perfection with which the writers of romance seek to clothe their characters, without any reference to religion, is calculated, in several very important respects, to mislead the young and confiding heart. Human nature, by the fictitious impersonation, is more traduced than honored, whilst the necessity of religion to perfect the character is virtually denied. The contrasted reality seems actually worse than it would have seemed, but for the delusive impressions which had filled the imagination; whilst, in the view of many, characters so perfect in all the social relations are pronounced as fit for heaven as for earth.

Human nature suffers, and religion suffers, by such fictitious representations. Though committed in the regions of fancy, the error is not so venial as many suppose: for the education of our youth—more especially that of young females—is influenced by the false coloring and indirect scepticism of this species of writing. The realities of life, and the duties of life, are so unlike all that has been portrayed and presented, that domestic and household virtues are contemned, whilst the motives which should inspire and sustain them are neither felt nor appreciated.

Truth of every kind is lovely, and error of every kind is productive only of evil. But moral truth is more lovely than all; and whatever tends to obscure or to pervert, or to annihilate it—whether the malign influence operate through the reason or the imagination—strikes a blow at the dearest interests of our individual and social being.

As the companion and helpmeet of man, in a world like this, where there is so much need of sympathy under trials and encouragement under difficulties; where woman's province is to strengthen man's purpose of good, and to repress his tendencies to evil; where she is a ministering, rather than a governing spirit; where affection should always be under the control of principle; in such circumstances, who will not see and admit the necessity of a thorough moral education? Compared with it, all other adornments are but as the chaff to the wheat. They who seek in female education nothing more than exterior accomplishments; those things which captivate, but will not endure; which are more calculated to draw together superficial admirers than to awaken and secure the interest of virtuous minds; inflict an injury upon the sex and upon society, more serious and lasting than is generally apprehended. The ulterior view, it may be supposed, with young females and their natural guardians, is an honorable connection in life, and the prospect from such connection of at least an ordinary amount of happiness. But if the lighter accomplishments are the only, or the principal, education bestowed upon them—whilst the moral training is overlooked—how, in the very nature of things, can such hopes be realized? How little companionship can the man of sense find in a wife thus superficially educated; and how strongly tempted he would be, under such circumstances, to seek society elsewhere than at his own fireside. In perplexity and trouble also—circumstances as common, surely, as an unanxious and prosperous state—of what value would be the opinion, even if sought, of such a mind? How slender a basis for mutual sympathy would exist! But the woman of mere external accomplishments may be still more unfortunate. She may find herself linked to one destitute of moral principle; whose admiration soon changes into indifference, and whose respect—a feeling not to be despised even in so intimate a relation—she has not the power of securing.

As to the education of children—especially their moral training—what unsuitable hands are hers to conduct a business of such vast moment!

There is reason to believe that no small amount of domestic infelicity may be traced to the defective moral education of females. Self-control and self-sacrifice are principles which enter very sparingly, we fear, into the education of young ladies. And yet, on the exercise of these principles, more than on any thing else, depend the realization and security

of domestic bliss. For the want of these, learning, even, is no equivalent; and brilliant accomplishments, without them, are like the verdure on the sides of a volcano, which a man might be willing to admire, but among which it would be perilous to take up his abode.

The idea, then, of a thorough moral education, based on Christian principles, should never be lost sight of, either by parents or instructors. Other things may be useful and important; but, in relation to domestic life and the general interests of society, this is indispensable. Never can woman exert her legitimate influence without it. Christianity harmonizes with the modesty of her sex, by giving her a great deal of *real*, without giving her a great amount of *nominal* influence. It throws a veil between her and the vast results which, in her unobtrusive sphere, she is capable of accomplishing. Usefulness, without conspicuity, is her legitimate motto. The council-chamber, the camp, and the public mart are uncongenial and inappropriate spheres. Yet many an important public measure, for which the statesman receives the eulogy of the age, may, peradventure, be traced to woman's influence. To the mother of Washington, could it have been a less grateful vision to witness the sublime results which were wrought out by his patriotism and his valor, than to have accomplished the same by her own direct instrumentality? Can woman's heart beat with higher rapture, than when she sees on the records of honorable fame the name of a son in whose early training she has borne a conspicuous part? Her pen, too, can persuade, where her voice, by the verdict of her own modesty, should be silent. The department of letters is as open to her as to the other sex; and where circumstances afford leisure, she may contribute something to the temple of science; giving her aid, if not in erecting the solid column, at least in furnishing the scroll and the acanthus to beautify its summit. In the world of poetry but few of either sex can, by innate genius, be said to be fairly naturalized; yet *here* woman has spoken in tones that have done much to exorcise from the public mind the demoniac spirit which a Byron and a Shelley had breathed into it. We cannot refuse our humble tribute in this place, to the gentle muse of a Hemans, whose plaintive notes fall like the tears of angels over fallen humanity.

It is not, in general, by awakening visions of greatness, that the female character is to be improved. It is to but a few, and at long intervals—as in the case of Hannah More—that talents and opportunities are so remarkably awarded as to render the individual a great public benefactress. It is rather in the retired duties of domestic life that woman's peculiar and powerful influence lies. She there plants the germs of a world's glory or disgrace. Immortal material is there put into her hands; a trust which—whether she be aware of it or not—has more solemnity and responsibility than the framing of a nation's constitution, or the planning of its most important internal improvements. Our glory and happiness as a people depend far more on our moral and social characteristics than on the development of any physical advantages which may augment our wealth or add to our territory. Hence the nursery is the field of hope and of promise, and *there* is woman's influence exerted for a nation's weal or woe. Every mother has a little commonwealth of her own. She is not indeed the nominal head, but her influence in that embryo community is constant and formative. Madam de Stael, with offensive and égotistical vanity, inquired on one occasion of Napoleon, who, in his judgment, was the greatest woman of the age? With some truth, but with more irony, he replied, "She who has borne the greatest number of children." Had he but added, "and trained them in the best manner," the reply could scarcely have been more appropriate.

We have offered these few suggestions to illustrate the importance of educating the moral principles, whilst we are aiming at the implantation of knowledge. The attempt to separate the two is injustice to the mind. The moral and intellectual character have a connection as intimate as the light and heat of the solar ray. We hope that all who are concerned in the training of young females will bear in mind that a merely ornamental education is like the stucco which is said originally to have been laid on the pyramids. Time and the elements have long since swept it all away; whilst a thorough education—including the discipline of the heart—is more enduring even than the pyramids themselves, outlasting the vicissitudes of earth, mingling with the grandeur and sharing the duration of eternity.

THE WOMEN OF LOUISIANA.

WOMAN, if left free to obey the noble instincts implanted in her heart by the Creator, and not checked or perverted by evil influences or circumstances, has seldom failed in any civilized country, particularly where Christianity prevails, to splendidly accomplish the part assigned to her sex in helping onward the progressive destinies of the human race. History relates what she has done, in more than one commonwealth, at greater sacrifices and with more sublime self-abnegation than could have been expected of the beautiful fragility of her organization, and demonstrates that she knows, as expressed by Milton,

> "How to begin, how to accomplish best,
> Her end of being on earth and mission high."

But this theme would be a vast one. Our purpose on the present occasion is to narrow down our remarks to the women of Louisiana, who yield in merit to none of their sex elsewhere, and to please ourself with a rapid examination of the manner in which they performed their mission in the past, and perform it in the present, together with a bird's-eye view of what is expected of them in the future. When we survey the field over which we have to travel we see on the right and left of the path more flowers blooming with the limpid dew of heaven on their leaves and perfuming a pure and serene atmosphere than we can discover repulsive weeds and intruding briers to be eradicated.

The colonial period of Louisiana's existence embraced a little over a century—from 1700 to 1803. The first Europeans who landed on this virgin soil and proclaimed that they took possession of it in the name of France had a mighty and incessant struggle to encounter. The spirit of the wilderness rose up in arms against them, and indignant at being surprised in the rough nudity of her primitive condition, called to her assistance the combined forces of the elements to repel the advance of the crusaders of civilization. The natives of the forests—the red men—stood behind every tree with their scalping knives, their tomahawks, and their unerring arrows. The Mississippi—the father of rivers—who held in the grasp of his hand a deluge which he could use at will, raised his voice of thunder and summoned the host of his irresistible waves, that came rushing down from thousands of miles, to sweep away those whom the primordial inhabitants

of his banks called the "white faces." Hurricanes after hurricanes, with their tempestuous breath, frequently destroyed what the newcomers had done to secure food and shelter. In proportion as the axe attacked and cut down the interminable forests which stood in the way of cultivation, the sun became more scorching, and poured down on the unacclimated laborer what seemed to him to be a flood of fire. Insects swarmed about him, and pitted his skin with multitudinous bites. His sleep at night was disturbed by an indescribable variety of the most dismal and terror-arousing noises; the swamps assumed daily a more hideous aspect, on which his imagination dwelt with increasing horror; they exhaled miasmas fatal to the human frame, which it debilitated, if not destroyed at once; and to cap the climax of misery, gaunt famine incessantly knocked at the door of every family.

During those early times history shows that woman was true to her mission. She courageously underwent every privation; she braved the unsparing fury of the merciless Indian; she encountered with unyielding firmness, and with all the devotion of filial, conjugal, and maternal love, the insidious attacks of unknown diseases, and braced herself up to resist the influence of an enervating climate. She nursed the sick, she toiled with the strong, she provided for the satisfaction of domestic wants; she worked with the needle, she worked with the hoe, without complaint. With incredible endurance, fortitude, and patience she met all the exigencies and trials of the most painful life, whether she lived on isolated patches of land in the country, where she was deprived of all the comforts of social intercourse, or in the marshy village of New Orleans, thus described in 1727 by an eye-witness:

"The village of New Orleans, not being protected by a levee, is subject to annual inundations, and presents no better aspect than that of a vast sink, or sewer. The waters of the Mississippi and of Lake Pontchartrain meet at a ridge of high land which, by their common deposits, they have formed between Bayou St. John and New Orleans. The village is surrounded by a large ditch, and fenced in by sharp-pointed stakes wedged close together. For the purposes of draining, a ditch runs along the four sides of every square, and every lot in every square is also ditched all round, causing New Orleans to look very much like a microscopic caricature of Venice. Musketoes buzz, and enormous frogs croak incessantly, in concert with other indescribable sounds; tall reeds and grasses of every variety grow in the streets and in the yards, so as to interrupt all communication, and offer a safe retreat and places of concealment to

enormous reptiles and wild beasts, and to malefactors, who, protected by these impenetrable jungles, commit with impunity all sorts of evil deeds."

Among the women who lived in such a place, or on some farms distant from each other, or even in trading-posts located among the Indians, without any protection or guaranty for their lives or property against the capricious whims of those savages, there were some who belonged to the noblest families of France. They had followed their husbands or their fathers, who, being younger sons, had, according to the law of primogeniture, but a small share in the heritage of their parents, and were compelled to cut their way to fortune with the sword, and by embarking in all sorts of adventures whenever tempted by a chance of success. These women, like those of a humbler rank, had to fulfil duties that tried their souls and their physical faculties to the utmost. But they were equal to all emergencies. When the occasion demanded it they became nurses, sisters of charity, ministering angels, who brought sunshine to their pinched households. Whenever, by dint of industry and economy, they had acquired the necessary means, they had the good sense and firmness, however painful it might be to conquer the natural weakness of the maternal heart, to separate themselves for years from their sons and daughters, and send them to France to be properly educated.

This state of things lasted about seventy years, while the colony was making but slow progress; and such was the simplicity of the mode of living in those days that, when the Spaniards finally took possession of Louisiana in 1769, put to death six of her most distinguished citizens for the alleged crime of rebellion, and confiscated all their property, an official inventory shows what was the furniture of the house of one of them on the plantation where he resided—a modest house in which contentedly dwelt his wife, a De la Chaise, issued from a family whose name is historical, and whose power had been great at the court of Louis XIV., through Father Lachaise, the celebrated confessor of that monarch. These were the articles found in the bedchamber of the high-born dame:

"A cypress bedstead, three feet wide by six in length, with a mattress of corn shucks and one of feathers on the top, a bolster of corn shucks, and a coarse cotton counterpane or quilt manufactured probably by the lady herself or by her servants; six chairs of cypress wood, with straw bottoms; several candlesticks holding candles made of the common green wax of the country," etc.

The other apartments were not more splendidly furnished, and from the description given of the house itself it must have looked very

much like one of those humble and unpainted small wooden structures which are to be seen to this day at many points on the banks of the Mississippi, and in the Attakapas and Opelousas parishes, and which are called "Acadian houses." Thus lived the women of the epoch in the French colony of Louisiana, and when they died, the famous epitaph of the Roman matron might rightfully have been inscribed on their tombs: "*Domum mansit, lanam fecit, casta vixit;*" which means, literally translated, "She remained at home, she wove wool, she lived chaste."

A new era opened with the advent of the Spanish domination. Money came with regular affluence from Mexico; the population, the commerce, the agriculture of the colony progressed rapidly until its cession to the United States in 1803. During the thirty-three years of Spanish rule, increasing wealth opened the door to many comforts and to the gratification of the social wants of civilization, and even gave rise gradually to a certain degree of luxury in the mode of living. Still the women of Louisiana, although no longer forced to endure the hardships which had been inflicted on the past generations, kept up to the level of the high standard of those domestic virtues and qualities of which their predecessors had given such striking examples. They were faithful wives, dutiful daughters, the tenderest of mothers, and perhaps their only fault was to carry their maternal love to such a degree of intensity that it became a weakness that prevented them from exercising at home over their children, particularly over their sons, the discipline which should have been imposed on them from the cradle. As to hospitality, they observed its rites with an effusion of the heart and a grace of manner of which foreigners visiting the country have spoken with enthusiasm. So attractive did they prove themselves to be that most of the Spanish governors and other officials, although their residence in Louisiana was to be only temporary, were tempted to marry into Creole families, where they saw all the duties imposed on women performed with easy simplicity, without effort, as a matter of course, and with an observance of conjugal fidelity which made the breach of it an exceptional event, an unaccountable deviation from the traditional path of moral rectitude. The women who gave their hands in matrimonial alliance to those foreign dignitaries of whom we have spoken, being transported out of their native land, astonished the polished societies into which they were introduced by the elegance and propriety of their deportment, their alluring and indescribable sweetness of manners, and the intuitive, ready perception which made them adapt themselves at once to the circumstances of their new position. One of them, a Max-

ent, marrying the Count of Galvez, and becoming vice-queen of Mexico, accomplished her exalted mission with as much appropriateness of conduct as if she had been born to royalty, and with such an adaptation of mind and heart to her task that it excited general admiration and was long remembered.

In 1803 Louisiana became a possession of the United States, and a territorial Government was established, with Claiborne as Governor. He, soon after, having become acquainted with the population, wrote, in 1805, to the Secretary of State, at Washington: "No man entertains a greater regard for the ancient inhabitants of Louisiana than myself, and more appreciates their private virtues." This testimonial proves that woman in Louisiana, from the beginning, had done her duty and performed faithfully her mission; for in those communities where the private virtues of the citizens are so striking that they are a subject of remark and commendation, it may safely be inferred that this could not have happened without the assistance and co-operation of woman. To her is confided the purity of the household and the sanctity of the domestic altar. Her relation to man is such that her conscience becomes a part of his own, and whenever this additional moral support, provided by the Creator, fails him, either from perversion or from some other cause, his complete degradation becomes a question of time. History teaches us that wherever woman remains true to herself and to her sacred mission, which is to watch over the education of the soul and mind of man from the cradle upward, and to qualify him for the discharge of the private and public duties that are assigned to him, then and there virtue, prosperity, honor, glory bless the happy land.

Another testimonial of confidence in the women of our ancient population was given by the first American Governor of Louisiana, who chose a wife from their midst, in imitation of his Spanish predecessors. Having lost her, he repeated the experiment. General Wilkinson, subsequently commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, but then joint commissioner with Claiborne to take possession of Louisiana, also entered into the like conjugal alliance with one of the daughters of our ancient families, whose virtues were so conspicuous and so admiringly recognized.

But it is in the days of danger, in the hours of the severest trials, when the sky, in the moral as well as in the material sense, is dark with the coming storm, when the lurid horizon threatens, when the lightning flashes and leaps from cloud to cloud, when peals after peals of thunder announce the wrath of the elements of social and political disorder, that the soul of woman, in beautiful contrast with

her physical weakness, shines the brightest and the strongest—a soul by which she is qualified for her grand mission on earth. Thus, in 1814 and 1815, when a powerful enemy was at the gates of New Orleans, what did the women of Louisiana? Were they oblivious of the obligations imposed upon them by the nobility of the soul which was their sacred inheritance? Were they recreant to the traditions of their sex, consecrated by a long series of ages, and recorded in the annals of all nations? General Andrew Jackson will answer this question. On January 27, 1815, after the victory of the 8th of that month, he wrote to Nicolas Girod, the Mayor of the city, a letter in which he said:

"Seldom in any country so much cause has been given for deserved praise. While the young were in the field and arrested the progress of the foe, the aged watched over the city and maintained its internal peace, and even the softer sex encouraged their husbands and brothers to remain at the post of danger and duty. Not content with exerting for the noblest purpose that powerful influence which is given to them by nature, and which in your countrywomen is rendered irresistible by accomplishments and beauty, they showed themselves capable of higher efforts, and actuated by patriotism and humanity, they clothed, by their own labor, and protected from the inclemency of the season the men who had marched from a distant State to guard them from insults. In the name of those brave men, I beg you, sir, to convey to them the tribute of our admiration and thanks; assure them that the distant sons and daughters of those whom they have succored will remember them in their prayers, and that for myself, no circumstance of this important campaign touches me with more exquisite pleasure than that I have been enabled to lead back to them, with so few exceptions, the husbands, brothers, and other relatives of whom such women only are worthy."

Congress was not slow in passing the following resolutions: "That the brave Louisianians had deserved well of the whole people of the United States; that Congress entertains a high sense of the generosity, benevolence, and humanity displayed by the people of New Orleans, in voluntarily offering the best accommodations in their power, and giving the kindest attention to the wounded, not only of our own army, but also to the wounded prisoners of the vanquished foe."

Who gave the kindest attention to the wounded, not only of our own army, *but also to the wounded prisoners of the vanquished foe?*

It was principally the women of Louisiana, who, magnanimously forgetful of the famous parole and countersign of the invading army

on the 8th of January, "Booty and Beauty," proved themselves true to the merciful mission of their sex.

On December 23, 1814, when the news of the unexpected presence of the British army near New Orleans reached the city late in the afternoon and foreshadowed a night of horrors, there was a moment when the heroic nature of our women was dramatically manifested. At first they seemed to be appalled at the imminence of the danger and its foreseen consequences, and their eyes brimmed full with tears. Suddenly the beat of the drum was heard; it was the uniformed companies of the military of New Orleans, rapidly marching from the banks of Bayou St. John, in the rear of the city, where they had been encamped, to what is now known as Jackson Square, and thence to proceed to meet the enemy. As these citizen warriors passed through the streets, the women, who, a minute before, looked so apprehensive and ready to yield to a very natural sentiment of terror, rushed out on the balconies and greeted the serried columns that briskly moved forward with bold determination. These apparently weak and timid beings were instantly transformed. Their tears vanished, their countenances smiled and assumed an expression of cheerfulness and even of enthusiasm. They waved their handkerchiefs and sent kisses to their fathers, husbands, and brothers. This demonstration was answered with cheers prophetic of victory.

In 1846, on the breaking out of the Mexican war, when it was understood that the small army of General Taylor was in imminent danger on the banks of the Rio Grande, "an absorbing, energetic sentiment of duty to the country," wrote Governor Isaac Johnson to the Secretary of State at Washington, "possessed the hearts and minds of the *entire* community. The judge deserted the bench, the lawyer his clients, the planter his fields, the physician his patients, the merchant his counting-house, the mechanic his workshop, and the minister of the Gospel his pulpit, to respond to the proclamation for volunteers, and thousands rushed to the rescue."

Those brave men certainly deserved a great deal of credit, but let it be recorded that, as usual, the women of Louisiana fanned the fire of patriotism which blazed on that occasion, and which will illumine forever the pages of our history. All that they could do they did with enthusiastic eagerness. As Secretary of State we were then closely connected with the Executive Department, and we can attest that more than one woman, delicate and frail in body, but strong and heroic in spirit, called on the Governor to offer her services in any department in which her assistance might be efficient. Nay, some of them earnestly expressed the desire and the hope that their husbands,

brothers, or sons should be sent, in preference to others, to the field of honor and danger.

From the year 1812, when Louisiana became a State, and a member of the greatest republic of modern times, to the year 1861, of Secession memory, there had been almost half a century of uninterrupted prosperity, with the exception of a few of those transient financial crises which are inevitable vicissitudes in the run of human affairs. We had princely merchants and princely planters, and the bulk of our population was in such a state of affluence that what is now understood as poverty was a thing which the imagination could not realize as a possibility in Louisiana. It would have been hard to suppose that anybody lacking food, clothing, and shelter, or wanting work, would not have been relieved and not have obtained what he needed without travelling far from his immediate neighborhood.

Hence it would not have been astonishing if amid the delights of this Capua on American soil, in a soft and almost caressing climate, relaxing the mind and body, men and women should have abandoned themselves to the blandishments of a luxurious repose, physically and intellectually. Perhaps a too exclusive reliance was placed on the labor of the numerous slaves who tilled our fertile soil and ministered to our household comforts. Perhaps in those halcyon days the parents of successive generations forgot too much to train them for the stormy days of disaster and adversity. Perhaps the heart of the mother became too indulgent to enforce upon her offspring a discipline which she thought too harsh, while intent on strewing their beds not only with roses without thorns, but even without a rumple in the leaves. Hence there arose a standing reproach against us—a reproach which was daily cast in our teeth by our Northern and Western associates in the Union. We were said, both men and women, to be lazy, indolent, incapable of either mental or manual labor, and therefore incapable of providing for a bare existence if deprived of our slaves. This opinion bred contempt for us in certain quarters, and led to the heaping of incessant insults upon our devoted heads, and to the invasion of rights secured to us, *as we thought*, by the Federal compact.

At last the moment came when the Southern States were goaded into action for self-protection against what they considered flagrant encroachments, and for the maintenance of their self-respect and dignity, which had been outraged by the contemptuous phrase so well known: "That happen what might, and under no circumstances of affront, could the weak and defenceless South be kicked out of the Union." The South seceded, however, and a civil war of four years

ensued, during which the women of Louisiana showed a heroism, a sublime devotion to the cause they had embraced, and a power of patient endurance that were never excelled in any country or in any age. They strove to the utmost, and as far as human efforts could go, to clothe, to feed, to nurse those that had gone to the battle-field in obedience to what they considered their duty at the time. Those frail and delicate beings would have continued the struggle much longer, if possible, with that tenacity of purpose which their sex alone exhibits when that purpose springs from the heart. They made no concessions to the exigencies of defeat; they remained unsubdued, at least in spirit, and it was to break down that spirit that there was issued against them in New Orleans, by General Butler, the famous proclamation that excited the indignation of the civilized world. If now, for the sake of peace and conciliation, they have pardoned the indignities of the past; if they have softened the resentment which had taken root in the profoundest depths of their hearts; and if that resentment is not permitted to be revived in all its intensity by the remembrance of destroyed blessings and by the recurrence of daily sufferings and acute privations, there cannot be a better proof of the generous magnanimity of which they are capable. But the tender and affectionate zeal with which they continue to decorate the tombs of those who died in the struggle shows how dear to them was the cause which is forever lost.

To do full justice to the women of Louisiana, we feel bound to add that, if their virtues and heroism offered a grand spectacle during the colossal conflict to which we have alluded, yet, after the complete subjugation of their State, their deportment has been even more admirable than during the war. When the hope of success no longer sustained them, when the whole country was nothing but ruin and desolation, when wealth had taken flight, when the most hideous poverty sat shivering on the cold ashes of every hearth, there was no moaning, no complaint, no lamentation. With almost superhuman fortitude they tried to make the most of their terrible situation. They shrank from pity; they asked for work—work of any kind—and not for alms. Those who could not get the honest food of hard labor withered silently; they had known how to live, they knew how to die. They made no sign of distress; they did not tell the secret of their pallid cheeks; they said they were sick—sick from unknown causes; their thin shadows passed away, and the mortality list had to record many deaths, not from starvation, oh, no! but from *debility*. Many who had been reared in the lap of luxury resorted to manual, when they could not obtain intellectual, labor. As best they could,

notwithstanding their delicate frames, they attended to the field of corn or cotton; they hoed in the garden; they went, if not cheerfully, at least resolutely, to the dairy and to the poultry-yard. They plied the needle, they cooked, they washed and scrubbed; they left their homes and sought employment in public and private institutions; they became clerks, bookkeepers, saleswomen, factory hands, and all this without murmur. Some even sought menial situations, which were not granted, because, no doubt, it would have been too painful for the employer to accept the services of such employés. To the eternal honor of our women, for their own support, or the support of their families, every sacrifice, even of legitimate pride, was readily made; every humiliation was submitted to; no evidence of grief was permitted to escape, no sob to break out, no countenance to look dejected, especially when in the presence of fathers, husbands, and brothers. If they shed tears, it was in secret—such inward tears—such tears of blood as trickle down from a crushed heart, drop by drop, and are never revealed to those whom such a sight might grieve and discourage. But other eyes than those of man see many things that are concealed from him. The tears of a noble and pure soul, which are so frequently shed in the solitary agony of hidden distress, do not reach the earth in their fall. They are swept by an angel's wing and carried upward to be deposited as celestial pearls in the jewel-casket of the treasury of heaven.

During long years after the surrender of Lee, Louisiana was in a deplorable condition. But to this day her women have never ceased to give the example of unyielding fortitude and indefatigable industry, defying despair and resolved on final success in their arduous and self-imposed task. If their former slaves are gone, what of that? They will gain by the apparent loss. To be the masters and mistresses of those ignorant creatures, and to take care of them, was nothing but a disguised servitude for their owners. Now, free from this peculiar bondage of duty to an inferior race—a bondage that took up too much of their time and energies—the women of Louisiana are rising daily to a higher degree of excellence, whose prestige is irresistible and makes them a social power to be admired, and to be invoked even by the other sex as an indispensable aid in almost every field of labor and enterprise.

We personally have no doubt that it is possible for our women to make Louisiana the peer of the most favored among the other States in the Union by continuing to exert their social influence to the utmost in forming benevolent associations, in founding charitable and educational institutions, in encouraging literature, in assisting the

development of the arts and sciences, and in imparting a healthy tone to the moral atmosphere of the commonwealth. What they have begun to do in this respect cannot be too highly praised, and they will no doubt continue their efforts with that perseverance and zeal of the heart with which their sex is so eminently gifted.

In the preceding pages we have drawn but an incomplete sketch, a mere outline, of the qualities and virtues of the women of Louisiana in the past and in the present, in peace and in war, in prosperity and in adversity, and we have demonstrated that on all occasions, under all circumstances, they have never failed to be true to the specific mission they had to perform at the time; because with enlightened will and Christian devotion they carried into execution the inspirations of the heart and the dictates of duty. We do not hesitate to assert that they will be equal to the magnificent part which it remains for them to act, by firmly and persistently giving their efficient and powerful assistance, within the sphere of action assigned to them by nature, to all the moral, religious, intellectual, and material development of which Louisiana is susceptible.

CHARLES GAYARRÉ.

NEW ORLEANS.

WORLD WANDERERS.

WHITHER, oh, whither, brothers, can ye say?
What burning goal in yonder darkness lies?
And who are these pale pilgrims, gaunt and gray,
And these fair shapes with morning in their eyes?
Whither, oh, whither?—mile on weary mile,
And yet no end! Oh, brothers, rest awhile!

Whither, oh, whither, brothers, ye that weep,
And clasp wan hands of longing and desire,
And ye that sing sweet songs, and laugh and leap,
Ye faces seared with sorrow as with fire—
Toward what far mountain peak, what happy isle
Still fare ye on? Oh, brothers, rest awhile!

Whither, oh, whither, brothers, can ye say?
"We know not what we seek nor where we go;
But none may pause or linger by the way:
Onward through shine and shadow, frost and rain
We fare forever, mile on weary mile—
World wanderers, we may not rest awhile."

CHARLES LOTIN HILDRETH.

NEW ORLEANS ITEM

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1948

Equal Rights For Women Maybe, And Again Maybe Not

BY MARJORIE ROEHL

The hand that rocks the cradle may boss the man who grows out of it. And she may be the power behind the throne.

But it's still a man's world, brother, in spite of what you may think to the contrary.

That, anyway, is what a number of women believe.

For this reason, they are supporting an equal rights constitutional amendment which insists that legal privileges ought to be even stephen and stephanie.

The amendment would provide "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex."

IF IT'S APPROVED

If Congress approves it, it would then have to get a nod from three-fourths of the states. The ladies who favor it—some don't—say there'd be a lot of changes made.

To get close to home, take a look at Louisiana.

Here opinion on the amendment is sharply divided. Some of the ladies feel that the so-called "discriminations" are all to the good, really protections. Others say, in effect, "We're big girls now, and can take care of ourselves, thank you." Some are probably the ones who refuse seats on streetcars.

The ones who are opposed to the amendment advocate, instead, the forming of a commission to look into the problem and changes in the state laws, if necessary.

IN NEW ORLEANS

Here are some of the local differences.

In New Orleans, women school teachers aren't hired, if they're married. Nobody on the school board apparently thinks that a woman with dear little ones of her own might better be able to handle somebody else's little imps. Nor has anyone suggested that gentlemen school teachers remain bachelors.

A woman in Louisiana must file a special petition saying she's pining to serve on a jury before she can be called for jury service.

Some feel that they should be included, as matter-of-factly as men, since they are equally rational human beings. Others point out, "That's one discrimination I'd just as soon continue."

Of course, Louisiana is a community property state. That can really make things rough on a girl, under some circumstances. An employed female may make her salary all by herself, without any help from her great, big, strong, wonderful husband. Just the same, it comes under community property and he can administer it, if he has a mind to do so.

IF MARRIAGE SOURS

She can avoid this difficulty by going to court before the marriage and having everything understood in advance. The number of women who, before they have the man tied up in the marital knot, tell him legally, "Dear, what's mine is mine and you can't spend it," is probably rare.

If the marriage turns out to be curdled cream instead of milk and honey, the husband is regarded as natural tutor of the children.

That means that he is entitled to custody of the off spring until the matter is settled in court.

There isn't any law to this effect, but prudent lawyers require a husband's consent before they will handle sale or purchase of property by a married woman. He's got to put his approval in writing. If she wanted to buy an oil well, for instance, and hubby said no, she might miss out on a gold-plated opportunity.

Louisiana men can't marry without parents' consent until they reach the age of 18. For women, the legal age is 16. Even though this proves lawmakers consider women two years smarter, some of the ladies would like the status changed.

Differences in the business world between rights for men and women are clear cut here. The state lets the lucky men work as long as they want to. Ladies under 18 years have a 44-hour maximum. Over 18, general workers may only toil six days a week, eight hours a day. For clerical women it's nine hours a day.

Men elevator operators may stand up all day if they want to.

Women have to have stools nearby, in case they'd like to sit down.

If a woman works in a factory or store, its stairways have to be equipped with stair rails. The men can fall downstairs if they'd like to. And for women, doors have to swing outward and they can't be locked or bolted during working hours.

Any employer who sneers at this suggestion, may pay between $25 and $50 fine, or spend between 10 and 30 days in the clink.

PENALTIES PROVIDED

Factories and stores have to provide at least one chair for every three females, who can sit down when they aren't working. This must operate on a rotating principle. Failure to do so could result in a fine of between $50 and $100 or 10 to 30 days in the parish jail.

Employment agencies say salary discrimination is marked. An employer may ask for applicants for a particular job. He will probably remark, "I'll pay a man $200 to fill this position; a woman, $175."

And they often won't accept the services of a lady over 35. "You certainly get old young around here," one woman complained. However, on the bright side, secretaries' salaries are up higher than pre-war levels.

City editors still remark, "Miss So-and-So, you can't do this story. It's a man's story."

It's still father who has the privilege of supporting the family.

This, however, is not covered in the equal rights amendment. Nobody seems to want to deprive him of the job.

And, even if it is Leap Year, the equal rights amendment says nothing about the women doing the proposing.

Yep, there are still discriminating people in the state.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1948.

WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE NOW HAVE REGULAR STATUS

Under New Law They Will Get Jobs That In Wartime They Proved They Could Do

By NONA BROWN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 26—The startling war-born idea of using women in the military services reached a full cycle last week when the enlistment and commissioning of women in the Regular Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps became law.

The new law not only makes permanent the temporary reserve status accorded women during the war but, in a far-reaching move, also gives them fully equal status with men in the regular military forces. Their numbers, however, will be relatively small. At the end of two years, regular service women will range in number from 11,110 in the Marine Corps to 8,075 in the Army.

It is generally expected that outside recruiting of women for the services will not get under way until sometime in September, and even then the services will give priority to women veterans, many of whom doffed their uniforms with reluctance. Then, at some indefinite time in the future, the ranks will be opened to women who have had no previous service. The very first choice for permanent status will go, of course, to those who have remained on active duty as reserves.

In a press conference called almost immediately after President Truman signed the legislation, the heads of the four women's services made it clear that the new feminine regulars would fill enlisted and officer jobs of all types for which wartime experience had proved them well suited. These include hospital, communications, supply, administration and aviation duties. Officers, in addition, will be assigned to such highly technical fields as electronics, engineering and legal work.

The new law removes certain limitations on women's service which the wartime legislation had imposed, particularly on the Navy and Marine Corps. For example, there is now no restriction against overseas service, and Waves will now be allowed to serve on transports and hospital ships.

Under no circumstances, however, will women in any of the services be permitted to serve as combat personnel.

As might be imagined, one of the major subjects for speculation at the moment is whether there will be new uniforms for the new services. The Wacs, Waves and Marine women have the problem of wartime short skirts to contend with, while the new Wafs, having no precedent to follow, have a wide-open choice. That there will be some innovations in the uniforms for all four services is a foregone conclusion.

Many Prejudices Still to Overcome

By the Associated Press

Washington

One hundred years ago a group of determined women met in Seneca Falls, N. Y. They called it the Women's Rights Convention, and they came out with eyebrow-raising demands.

True, 13 states still keep them off juries. And other states restrict their civil rights.

Yet, in general, most of the objectives have been so nearly achieved that it is hard to remember they once were thought far-fetched dreams.



Associated Press

A Voice to Be Heeded—Women of 1948 Demonstrate in Washington for Return of Price Controls

Forums, Workshops and Clinics

THE ever-growing appreciation of the value and importance of exact knowledge, and the comparing of experiences in club work, was manifest in the speed and determination with which practically all those attending the convention, at the end of each afternoon session, transferred themselves from the Will Rogers Auditorium to the Hotel Texas for the forums, workshops and clinics.

Among the questions discussed at the Membership Forum and Workshop conducted on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday by the Federation's Membership chairman, Mrs. Sally Dunn Pickering, assisted by Beatrice A. Patterson, director of Field Service, and Mrs. Lillian T. Majally, associate director of Field Service, were: What is the definition of "women actively engaged in business or the professions?" What can be done about consistently inactive members? Should there be restricted or closed memberships? Can women not actively engaged in business or the professions serve as club officers and delegates to state and national conventions? How can members who resign or drop out rejoin? What can be done to stabilize membership? Program vs. membership?

A notebook which the South Carolina Federation presents to each new club member was examined with great interest and received much favorable comment.

Grace Daniels, immediate past president of the Pennsylvania Federation, explained Pennsylvania's plan of expansion and gave practical and valuable suggestions about the organization of new clubs.

Also on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Julia Cole Fauber, director of Program Coordination, presented a Film Forum and Workshop designed to demonstrate and give practical information on the use of motion picture films in group discussions and of film forums in developing individual leadership and participation in group meetings. A briefing session on Sunday afternoon prepared the two-member teams appointed from each state to get into action.

Nora Parker Coy, director of San Bernardino Evening College and a member of the California Federation, led the forum discussions and assisted in the workshop sessions. Among the subjects dealt with were: how to select and procure films, advance preparation for using films, planning the meeting, use of equipment, how to start discussion and keep it going and discussion developed for purposes of action. There was also a clinic session devoted to special problems.

The objectives of the film forum were: illustration of program methods for the purpose of spreading leadership, increasing attendance at meetings, developing skill in supporting Federation objectives, increasing member participation and the substitution of discussion for listening at meetings. The workshop was marked by increasing interest and enthusiasm which culminated, at the final session, in a unanimous group resolution favoring the practice-demonstration type of workshop at state, regional and national levels with adequate time allowed for unhurried procedure.

Assisting in the workshop were: Margate Kienast, director of Women's Activities, U. S. Forest Service; Mrs. Bertha Landers, film librarian, Dallas Public Library; C. R. Reagan of Austin, Texas, president of the Film Council of America, and Glen Burch, executive director of the Film Council.

At the Workshop on International Relations presented by the National Federation's International Relations chairman, Mrs. Gloria Bowman, assisted by Mildred Burgess, director of International Relations and United Nations representative, various types of programs suitable for International Relations meetings were outlined, and materials suitable for study groups were exhibited. On exhibition also were materials available from the Information Section of the UN.

Mrs. Bowman described the procedure whereby the resolutions from the General Assembly of the United Nations become bills in our own Congress. It was announced that this procedure has now developed to a point that warrants the expectation that, at the close of the next meeting of the General Assembly, the Federation's International Relations and United Nations Service will be able to circulate to our membership the resolutions ultimately to be offered for national action. During the period while these resolutions are under discussion by the various committees of the United Nations, information will be circulated that will enable members to gain a better understanding of America's foreign policy.

THE size and enthusiasm of the group participating in the Legislative Know-how session on the afternoon of July 6 reflected the increased interest in legislation. Several state presidents, past and present, and a numbr of past and present legislation chairmen, as well as many chairmen of other committees and just plain members, were present. Helen G. Irwin, National Legislation chairman, assisted by Geneva F. McQuatters, Washington representative and director of Legislation, reviewed the Federation's policies and procedures for endorsing legislation and placing it on the Federation's Legislative Platform. Attention was drawn to the fact that the Platform, as adopted by the convention body, would serve as the guide for the Federation's support of measures which would be introduced in Congress during the coming year.

The duties and problems of state legislation chairmen were discussed and the importance of disseminating information to the proper Congressional Districts was stressed. Forthcoming literature which would aid legislation chairmen was announced. Questions were answered in regard to the (*Continued on page* 278)

NEW GOALS FOR A NEW CENTURY

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, SALLY BUTLER

Because of space limitations, and the very large volume of material which must be presented in this issue, Miss Butler's address is necessarily given here in considerably condensed form

JULY, the month in which our country's independence was declared, is an appropriate time for business and professional women to come together to review our progress and to make new plans.

This July marks the 100th anniversary of the women's declaration of independence, drawn up at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848 by a small group of feminine pioneers.

Sixty-nine years after the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments, in 1919 and again in July, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs was born in the heart of America—St. Louis, Missouri.

The fields they chose for concentration in order to reach their ultimate goals are the same in which our Federation is active today: public affairs, international relations, health and safety, and education and vocations.

How much closer to our objectives are we now than in 1919? I believe we may answer that we have gained some ground on each one. But, is this enough?

One great milestone in the advancement of our thinking was our realization of the fact embodied in our Ten Year Objective, that women share as large a responsibility as do men in the need for deeper and more intelligent understanding of economic problems.

War came to us in 1941, and we were needed to help direct the efforts of business and professional women into channels which would most effectively contribute toward our whole nation's great battle.

During these sad and desperate years, the Federation recruited women for civilian war work, selective service, the armed forces and every possible phase of activity in which we could serve.

Cooperating with the War Manpower Commission we recruited women for essential war industries and for civilian employment; with Civil Service we helped man professional, semi-professional and clerical posts in government; with the Engineering, Science, Management War Training Program, we found qualified women whose contribution could be made greater through additional training. And, as a Federation, we provided funds in these war years to aid in the training of women nurses in China.

Finally came the great victory of the Allies, and our president at that time, Margaret Hickey, was one of the observers when the Charter of the United Nations was drafted and adopted. Here, in this Charter, were words that proved beyond dispute the improved status of women not only in our United States, but in the world. For in the language of the Charter of the United Nations, one of the goals reads, "in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." In the preamble were further these high words of encouragement and inspiration, "We the people of the United Nations determine"—not we the governments, but we the peoples—and the dreams of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln stirred and were placed in a charter for *mankind.* Women were formally recognized in "We the peoples of the United Nations."

Still another gain was made by women under the United Nations Charter. I point to Article 8 of Chapter 3, "The United Nations shall (*Continued on page 269*)

Lucille Provo, Sally Dunn Pickering, Percil Stephenson, Sara Sparks, snapped as they chat informally between sessions



NEW GOALS FOR A NEW CENTURY

(Continued from page 255)

place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs." In Article 13 again we find the words, "the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." In Article 55 and 76 it is again stated that, "there shall be no discriminations because of sex."

In 1870 there were 1.8 million women in the labor force. By 1940 this figure had risen to over 11 million, while in 1947 there were 18 million of us gainfully employed outside the home. This is 30 per cent of the nation's workers.

Critics have said that since women began working outside the home, we were remaining single and were competing with married men with families to support. The figures do not justify such statements.

The records show that while in 1890, 68 per cent of women workers were single, in 1947 only 38 per cent were single. A larger number, 46 per cent, were married women and an additional 16 per cent were widowed or divorced. Other surveys have shown slightly under 90 per cent of all women who work depended upon their wages for the support of themselves and usually dependents.

Less than 30 years ago under 2 per cent of all working women were 45 years or older, whereas in 1947 one-half of all employed women were 35 years or older. The older woman is a new phenomenon of great importance in our national economic life. Further proof of this is indicated in the figures released by The Women's Bureau which show that while the number of women between the ages of 44-64 has increased 16 per cent in the last 8 years, there has been an increase of 51 per cent in the number of employed women between these ages.

Today women outnumber men by more than two million. This figure more than any other brings home to us the great responsibility which lies ahead.

We should all accept our full responsibility as citizens of a democracy and of the world—by using our right to speak freely, to express opinions and to gather with others for common discussion and action.

With this basic thinking to help me, I offer these goals for the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs: To place better qualified men and women in governmental posts of responsibility; to win equal pay for comparable work for all; to encourage workers to realize the dignity and importance of work as an incentive to efficiency and greater production; to ensure training of both men and women for family and community life; to strengthen and make effective our United Nations; to work toward a stable and healthy world economy.

This is the challenge that I give. Will you pledge yourselves to accepting responsibility so that the whole world may benefit?

WOMEN RECITE CENTURY PLEDGE

Promise Those of 2048 to Work for Peace

(The Associated Press)

Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 21. — A century of progress in establishing women's rights was celebrated Tuesday with a pledge to the women of the next century for world peace and human freedom.

A declaration of "the women of 1848 to the women of 2048" was read by Susan B. Anthony III, grand niece and namesake of the noted feminist leader, at a mass meeting concluding the centennial of the first women's rights convention.

It bore the signatures of a number of prominent women, among them Rosalie Pe[illegible] Dean Mildred Thompson of Mawr college; Dr. Alice [illegible] ton, well-known New York physician, and Rep. Mary Norton, D., N. J.

The declaration promised the women of 2048 that "we will work for you a prosperous democracy at peace with the world.

"We declare to you that we will give our lives so that you, our children's children, may live," it continued. "We will integrate our sex and various races from the economic, political and social bonds that still cripple us. 100 years after the women of 1848 started their long battle to loosen them.

"For we, the women of 1948, can only free our land and world of war and poverty if we are free to do it. We declare ourselves knowing full well, as did the women of 1848, that the fight for human freedom is the most difficult struggle of them all.

"We enter the struggle armed with the experience of mothers, the [illegible] and the right to the citizens of our land and of our world. We call to you through the years of the next century in the words of the women of 1848: 'Men in this great struggle [illegible] life is impossible.'"

Women Take Over High Posts

Today's Talk

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

It is a fine thing the way women in America are taking their places in high positions and making good in them. This autumn Maine will send a woman to the United States Senate—the second woman to be elected to that great body. She has honored the nation as a member in the House of Representatives.

Women have been honored on the postage stamps of many nations, including the United States, and soon another stamp will honor the first leaders in women's emancipation. In the intellectual life of a nation the brains of women have played a part, and they are outstanding in science, business, literature, and the arts. It is to be hoped that soon there will be no discrimination in the wages of men and women. If a woman does the same job as a man, she should be given exactly the same remuneration.

I am glad to see women in politics. They are sorely needed there. Their influence on legislation is bound to grow and become increasingly more important. Governor Dewey has said that he intends having a woman in his cabinet if he is elected president. Women should be in the cabinet. One of the greatest and noblest women leaders with whom it has been my privilege to meet and talk was the late Carrie Chapman Catt.

The lives of millions of pupils in our public schools have been influenced beyond all calculation by women teachers—and all too poorly paid for their sacrifices and devotion. And what a magnificent job women did in the recent war. And in peacetime traveling from patient to patient, in our hospitals and homes, are those same noble angels of light—women nurses!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seneca Falls, 1848

July 19 and 20 were big days in Seneca Falls, N. Y., a hundred years ago. There the first women's rights convention was adopting an historic series of "sentiments" and "resolutions."

The 68 women and 32 men who signed this declaration of feminine independence were dubbed cranks and extremists by most of their contemporaries, and the press of the country either scolded them or laughed at them. Yet today their ideals are commonplaces. Most American women enjoy the fruits of "emancipation" without even being aware of the debt they owe to a century of militant feminists.

There is still, however, much to be done. In the United States women still face many legal disabilities and discriminatory employment practices, sometimes cloaked in the specious guise of "protective" regulations. There is still need for those fighters who are carrying on the spirit of Seneca Falls and who now stand closer than ever before to the fulfillment of their dream of an equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

First Public Demand for Woman's Suffrage Made Just 100 Years Ago by 'Fiery Liz'

By Ramona Barth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the issuing yesterday of President Truman's special stamp at Seneca Falls, New York, to mark "100 years of progress by the women of America," attention is rightly paid to the dynamic Elizabeth Cady Stanton who instigated the historic meeting of 1848. One cannot celebrate The Seneca Falls Centennial without paying special homage to Mrs. Stanton who, of all America's feminists leaders, was really responsible for it. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Nora Stanton Barney, purchased the first of the new stamps.

Pearl Buck in her controversial "Of Men and Women," states that she was horrified to learn after questioning her lecture audiences and the girls in American colleges and universities how few recognized the name of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one which she considers a truly great name in American history.

Inspiration to "Susan B"

The name of Susan B. Anthony has so long been popularly associated with the Suffrage Movement and the 19th Amendment to the Constitution that it has overshadowed that of Mrs. Stanton. But the courageous and single minded "Susan B." might have remained a comparatively quiet school teacher had she not heard of Mrs. Stanton's Seneca Falls meeting. Only then was she roused to drop her Temperance and Anti-Slavery work and devote her entire energies to the cause of women.

The day that Susan B. Anthony joined Elizabeth Cady Stanton in a life-long partnership for women's freedom, the American woman's crusade took on the proportions of an avalanche. As Theodore Tilton, in 1878, said, he knew of "no more pertinacious incendiaries in the whole country."

As a result, too, of Mrs. Stanton's clarion call at Seneca Falls, Lucy Stone called the First National Woman's Suffrage meeting at Worcester, Mass., in 1850, there launching the movement on a national scale and attracting the interest of women of the caliber of Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, and scores of their followers.

Beginnings in England

Mrs. Harriet Hardy Taylor, later to become Mrs. John Stuart Mill, read reports of Lucy's meetings from England and was so impressed that she started the feminist fight in England, organizing the women and collaborating with her husband in his famous "Subjection of Women."

New Special Stamp

Mrs. Nora Stanton Barney bought the first of the stamps issued at the Seneca Falls, N. Y., post office yesterday, which carried the portrait of her grandmother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, grouped with Carrie C. Catt and Lucretia Mott. And readers are reminded of Mrs. Stanton's plucky stand for Woman's Suffrage, in the following article.

The Englishmen who debarred Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton as official delegates from the World Anti-Slavery Convention of 1840, inspiring them to think of the status of women as well as the black man, were ironically enough to realize on their own soil the significance of the proverb that "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." Irate Women's Righters in Britain burned public halls and formed suicide squads in their martyred zeal to secure their rights.

The more widely known Lucretia Mott, 22 years Elizabeth Cady Stanton's senior, was frequently given the credit for the first Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls. But Lucretia denied she deserved the credit, writing to Elizabeth in 1954: "Remember the first Convention originated with thee . . . I have never liked the undeserved praise of being 'the moving spirit' of that occasion when to thyself belongs the honor."

Lucretia, in 1848, visiting her sister in Waterloo, a town near Seneca Falls, invited Elizabeth to come and see her, the first time since London. The afternoon would doubtless have been nothing more than a quiet tea party as far as the gentle Quakeress was concerned had not the fiery "Liz," fed up with eight years of lonely domesticity, insisted that the two women remember their London resolution to rouse the women of the world to action.

Mrs. Stanton's Pencil

The quiet Quaker household, when Mrs. Stanton crossed the threshold became for the afternoon, a revolutionary cell. Putting her tea cup down on the mahogany table now on conspicuous display in The Smithsonian Institute, Mrs. Stanton took out pencil and paper and went to work.

During the weeks following, after her children were tucked in bed, and in between busy duties the young matron of many responsibilities worked on the conference.

In such piecemeal fashion, the Declaration of Principles and Resolutions for the First Woman's Right's Convention was drafted.

The fathers of the American Revolution had begun their protest by saying: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal." The Mothers of the Women's Rebellion under Elizabeth's guidance were to begin: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men and women are created equal."

Pattern for "Declaration"

Substituting "All men" for King George, in listing her complaints against women's oppressors, Mrs. Stanton found that the famous document served the purpose she wanted. She made the necessary philosophical analogies and then worked up a list of 18 legal grievances, to correspond with the 18 listed by the signers of The Declaration of Independence.

Now it was time for the Resolutions.

At this point, the author's lawyer husband was called in for help. Henry, glad to lend his legal advice, listened carefully to the first eight Resolutions his wife read to him. One by one, he approved them until Elizabeth came to Resolution No. 9 on the list: "Resolved, that it is the duty of the women of this country to secure for themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise."

This was too much. Henry rebelled, arguing that his wife was defeating her purpose before she started. If she proposed anything as ridiculous or revolutionary as this she would turn the whole meeting into a farce.

Sternly, Henry himself issued an ultimatum: Unless Elizabeth took out Resolution No. 9, he would leave town and attend none of the meetings. It seemed that even Lucretia would desert her partner, insofar as she was able, losing her patience also: "Oh, Lizzie," she exclaimed in despair to the youthful organizer, "If thou demands that, thou will make us ridiculous! We must go slowly."

Couldn't Work Slowly

But it was impossible for one of "Lizzie's" temperament to go slowly. Despite the disapproval of those closest and dearest to her, the Convention leader insisted on keeping Resolution No. 9 on the agenda.

Seemingly off to a bad start, the meetings began as scheduled. On July 19, 1848, a capacity audience of curious men and women drove up in their carriages to the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls. At 11 o'clock, Lucretia's husband, tall and dignified in his Quaker dress, took the chair as presiding [illegible] a position no woman, at that time, cared to assume.

Lucretia, a veteran in public speaking, followed, telling the audience why the convention had been called, urging the women, tradition to the contrary, to speak out their minds freely in open discussion.

Then it was Elizabeth's turn. Initiating her long career of public speaking, Mrs. Stanton, in a clear unfaltering voice, read first, the Declaration of Sentiments. Then she enumerated eighteen startling grievances. Women were deprived of the ballot, of property rights, of the right to their persons, of rights over their children. Married women were civilly dead and single women who owned property were taxed without representation. Educational opportunities were denied women. So ran the list.

Scoffers Turn Serious

The speaker then pleaded with her audience for consideration of the injustices she felt imposed on women by both law and custom. The participants responded, not in jest and banter, as many had planned, but in a serious discussion of the issues.

On the second day, the Declaration of Sentiments was unanimously adopted. One by one, the first eight Resolutions were presented, discussed, and adopted. It was now time to present Resolution No. 9.

Ostensibly calm, but inwardly churning, Elizabeth put forward the first public demand for woman's right to vote. The unanimity of the group, as Lucretia and Henry had predicted, was broken.

After a long and heated debate, much to the surprise of the opposition and of Elizabeth also, when the Resolution was put to a vote, it carried.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton had hit on a spectacular note which Susan B. Anthony picked up and never let go. From the hour Resolution No. 9 was passed at Seneca Falls in 1848 to the ratification of The Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Constitution in 1920, the slogan "Votes for Women" rang from hall and housetop throughout the country.

Questions-Answers

Q—Can a woman become president of the United States?

A—Yes. The Constitution only provides that the president must be a natural born citizen born in the United States, be a resident of the country for at least 14 years and at least 35 years old.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Suffrage Won After Long Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seneca Falls, N. Y.

An upsurge of women participation in the political life of the United States would warm the hearts of those who promoted the first Women's Rights Convention, whose 100th anniversary is being celebrated this year.

On July 19 and 20, 1848, the same year in which Karl Marx issued his Communist Manifesto, a group of determined American women gathered at Seneca Falls to issue "a startling manifesto," according to the historian, Mary R. Beard. The slogan of the convention was, "Women of the World Unite."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the instigator of the historical women's meeting has had, with her Declaration of Sentiments, a profound influence on human thought and behavior. Mrs. Stanton was sufficiently familiar with the Declaration of Independence to use it as the springboard for the convention theme. She told a startled America on that occasion that the last word had not been spoken in that historical document. The designers had left the women out!

Significant Choice

It is perhaps significant that the first Women's Rights Convention should have been held in the town named after the great Roman, Seneca, who centuries before had said, "Women have the same inner force, the same capacity for nobleness as men." Whether Mrs. Stanton was acquainted with Seneca or not her own personal frustrations led her to do much thinking about the problems of women.

In 1848, she received the necessary impetus for action in the women's behalf when she renewed her acquaintance with Lucretia Mott, who had been with her during the historic World Antislavery Convention in London in 1840. There she, Mrs. Mott, and other American women had been excluded as official delegates, because they were women.

Renewal of the two women's friendship meant a revival of their dedication to the ideals they had formulated in England for the emancipation of women.

Convention Called

They decided in Seneca Falls, as they had in London, to call a convention. Mrs. Stanton, eager for action, drafted an unsigned invitation to the effect that in one week there would be a conference "to discuss . . . the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of women."

When the women assembled at Seneca Falls, Mr. Mott, handsome and dignified in his Quaker dress, took the chair as presiding officer. Mrs. Mott, veteran in public speaking, followed her husband, urging the women to speak their minds freely in the open discussion.

Then it was Mrs. Stanton's turn. Despite the trepidation she felt, she began to read, in a clear, unfaltering voice the Declaration of Sentiments. She enumerated 18 startling grievances. Women were deprived of the ballot, of property rights, of rights over their children. Married women were civil "outcasts," and single women who owned property were taxed without representation. Educational opportunities were denied women. So ran the list.

Suffrage Debated

The speaker pleaded with her audience for consideration of the injustices she felt imposed on women by both law and custom. The participants responded, not in jest and banter, but in seriously discussing the issues.

On the second day, the Declaration of Sentiments was unanimously approved. One by one, the first eight resolutions were presented, discussed and adopted. But when Mrs. Stanton presented Resolution No. 9, as Mr. Stanton had predicted, the unanimity of the group was broken. There was a long and heated debate. Mrs. Stanton's determination was unbraided. But much to the surprise of the timid and much also to that of Mrs. Stanton, when the Resolution was put to a vote, it carried. The majority was small, but the first formal demand for woman suffrage in America had carried.

From the date of the Seneca Falls meeting, the woman's crusade was officially launched. It was not long before the "hen conventions," as they were humorously referred to, sprang up all over the country and the slogan, "Votes for Women," rang from hall and housetop.

The Seneca Falls meeting had started the 72-year crusade of the fighting feminists of America, whose activities stopped only in 1919, when the suffrage was won.

Women Forced To Go to Work

By the Associated Press

Washington

Most of the 18,000,000 women now at work in this country are holding down jobs because they have to, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbath says.

Gone are the days, the Cabinet officer said in testimony to Congress, when women worked "just to have something to do" or to get "pin money." Now 84 out of every 100 working women "must work to support themselves or others."

Mr. Schwellenbach was testifying before a House Appropriations subcommittee in an effort to forestall a cut in funds for the Women's Bureau of his Department.



Wide World

In Cheyenne, Territory of Wyoming, Women Began Voting in 1869

B&PW Hears Panel Discussion on Legal Status of Women

Following a panel discussion Tuesday night dealing with the "legal status of women," conducted by the Nashville Federation of Business and Professional Women, it was announced that to achieve the aims of the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations, public opinion must be stimulated in favor of raising such standards as an instrument to further human rights and peace.

Mrs. David Welch, international relations chairman of the local group, in the principal address, pointed out that for the first time in history women of the world have an international body devoted solely to achievement of complete equality between the sexes.

The meeting was held in the club rooms at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, arranged as a replica of the committee room at Lake Success, N. Y.

Miss Mary Margaret Church, representing France, served as chairman of the panel, and Mrs. Stella Cook Saad, president of the organization, presided over the meeting.

Others participating in the discussion included Mrs. Elizabeth Stansell, Mrs. Ila Braun, Miss Pauline Johnson, Miss Emily Hendricks, Mrs. Mamie Snell, Mrs. Pat Heffington, Mrs. Irne Ross, Miss Jo Dean Cantrell, Mrs. Fannie Mundy, Miss Betty McDaniel, Mrs. Shirley Lyons, Miss Alla S. Tarpley, and Mrs. Anice Gray.

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OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

New Series, Vol. XX. No. 2. | AUGUST, 1874. | Old Series Complete in 83 vols.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

BY PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Mr. Forsyth's bill for removing the Electoral Disabilities of Women, the second reading of which is at hand, has received less attention than the subject deserves. The Residuum was enfranchised for the sake of its vote by the leaders of a party which for a series of years had been denouncing any extension of the suffrage, even to the most intelligent artisans, on the ground that it would place political power in unfit hands. An analogous stroke of strategy, it seems, is now meditated by the same tacticians in the case of Female Suffrage, the motion in favor of which is brought forward by one of their supporters, and has already received the adhesion of their chief. The very foundations of Society are touched when Party tampers with the relations of the sexes.

In England the proposal at present is to give the suffrage only to unmarried women being householders. But the drawing of this hard-and-fast line is at the outset contested by the champions of Women's Rights; and it seems impossible that the distinction should be maintained. The lodger-franchise is evidently the vanishing point of the feudal connection between political privilege and the possession of houses or land. The suffrage will become personal in England, as it has elsewhere. If a property qualification remains, it will be one embracing all kinds of property: money settled on a married woman for her separate use, as well as the house or lodgings occupied by a widow or a spinster. In the counties already, married women have qualifications in the form of land settled to their separate use; and the notion that a spinster in lodgings is specially entitled to the suffrage as the head of a household, is one of those pieces of metaphysics in which the politicians who affect to scorn anything metaphysical are apt themselves unwarily to indulge. If the present motion is carried, the votes of the female householders, with that system of election pledges which is now enabling minorities, and even small minorities, to control national legislation, will form the crowbar by which the next barrier will be speedily forced.

Marriage itself, as it raises the position of a woman in the eyes of all but the very radical section of the Woman's Right party, could hardly be treated as politically penal. And yet an act conferring the suffrage on married women would probably be the most momentous step that could be taken by any legislature, since it would declare the family not to be a political unit, and for the first time authorize a wife, and make it in certain cases her duty as a citizen, to act publicly in opposition to her husband. Those at least who hold the family to be worth as much as the state will think twice before they concur in such a change.

With the right of electing must ultimately go the right of being elected. The contempt with which the candidature of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull for the Presidency was received by some of the advocates of Female Suffrage in America only showed that they had not considered the consequences of their own principles. Surely she who gives the mandate is competent herself to carry it. Under the parliamentary system, whatever the forms and phrases may be, the constituencies are the supreme arbiters of the national policy, and decide not only who shall be the legislators, but what shall be the course of legislation. They have long virtually appointed the Ministers, and now they appoint them actually. Twice the Government has been changed by a plebiscite, and on the second occasion the Budget was submitted to the constituencies as directly as ever it was to the House of Commons. There may be some repugnance, natural or traditional, to be overcome in admitting women to seats in Parliament; but there is also some repugnance to be overcome

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Mr. Forsyth's bill for removing the Electoral Disabilities of Women, the second reading of which is at hand, has received less attention than the subject deserves. The Residuum was enfranchised for the sake of its vote by the leaders of a party which for a series of years had been denouncing any extension of the suffrage, even to the most intelligent artisans, on the ground that it would place political power in unfit hands. An analogous stroke of strategy, it seems, is now meditated by the same tacticians in the case of Female Suffrage, the motion in favor of which is brought forward by one of their supporters, and has already received the adhesion of their chief. The very foundations of Society are touched when Party tampers with the relations of the sexes.

In England the proposal at present is to give the suffrage only to unmarried women being householders. But the drawing of this hard-and-fast line is at the outset contested by the champions of Women's Rights; and it seems impossible that the distinction should be maintained. The lodger-franchise is evidently the vanishing point of the feudal connection between political privilege and the possession of houses or land. The suffrage will become personal in England, as it has elsewhere. If a property qualification remains, it will be one embracing all kinds of property: money settled on a married woman for her separate use, as well as the house or lodgings occupied by a widow or a spinster. In the counties already, married women have qualifications in the form of land settled to their separate use; and the notion that a spinster in lodgings is specially entitled to the suffrage as the head of a household, is one of those pieces of metaphysics in which the politicians who affect to scorn anything metaphysical are apt themselves unwarily to indulge. If the present motion is carried, the votes of the female householders, with that system of election pledges which is now enabling minorities, and even small minorities, to control national legislation, will form the crowbar by which the next barrier will be speedily forced.

Marriage itself, as it raises the position of a woman in the eyes of all but the very radical section of the Woman's Right party, could hardly be treated as politically penal. And yet an act conferring the suffrage on married women would probably be the most momentous step that could be taken by any legislature, since it would declare the family not to be a political unit, and for the first time authorize a wife, and make it in certain cases her duty as a citizen, to act publicly in opposition to her husband. Those at least who hold the family to be worth as much as the state will think twice before they concur in such a change.

With the right of electing must ultimately go the right of being elected. The contempt with which the candidature of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull for the Presidency was received by some of the advocates of Female Suffrage in America only showed that they had not considered the consequences of their own principles. Surely she who gives the mandate is competent herself to carry it. Under the parliamentary system, whatever the forms and phrases may be, the constituencies are the supreme arbiters of the national policy, and decide not only who shall be the legislators, but what shall be the course of legislation. They have long virtually appointed the Ministers, and now they appoint them actually. Twice the Government has been changed by a plebiscite, and on the second occasion the Budget was submitted to the constituencies as directly as ever it was to the House of Commons. There may be some repugnance, natural or traditional, to be overcome in admitting women to seats in Parliament; but there is also some repugnance to be overcome

in throwing them into the turmoil of contested elections, in which, as soon as Female Suffrage is carried, some ladies will unquestionably claim their part.

There are members of Parliament who shrink from the step which they are now urged to take, but who fancy that they have no choice left them because the municipal franchise has already been conceded. The municipal franchise was no doubt intended to be the thin end of the wedge. Nevertheless there is a wide step between this and the national franchise; between allowing female influence to prevail in the disposition of school rates, or other local rates, and allowing it to prevail in the supreme government of the country. To see that it is so, we have only to imagine the foreign policy of England determined by the women, while that of other countries is determined by the men; and this in the age of Bismarck.

The writer of this paper himself once signed a petition for Female Household Suffrage got up by Mr. Mill. He has always been for enlarging the number of active citizens as much as possible, and widening the basis of government, in accordance with the maxim, which seems to him the sum of political philosophy, "That is the best form of government which doth most actuate and dispose all parts and members of the commonwealth to the common good." He had not, when he signed the petition, seen the public life of women in the United States. But he was led to reconsider what he had done, and prevented from going further, by finding that the movement was received with mistrust by some of the best and most sensible women of his acquaintance, who feared that their most valuable privileges, and the deepest sources of their happiness, were being jeopardized to gratify the political aspirations of a few of their sex. For the authority of Mr. Mill, in all cases where his judgment was unclouded, the writer felt and still feels great respect. But since that time, Mr. Mill's autobiography has appeared, and has revealed the history of his extraordinary and almost portentous education, the singular circumstances of his marriage, his hallucination (for it surely can be called nothing less) as to the unparalleled genius of his wife, and peculiarities of character and temperament such as could not fail to prevent him from fully appreciating the power of influences which, whatever our philosophy may say, reign and will continue to reign supreme over questions of this kind. To him marriage was a union of two philosophers in the pursuit of truth; and in his work on the position and destiny of women, not only does he scarcely think of children, but sex and its influences seem hardly to be present to his mind. Of the distinctive excellence and beauty of the female character it does not appear that he had formed any idea, though he dilates on the special qualities of the female mind.

Mr. Mill has allowed us to see that his opinions as to the political position of women were formed early in his life, probably before he had studied history rationally, perhaps before the rational study of history had even come into existence. The consequence, with all deference to his great name be it said, is that his historical presentment of the case is fundamentally unsound. He and his disciples represent the lot of the woman as having always been determined by the will of the man, who, according to them, has willed that she should be the slave, and that he should be her master and her tyrant. "Society, both in this (the case of marriage) and other cases, has preferred to attain its object by foul rather than by fair means; but this is the only case in which it has substantially persisted in them even to the present day." This is Mr. Mill's fundamental assumption; and from it, as every rational student of history is now aware, conclusions utterly erroneous as well as injurious to humanity must flow. The lot of the woman has not been determined by the will of the man, at least in any considerable degree. The lot both of the man and the woman has been determined from age to age by circumstances over which the will of neither of them had much control, and which neither could be blamed for accepting or failing to reverse. Mr. Mill, and those who with him assume that the man has always willed that he should himself enjoy political rights, and that the woman should be his slave, forget that it is only in a few countries that man does enjoy political rights; and that, even in those few countries, freedom is the birth almost of yesterday. It may probably be said that the number of men who have really and freely exercised the suffrage up to the present time is not much greater than the number of those who have

in different ages, and in various ways, laid down their lives or made personal sacrifices of other kinds in bringing the suffrage into existence.

In the early stages of civilization the family was socially and legally as well as politically a unit. Its head represented the whole household before the tribe, the state, and all persons and bodies without; while within he exercised absolute power over all the members, male as well as female, over his sons as well as over his wife and daughters. On the death of the head of a family, his eldest son stepped into his place and became the representative and protector of the whole household, including the widow of the deceased chief. This system long retained in conservative Rome, was there the source of the national respect for authority, and by an expansion of feeling from the family to the community, of the patriotism which produced and sustained Roman greatness. But its traces lingered far down in history. It was not male tyranny that authorized a Tudor queen to send members of the royal household to the Tower by her personal authority as the mistress of the family, without regard to the common law against arbitrary imprisonment. Such a constitution was essential to the existence of the family in primitive times; without it, the germs of nations and of humanity would have perished. To suppose that it was devised by the male sex for the gratification of their own tyrannical propensities would be most absurd. It was at least as much a necessity to the primitive woman as it was to the primitive man. It is still a necessity to woman in the countries where the primitive type of society remains. What would be the fate of a female Bedouin, if she were suddenly invested with Woman's Rights and emancipated from the protection of her husband?

That the present relation of women to their husbands literally has its origin in slavery, and is a hideous relic of that system, is a theory which Mr. Mill sets forth in language such as, if it could sink into the hearts of those to whom it is addressed, would turn all affection to bitterness, and divide every household against itself. Yet this theory is without historical foundation. It seems, indeed, like a figure of invective heedlessly converted into history. Even in the most primitive times, and those in which the subjection of the women was most complete, the wife was clearly distinguished from the slave. The lot of Sarah is different from that of Hagar; the authority of Hector over Andromache is absolute, yet no one can confound her position with that of her handmaidens. The Roman matron who sent her slave to be crucified, the Southern matron who was the fierce supporter of slavery, were not themselves slaves. Whatever may now be obsolete in the relations of husband and wife is not a relic of slavery, but of primitive marriage, and may be regarded as at worst an arrangement once indispensable which has survived its hour. Where real slavery has existed, it has extended to both sexes, and it has ceased for both at the same time. Even the Oriental seclusion of women, perhaps the worst condition in which the sex has ever been, has its root, not in the slave-owning propensity so much as in jealousy, a passion which, though extravagant and detestable in its excessive manifestation, is not without an element of affection. The most beautiful building in the East is that in which Shah Jehan rests by the side of Nourmahal.

If the calm and philosophic nature of Mr. Mill is ever betrayed into violence, it is in his denunciations of the present institution of marriage. He depicts it as a despotism full of mutual degradation, and fruitful of no virtues or affections except the debased virtues and the miserable affections of the master and the slave. The grossest and most degrading terms of Oriental slavery are used to designate the relations of husband and wife throughout the whole book. A husband who desires his wife's love is merely seeking "to have, in the woman most nearly connected with him, not a forced slave, but a willing one—not a slave merely, but a favorite." Husbands have therefore "put everything in practice to enslave the minds of their wives." If a wife is intensely attached to her husband, "exactly as much may be said of domestic slavery." "It is part of the irony of life that the strongest feelings of devoted gratitude of which human nature seems to be susceptible are called forth in human beings towards those who, having the power entirely to crush their earthly existence, voluntarily refrain from using their power." Even children are only links in the chain of bondage. By the affections of women "are meant the only ones they are allow-

ed to have—those to the men with whom they are connected, or to the children who constitute an additional and indefeasible tie between them and a man." The Jesuit is an object of sympathy because he is the enemy of the domestic tyrant, and it is assumed that the husband can have no motive but the love of undivided tyranny for objecting to being superseded by an intriguing interloper in his wife's affections. As though a wife would regard with complacency, say a female spiritualist, installed beside her hearth. It is impossible to doubt that Mr. Mill's views in writing such passages, were colored by the incidents of his life. But it is by circulating his book and propagating his notions that the petitions in favor of Female Suffrage have been obtained.

The anomalies in the property law affecting married women, to which remedial legislation has recently been directed, are like whatever is obsolete in the relations between the sexes generally, not deliberate iniquities, but survivals. They are relics of feudalism, or of still more primitive institutions incorporated by feudalism; and while the system to which they belonged existed, they were indispensable parts of it, and must have been so regarded by both sexes alike. Any one who is tolerably well informed ought to be ashamed to represent them as the contrivances of male injustice. It is not on one sex only that the relics of feudalism have borne hard.

The exclusion of women from professions is cited as another proof of constant and immemorial injustice. But what woman asked or wished to be admitted to a profession fifty or even five and twenty years ago? What woman till quite recently would have been ready to renounce marriage and maternity in order that she might devote herself to law, medicine, or commercial pursuits? The fact is, the demand is connected with an abnormal and possibly transient state of things. The expensiveness of living, in a country where the fashion is set by millionaires, combined with the overcrowded condition of the very callings to which women are demanding admission, has put extraordinary difficulties in the way of marriage. Many women are thus left without an object in life, and they naturally try to open for themselves some new career. The utmost sympathy is due to them, and every facility ought in justice to be afforded them; though unhappily the addition of fresh competitors for subsistence to a crowd in which literally famine has already been at work, will be as far as possible from removing the real root of the evil; to say nothing of the risk which a woman must run in committing herself irrevocably to a precarious calling and closing against herself the gate of domestic life. But the demand, as has been already said, is of yesterday, and probably in its serious form is as yet confined to the countries in which the special impediments to early marriages exist. In the United States it is not easy to distinguish the serious demand from a passion for emulating the male sex which has undoubtedly taken possession of some of the women there, as it took possession of women under the Roman empire, who began to play the gladiator when other excitements were exhausted. With regard to the profession of law, indeed, so far as it is concerned with the administration of justice, there is, and while human emotions retain their force, always will be, a reason, independent of the question of demand, for excluding women, at least for excluding one of the two sexes. The influence of a pretty advocate appealing to a jury, perhaps in behalf of a client of her own sex, would not have seemed to Mr. Mill at all dangerous to the integrity of public justice; but most people, and especially those who have seen anything of sentimental causes in the United States, will probably be of a different opinion.

What has been said as to the professions is equally true of the universities, which, in fact, were schools of the professions. A few years ago, what English girl would have consented to leave her home and mingle with male students? What English girl would have thought it possible that she could go through the whole of the medical course with male companions of her studies? Even now, what is the amount of settled belief in the right, as it is termed, of "co-education?" What would be said to a young man if he presented himself in the name of that right at the door of Vassar, or any female college? Without arraigning the past, those whose duty it is may consider, with the deliberation which they deserve, the two distinct questions, whether it is desirable that the education of both sexes shall be the same, and whether it is desirable that the young men and the young women of the

wealthier classes shall be educated together in the same universities. Beneath the first probably lies the still deeper question whether it is good for humanity that woman, who has hitherto been the helpmate and the complement, should become, as the leaders in the Woman's Right movement in the United States evidently desire, the rival and competitor of man. Both she cannot be; and it is by no means clear that, in deciding which she shall be, the aspirations of the leaders of this movement coincide with the interests of the sex.*

If the education of women has hitherto been defective, so has that of men. We are now going to do our best to improve both. Surely no accomplishment in the acquisition of which woman has been condemned to spend her time could well be less useful than that of writing Greek and Latin verses. That the comparative absence of works of creative genius among women is due entirely to the social tyranny which has excluded, or is supposed to have excluded, them from literary and scientific careers, cannot be said to be self-evident. The case of music, often cited, seems to suggest that there is another cause, and that the career of intellectual ambition is in most cases not likely to be happier than that of domestic affection, though this is no reason why the experiment should not be fairly tried. Perhaps the intellectual disabilities under which women have labored, even in the past, have been somewhat exaggerated. If Shelley was a child to Mrs. Mill, as Mr. Mill says, no "social disabilities" hindered Mrs. Mill from publishing poems which would have eclipsed Shelley. The writer once heard an American lecturer of great eminence confidently ascribe the licentiousness of English fiction in the early part of the last century to the exclusion of women from literary life. The lecturer forgot that the most popular novelist of that period, and certainly not the least licentious, was Mrs. Aphra Behn. And this lady's name suggests the remark that as the relations of the sexes have been the most intimate conceivable, the action of character has been reciprocal, and the level of moral ideas and sentiments for both pretty much the same.

Mr. Mill, seeing that the man is the stronger, seems to assume that the relations between man and woman must always have been regulated simply by the law of the strongest. But strength is not tyranny. The protector must always be stronger than the person under his protection. A mother is overwhelmingly superior in strength to her infant child, and the child is completely at her mercy. The very highest conception that humanity has ever formed, whether it be founded in reality or not, is that of power losing itself in affection. This may be said without lapsing into what has been called the religion of inhumanity. St. Paul (who on any hypothesis is an authoritative expositor of the morality which became that of Christendom) preaches Fraternity plainly, and even passionately enough. He affirms with the utmost breadth the essential equality of the sexes, and their necessary relations to each other as the two halves of humanity. Yet he no less distinctly ratifies the unity of the family, the authority of its head, and the female need of personal government; a need which, when it is natural, has nothing in it more degrading than the need of protection.

The "Revolt of Woman" is the name given to the movement by a female writer in America, who, by the way, claims, in virtue of "superior complexity of organization," not only political equality, but absolute supremacy over man. But, in this revolt, to what do the insurgents appeal? To their own strength, or to the justice and affection of man?

The main factors of the relation between the sexes have hitherto been, and probably still are, natural affection—the man's need of a helpmate, the woman's need of a protector and provider, especially when she becomes a mother, and the common interest of parents in their children. One of these factors must be withdrawn, or greatly reduced in importance, to warrant us in concluding that a fundamental change in the relation is about to take place. Mr. Mill hardly notices any one of the four, and he treats the natural relation which arises from them as a purely artificial structure, like a paper constitution or an Act of Parliament, which legislatures can modify or abolish at their pleasure.

* The question of Female Education is not here discussed. But the arbiters of that question will do well to bear in mind that the happiness of most women materially depends on their having healthy children; and that children are not likely to be healthy if the brains of both parents are severely tasked.

It has no doubt been far from a satisfactory world to either sex; but unless we attach a factitious value to public life and to the exercise of public professions, it will be very difficult to prove that it has been more unsatisfactory for one sex than the other. If the woman has had her sorrows at home, the man has had his wars and his rough struggles with nature abroad, and with the sweat of his brow he has reclaimed the earth, and made it a habitation for his partner as well as for himself. If the woman has had her disabilities, she has also had her privileges. War has spared her; for if in primitive times she was made a slave, this was better, in the days before sentiment at least, than being massacred. And her privileges have been connected with her disabilities. If she had made war by her vote, she could not have claimed special respect as a neutral, nor will she be able to claim special respect as a neutral if she makes war by her vote hereafter.

In the United States the privileges of women may be said to extend to impunity, not only for ordinary outrage, but for murder. A poisoner, whose guilt has been proved by overwhelming evidence, is let off because she is a woman; there is a sentimental scene between her and her advocate in court, and afterwards she appears as a public lecturer. The whisky crusade shows that women are practically above the law. Rioting, and injury to the property of tradesmen, when committed by the privileged sex, are hailed as a new and beneficent agency in public life; and because the German population, being less sentimental, asserts the principles of legality and decency, the women are said to have suffered martyrdom. So far from the American family being the despotism which Mr. Mill describes, the want of domestic authority lies at the root of all that is worst in the politics of the United States. If the women ask for the suffrage, say some American publicists, they must have it; and in the same way everything that a child cries for is apt to be given it, without reflection as to the consequences of the indulgence.

There is therefore no reason for setting the sexes by the ears, or giving to any change which it may be just and expedient to make the aspect of a revolt. We may discuss on its own merits the question whether female suffrage would be a good thing for the whole community. The interest of the whole community must be the test. As to natural rights, they must be sought by those who desire them, not in communities, but in the primeval woods, where the available rights of women will be small.

The question whether female suffrage on an extended scale is good for the whole community is probably identical, practically speaking, with the question whether it is good for us to have free institutions or not. Absolute monarchy is founded on personal loyalty. Free institutions are founded on the love of liberty, or, to speak more properly, on the preference of legal to personal government. But the love of liberty and the desire of being governed by law alone appear to be characteristically male. The female need of protection, of which, so long as women remain physically weak, and so long as they are mothers, it will be impossible to get rid, is apparently accompanied by a preference for personal government, which finds its proper satisfaction in the family, but which gives an almost uniform bias to the political sentiments of women. The account commonly accepted of the reactionary tendency which all admit to be generally characteristic of the sex, is that they are priest-ridden. No doubt many of them are priest-ridden, and female suffrage would give a vast increase of power to the clergy. But the cause is probably deeper and more permanent, being, in fact, the sentiment inherent in the female temperament, which again is formed by the normal functions and circumstances of the sex. And if this is the case, to give women the franchise is simply to give them the power of putting an end, actually and virtually, to all franchises together. It may not be easy to say beforehand exactly what course the demolition of free institutions by female suffrage would take. In the United States probably some woman's favorite would be elected President, and re-elected till his power became personal, and perhaps dynastic. But there can be little doubt that in all cases, if power were put into the hands of the women, free government, and with it liberty of opinion, would fall.

In France, it is morally certain that at the present moment, if votes were given to the women, the first result would be the restoration to power of the Bourbons,

with their reactionary priesthood, and the destruction of all that has been gained by the national agonies of the last century. The next result would be a religious crusade against German Protestantism and Italian freedom.

But would the men submit? Would they, in compliance with the edict of the women, and in obedience to a woman's government, haul down the tricolor, hoist the white flag, bow their necks to the yoke of Reaction, and march against the victors of Sedan in a cause which they detest? This question points to another serious consideration. It is true that law is much stronger now than it was in primitive or feudal times, and a woman is more under its protection and less under the private protection of her husband and her kinsmen. But law, after all, though the fact may be rough and unwelcome, rests at bottom on the force of the community, and the force of the community is male. No woman can imagine that her sex can execute, or in case of rebellion re-assert, the law; for that they must look entirely to the men. The men would be conscious of this, and if any law were made exclusively in the interest of the women, and in contradiction to the male sense of justice, they would refuse to carry it into effect. In the United States there have been intimations, on the part of the women, of a desire to make a very lavish use of capital punishment, untrammelled by the technical rules of evidence, for offences or supposed offences against the sex. The men would, of course, refuse execution; law would be set at defiance, and government would be overturned. But the bad effects of the public consciousness that executive force—the rude but indispensable basis of law—had been partly removed, and that the law was being made by those who had not the power to carry it into effect, would not be limited to manifest instances of the influence of sex in legislation. In cases where, as in Jamaica, an elective government has rested on two races, equal, legally speaking, in political power, but of which one was evidently inferior in real force to the other, reverence for law has been weak, and the result has been disastrous. There can be little doubt that, as soon as the Federal bayonets are removed, there will be another case of the same kind in the Southern States; laws made by negro majorities will be set at defiance by the stronger race. To personal despotism or class domination civilization can put an end, but it cannot eliminate force.

It is very likely that in England, the women, to reform drunken husbands, would vote for extreme prohibitory measures against liquor; but the difficulty of carrying such legislation into effect, great as it is already, could hardly fail to be much increased by the feeling that it was the act of the women, and the consequence would probably be contempt, and perhaps open defiance, of the law. Female legislation with regard to education in the interest of clerical ascendency, would be apt to be attended by the same effects.

Elective government, with the liberty of opinion and the power of progress which are its concomitants, has been brought into existence by the most terrible throes of humanity. When perfected and firmly established, it will, as we hope, and have good grounds for believing, give to reason and justice an ascendency which they have never had before in human affairs, and increase the happiness of all by making private interest subordinate to the public good. But its condition, if we look at the world as a whole, is still exceedingly precarious. All the powers of class interest, of sybaritism, of superstition, are arrayed against it, and have vast forces at their command, including the great standing armies of Europe, while they find accomplices in the lassitude, the alarm, the discouragement caused by the revolutionary storms which, unhappily, are almost inevitable attendants upon the birth of a new order of things. Its existence having been so far a struggle, and an assertion at the sword's point, of principles, just in themselves, but needing qualification to make them available as the foundations of a polity, it is full of defects, to remedy which, so as to make it the deliberate expression of public reason, clear of sectional interest and passion, is now the great aim of political thought and effort. Those to whose hands it is committed at this crisis are trustees for posterity of a heritage bought by ages of effort and torrents of blood; and they are bound to allow neither their own ambition nor that of any one else, if they can help it, to imperil the safety of their trust. That women would be likely to vote for one set of aspirants

to political office rather than for the opposite set, would be a very bad reason for withholding from them the suffrage even for a day; but that they would probably overturn the institutions on which the hopes of the world rest, is as good a reason as there can be for withholding anything from anybody. When free institutions are firmly established in Europe, the question of Female Suffrage may perhaps be raised with less peril, so far as political interests are concerned; but to take a female vote on their fate at present, would be as suicidal as it would have been to take a female vote on the issues between Charles the First and the Parliament in the middle of the Civil War.

So far as elective government has succeeded, women in general have fully reaped the benefit of the improvements, moral and material, which it has produced. They are mistaken if they imagine that they fared better under the form of government which, in France and elsewhere, if they had the power, their sentiment would lead them to restore. They were not exempt from the misery and starvation brought into every home by the ambitious wars and the general misrule of the monarchies or even from the cruelty of their criminal laws. Down to the last days of the monarchy in France women as well as men were broken alive upon the wheel for theft.

It is needless to say that any discussion of the relative excellence, intellectual or moral, of the two moieties of humanity would be equally barren and irrelevant. The only question is as to the proper spheres of the man and woman; and assuredly, by unsexing women, we should do no homage to their sex.

It is alleged that female influence would mitigate the violence of party politics. But what ground haye we, in reason or experience, for believing that women, if introduced into the political arena, would be less violent than men? Hitherto they have been free from political vices, because they have generally taken no part in politics, just as home has been an asylum from political rancor, because political division has not been introduced between man and wife. But the chances are, that, being more excitable, and having, with more warmth and generosity of temperament, less power of self-control, women would, when once engaged in party struggles, be not less but more violent than men. All our experience, in fact, points this way. In the Reign of Terror, and in the revolt of the Commune, the women notoriously rivalled the men in fury and atrocity. The same was the case in the late American Civil War. What has been the effect of public life on the character of the women who have thrown themselves into it in the United States can be doubted by no human being; and our experience of female agitations in this country seems to tell pretty much the same tale. That party politics require mitigation, and perhaps something more, may be readily admitted; but we are not likely to make the caldron boil less fiercely by flinging into it female character and Home.

That Home would escape disturbance it is surely difficult to believe. We are told that a difference of religion between man and wife does not produce unhappiness. The fact may be doubted when the difference is strong. But religion is an affair of the other world; and it does not, at all events it need not, bring people into direct, much less into public collision in this world. A man and his wife taking opposite sides in politics would be brought into direct and public collision, especially if they happened to be active politicians. about a subject of the most exciting kind. Would the harmony of most households bear the strain? Would not a husband who cared for his own happiness be apt to say that if his wife wanted it she might have the vote, but that there should be only one vote between them?

Men are not good housekeepers, and there need not be anything disparaging in saying that women, as a rule, are not likely to be good politicians. Most of them, after all, will be married, and their sphere will be one in which they do not directly feel the effects of good or bad government, which are directly felt by the man who goes forth to labor, and the practical sense of which, more than anything else, forms the political wisdom, such as it is, of the great mass of mankind. Nor would there be anything, generally speaking, to balance the judgment, as it is balanced in men by the variety of practical needs and considerations. Even with male constituencies, particular questions are apt to become too predominant, and to lead to the exaction of tyrannical pledges and to narrow ostracism of

conscientious public men. But with Female Suffrage there would probably be always a woman's question, of a kind appealing to sentiment, such as the question of the Contagious Diseases Act, which demagogues would take care to provide, and which would swallow up every other question, and make a clean sweep of all public men who might refuse to take the woman's pledge. With Female Suffrage, the question of the Contagious Diseases Act would probably have made a clean sweep at the last general election of all the best servants of the State.

Mr. Mill had persuaded himself that great capacity for government had been displayed by women, and that there was urgent necessity for bringing them into the management of the State. But he can hardly be serious when he cites as an instance of female rule a constitutional queen whose excellence consists in never doing any act of government except under the guidance of her Ministers. The queens regnant or consort, before our monarchy became constitutional, who may be said to have wielded power, are the Empress-Queen Matilda, Eleanor the wife of Henry II., Isabella the wife of Edward II., Margaret of Anjou, Mary, Elizabeth, and Henrietta Maria. Not much can be made of this list, when it is considered that both Margaret of Anjou and Henrietta Maria were, by their temper, principal causes of civil wars, and that the statesmanship of Elizabeth has totally collapsed between Mr. Froude's first volume and his last, while her feminine relations with Leicester and other favorites have contracted a much more ominous complexion in a political as well as in a moral point of view. On the other hand, it is probable that Eleanor the wife of Edward I., and certain that Caroline the wife of George II., rendered, in a womanly way, high services to the State. Mr. Mill says, from his experience at the India Office, that the queens in India are better than the kings. But the reason is obvious. British protection has suspended the operation of the rude checks on the vices of Indian despots, and a woman brought up in the zenana, though she cannot possibly be a good ruler, may well be better than a hog or a tiger.

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Without pressing the argument against "Premiers in the family way" too far, it may safely be said that the women who would best represent their sex, and whose opinions would be worth most, would be generally excluded from public life by conjugal and maternal duty. Success with popular constituencies would probably fall to the lot, not of the grave matrons and spinsters whom Mr. Mill evidently has in view, but of dashing adventuresses, whose methods of captivating their constituents would often be by no means identical with legislative wisdom, or calculated to increase our veneration for their sex.

Mr. Mill is the real father of the whole movement; the arguments of its other champions are mere reproductions of his. Whatever biassed his mind, therefore, ought to be carefully noted; and again it must be said that he was possessed by an illusion—an illusion beautiful and touching, but still an illusion—as to the political genius of his wife. He has given us the means of judging of her speculative powers, and even they, it is evident, were not extraordinarily high.

That there are women eminently capable of understanding and discussing political questions nobody will deny. These will find a sphere in the press, through which many men exercise a power which makes it a matter of indifference whether they have a vote or not. But it by no means follows that it is expedient to put political power into the hands of the whole sex; much less that it is expedient to do so at a moment when it is morally certain that they would use their power to cancel a good deal of what has been done in their interest, as well as in that of their

to political office rather than for the opposite set, would be a very bad reason for withholding from them the suffrage even for a day; but that they would probably overturn the institutions on which the hopes of the world rest, is as good a reason as there can be for withholding anything from anybody. When free institutions are firmly established in Europe, the question of Female Suffrage may perhaps be raised with less peril, so far as political interests are concerned; but to take a female vote on their fate at present, would be as suicidal as it would have been to take a female vote on the issues between Charles the First and the Parliament in the middle of the Civil War.

So far as elective government has succeeded, women in general have fully reaped the benefit of the improvements, moral and material, which it has produced. They are mistaken if they imagine that they fared better under the form of government which, in France and elsewhere, if they had the power, their sentiment would lead them to restore. They were not exempt from the misery and starvation brought into every home by the ambitious wars and the general misrule of the monarchies or even from the cruelty of their criminal laws. Down to the last days of the monarchy in France women as well as men were broken alive upon the wheel for theft.

It is needless to say that any discussion of the relative excellence, intellectual or moral, of the two moieties of humanity would be equally barren and irrelevant. The only question is as to the proper spheres of the man and woman; and assuredly, by unsexing women, we should do no homage to their sex.

It is alleged that female influence would mitigate the violence of party politics. But what ground have we, in reason or experience, for believing that women, if introduced into the political arena, would be less violent than men? Hitherto they have been free from political vices, because they have generally taken no part in politics, just as home has been an asylum from political rancor, because political division has not been introduced between man and wife. But the chances are, that, being more excitable, and having, with more warmth and generosity of temperament, less power of self-control, women would, when once engaged in party struggles, be not less but more violent than men. All our experience, in fact, points this way. In the Reign of Terror, and in the revolt of the Commune, the women notoriously rivalled the men in fury and atrocity. The same was the case in the late American Civil War. What has been the effect of public life on the character of the women who have thrown themselves into it in the United States can be doubted by no human being; and our experience of female agitations in this country seems to tell pretty much the same tale. That party politics require mitigation, and perhaps something more, may be readily admitted; but we are not likely to make the caldron boil less fiercely by flinging into it female character and Home.

That Home would escape disturbance it is surely difficult to believe. We are told that a difference of religion between man and wife does not produce unhappiness. The fact may be doubted when the difference is strong. But religion is an affair of the other world; and it does not, at all events it need not, bring people into direct, much less into public collision in this world. A man and his wife taking opposite sides in politics would be brought into direct and public collision, especially if they happened to be active politicians. about a subject of the most exciting kind. Would the harmony of most households bear the strain? Would not a husband who cared for his own happiness be apt to say that if his wife wanted it she might have the vote, but that there should be only one vote between them?

Men are not good housekeepers, and there need not be anything disparaging in saying that women, as a rule, are not likely to be good politicians. Most of them, after all, will be married, and their sphere will be one in which they do not directly feel the effects of good or bad government, which are directly felt by the man who goes forth to labor, and the practical sense of which, more than anything else, forms the political wisdom, such as it is, of the great mass of mankind. Nor would there be anything, generally speaking, to balance the judgment, as it is balanced in men by the variety of practical needs and considerations. Even with male constituencies, particular questions are apt to become too predominant, and to lead to the exaction of tyrannical pledges and to narrow ostracism of

conscientious public men. But with Female Suffrage there would probably be always a woman's question, of a kind appealing to sentiment, such as the question of the Contagious Diseases Act, which demagogues would take care to provide, and which would swallow up every other question, and make a clean sweep of all public men who might refuse to take the woman's pledge. With Female Suffrage, the question of the Contagious Diseases Act would probably have made a clean sweep at the last general election of all the best servants of the State.

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partners, by the efforts of the last two hundred years.

Some supporters of the movement flatter themselves that women would always vote for peace, and that Female Suffrage would consequently be a short method of ridding the world of war and standing armies. Such experience as we have hardly warrants this anticipation. Female Sovereigns, as a rule, have not been eminently pacific. It would be difficult to find four contemporary male rulers who made more wars than Catherine the Second of Russia, Maria Theresa, Madame de Pompadour (who ruled France in the name of her lover), and the Termagant, as Carlyle calls her, of Spain. It is widely believed that the late Empress of the French, inspired by her Jesuits, was a principal mover in the attack on Germany. Those who know the Southern States say that the women there are far more ready to renew the Civil War than the men. The most effective check on war is, to use the American phrase, that every one should do his own fighting. But this check cannot be applied to women, who will be comparatively irresponsible in voting for war. A woman, in fact, can never be a full citizen in countries where, as in Germany, it is part of a citizen's duty to bear arms.

Finally, it is said that there are certain specific grievances under which women labor, and which call for immediate redress, but of which redress cannot be had unless women are empowered to extort it from their husbands and brothers at the polls. Of course if there is wrong, and wrong to half humanity, which cannot be righted in any other way, we must at once accept Female Suffrage, whatever perils it may entail.

In the United States the grievance of which most is heard is the tyrannical stringency of the marriage tie, which, it is alleged, gives a man property in a woman, and unduly interferes with the freedom and genuineness of affection. Some of the language used is more startling than this, and if reproduced might unfairly prejudice the case. But male legislatures in the United States have already carried the liberty of divorce so far, that the next step would be the total abolition of marriage and the destruction of the family. The women themselves have now, it is said, begun to draw back. They have probably become aware that liberty of divorce must be reciprocal, that marriage is pre-eminently a restraint placed on the passions of the man in the interest of the woman, that a woman loses her charms more easily than she loses her need of a protector, and that to the children divorce is moral and social ruin. Mr. Mill demands for the "slave" the privilege of changing her master; he forgets that he would at the same time give the master the privilege of changing his slave.

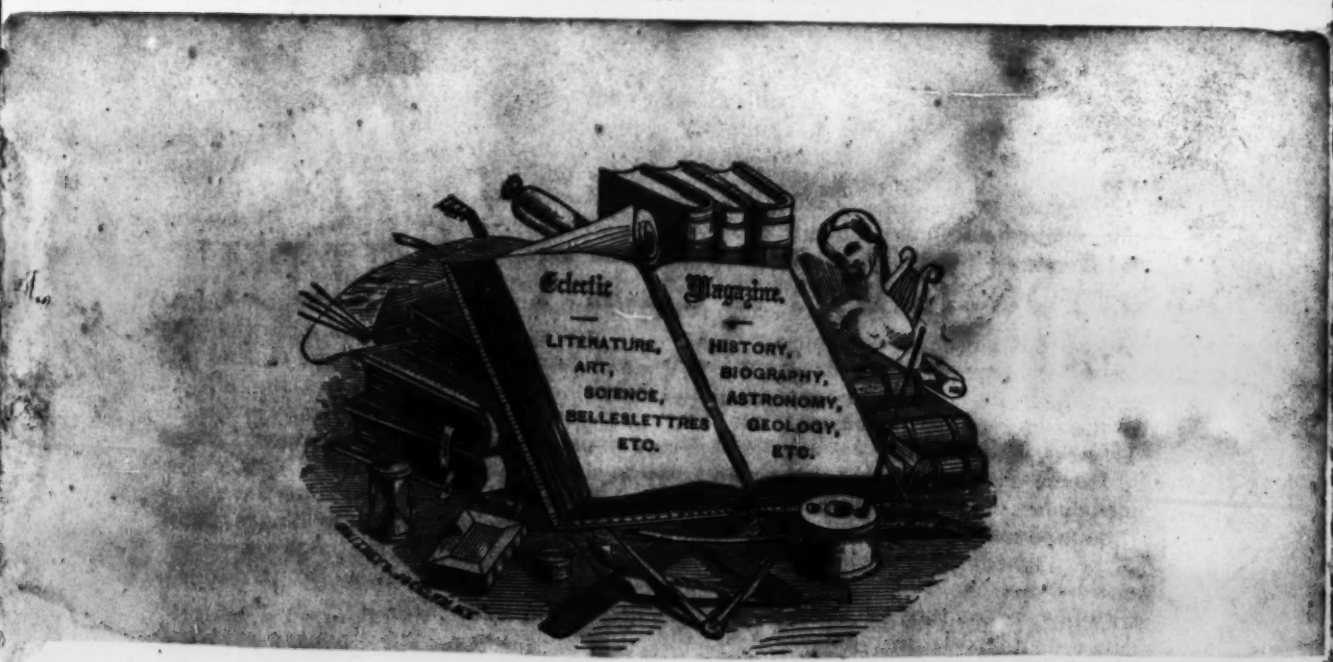
The question, of which more is heard here, as to the right of women to the control of their own property, was one the importance of which was not likely to be fully perceived while comparatively few women earned their own bread. However, now that it is perceived, the British legislature has at least gone so far in removing anomalies that it need not despair of seeing itself do complete justice. In the United States, male legislatures, so far from being unwilling, display almost an exaggerated propensity to sever the interest of the wife from that of the husband. An eminent American jurist told the writer that he knew a case in which a woman was compelling her husband to work for her as a hired laborer, and another in which a woman had accomplished a divorce by simply shutting the door of the house, which was her own property, in her husband's face. After all, it must be remembered that the man remains responsible for the maintenance of the woman and her children, and that the analogy of a commercial partnership, which is in vogue with the champions of Woman's Right in the United States, is very far from holding good: commercial justice between themselves and their husbands is not what the women really want. It must be remembered, too, that the male has by nature certain advantages over the female which no legislature on earth can annul; and that it is necessary in the interest of both sexes, but especially in the interest of women, to render the restraint of marriage acceptable, not only to persons of cultivated sensibility, but to ordinary men. If the ideal of marriage which floats in the pages of Mr. Mill were actually embodied in legislation, and the husband were stripped of all conjugal rights, and left with nothing but the responsibility of maintaining the family, it is at least possible that the result among the coarser masses of

mankind might be the increase of license and the consequent degradation of women.

It is commonly said in the United States by the Woman's Right party, that women are under-paid for their labor, and a vague hope is held out that this might be set right by female legislation. In most fields of industry women are new-comers, and on all new-comers old custom is apt at first to bear hard. Female singers, piano-forte players, novelists, painters, milliners, are not underpaid. If female clerks and school-mistresses are paid less than male clerks and school-masters, this may be partly because continuance in the calling is an element of value, and women are taken off by marriage. That a New-Yorker will persist, out of regard for the aristocracy of sex, in paying a man a high price for his labor when he can get the work done as well for less money by a woman is not much to be apprehended. But that legislatures, male or female, could equalize wages, few will be credulous enough to believe, though it is possible that the attempt might be made.

As to domestic cruelty, if it can be stopped by any extension of the criminal law, there is surely not the slightest reason for believing that male legislatures are unwilling to perform that duty; though of course criminal legislation in this case, as in all others, to be effective, must keep terms with reason and justice. In fact, in this matter, women are probably better in the present hands than they would be in their own. The source of these infamies and horrors in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is drink; and if the member for Marylebone, instead of tampering with the relations between the sexes, will turn his mind to the improvement and extension of the legislation commenced under the late Government against intemperance, he will deserve in the highest degree the gratitude of women in general, and especially of those who have the greatest claim to our sympathy.

The case of women is not that of an unenfranchised class, the interest of which is distinct from that of the enfranchised. The great mass of them are completely identified in interest with their husbands, while even those who are not married can hardly be said to form a class, or to have any common interest, other than mere sex, which is liable to be unfairly affected by class legislation. There is, therefore, no reason why Parliament should not do justice in any practical question relative to the rights of women which may be brought before it, as it has already done justice in several such questions, without invoking upon itself the coercion of Female Suffrage.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*



Nor are the dreams told by people in general of much scientific value. Weak and fanciful minds dwell too intently upon their visions. They smooth here and develope there, unwittingly perhaps, but still very effectually—until their descriptions become a mixture, wherein it is impossible to distinguish that which is dream from that which is invention. The stronger-minded go to another extreme. They recount their dreams, if at all, with scorn or ridicule—giving us either a meagre skeleton or a caricature.

In our own opinion even the most extraordinary dreams are capable of rational explanation. Take, for example, those of religious enthusiasts. In every instance the visions of such people transport them to the mystic world, exhibiting it under aspects of delight or terror, according to their temperament. They are always soaring to heaven or diving to the infernal regions—always speeding off to the companionship of angels or demons—the staple of the dream being invariably *motion*. Now, we have observed that dreams in which motion predominates, are accompaniments of a certain state of the blood which, for lack of a better word, we will term thinness. This "thinness" may proceed from opposite causes—it may be the result of austerity, voluntary or enforced, or of indulgence that exhausts. With commonplace personages such dreams leave only disagreeable impressions. Not so with the enthusiast. Here the vision produced by the state of the blood, is acted upon by the ardent spirit of the visionary, upon which it reacts, in turn, with consequences most important to the world at large. Such dreams are accepted as revelations; and out of them are constructed dogmas which become, in time, the foundations of social institutions. Most of the doctrines which fastened so deeply on the Pagan mind of all climes and ages, and a large proportion of those which sank so deeply into the mind of mediæval Christianity, were deduced from the visions which mortifications or vices presented to the slumbers of enthusiasm. It is humiliating to think that creeds which exercise such tremendous influence over mankind, should have had such an origin. But that the fact is as we state no impartial student of history will deny.

Remarkable among dreams are those in which the intellect works with full power, and even attains, at times, results beyond reach in the waking state. Stories have been told of mathematicians mastering, on the pillow, difficulties which baffled them in the study, and of musicians and poets producing in slumber compositions quite equal to the best of their other efforts. Nor are such doings confined to master brains like that of Coleridge: they are, indeed, much more common than the world would suspect. One of these curiosities of literature, heretofore unpublished, was produced, a good many years ago, by a lady of our acquaintance, who laid not the smallest claim to literary ability. We should premise that on the day previous she had been much interested by the *Sorrows of Werther*, a novel more fashionable then than now; and that she had supplemented this choice bit of reading by the study of the story and the songs of Sappho. She retired with fancy and feeling highly excited to dream a dream of love, wherein there was much adventure, plenty of passion, and not a little despair—quite a three-volume-romance sort of dream, which, however, as the lady took care to observe, had in no part the smallest foundation in the reality of her own life—she being then altogether heart-whole; that is when awake. The despairing phase wound up the vision; and the dreamer awoke, just as she had completed the following lines, which she lost not a moment in committing to paper:—

I.

Thus, thus to meet, though more than sweet,
Is but new cause for sighing;
Grieved, though impassioned, must we greet—
Denying, still denying!

II.

We whisper, tremble, gaze, and part,
From our own feelings flying:
The one deep wish of either heart
Denying, still denying!

III.

Oh, Love! what anguish dost thou bring,
When, stern and uncomplying,
On Transport's verge thou foldest wing—
Denying, still denying!

IV.

Say, will there never dawn a day
For Hope and Have's allying?
Or must existence pine away
Denying, still denying?

New Goals for Women on Capitol Hill

An Intimate Message from Washington

Registered in U. S. Patent Office

By Josephine Ripley

WASHINGTON

Political candidates and political parties have taken to making courtly gestures toward the ladies lately.

Both major parties have slated women for important convention posts. A woman will serve as Secretary of the Republican National Convention this year, for the first time in its history. She is Mrs. Dudley C. Hay of Michigan.

The Democrats, not to be outdone, have broken an old precedent and established a new one by elevating a woman to chairmanship of a convention committee. The woman is Congresswoman Mary Norton of New Jersey, who will head the Credentials Committee.

Presidential candidates, too, are minding their manners these days in "Sir Walter" fashion. President Truman, heretofore slow in picking women for high Government posts, recently gave indication of intention to make up for lost time and motion in his nomination of a woman to the hitherto all-male cast of the Federal Communications Commission.

Candidate Harold E. Stassen, hardly 24 hours after the President's sweeping gesture toward the ladies, announced that he, too, is for women in high places—maybe even in the Cabinet. He could see no reason, he said, why a woman would not make a good Postmaster General.

It has been taken for granted that women would probably get a good break in a Dewey Administration. The New York Governor has named women to many prominent positions in the State Government.

With up-and-coming Martha Taft at his elbow, it is also considered fairly certain that Senator Taft, if elected President, would not overlook qualified women in his list of appointments.

But women are not being carried away by all this bowing from the waist. Election promises are easy; it's the follow-through that counts. Anyway, they know that real political progress for women has got to start from the bottom, not the top. It has to come the hard way.

There is no stardom overnight for the woman who embarks on a political career. She's a novice competing with experts. She's outnumbered a thousand to one in the political arena, and because of the prejudice against women in politics, she has to be not only as good as a man but even better in order to hold her own.

The problem is that American women don't realize their own strength as voters. They have a tremendous advantage, if they would only see and use it. They can march to the polls in an army stronger by nearly 2,000,000 than that which men can muster.

Women also have economic strength over that of men. They purchase 80 per cent of all consumer goods, own 70 per cent of the nation's wealth, inherit 80 per cent of the nation's life insurance, control 47 per cent of the corporate stock of the country's business, and own 65 per cent of all savings accounts.

Women political leaders are trying to wake America's "Sleeping Beauties" up to realize their own strength, and bring it to bear on politics—not just by voting, but by getting into active politics and holding office—a small office at first, perhaps, to gain confidence and experience, and then ascend the ladder.

The seven women members of Congress are eager for more company. They want to see younger women coming up in politics. They want to be succeeded by women when they retire or move along to other fields. All are now up for reelection, with Congresswoman Margaret Smith of Maine reaching for the Senate and the honor of being the first woman Republican to be elected to a full-term seat there—Maine voters willing.

New faces in the congressional race include four women Democrats so far and one Republican. Two of the Democratic women have cleared the primary hurdle and are actual candidates from their districts. Two others are running for nomination in the primaries.

The two already on their mark and set for the final round are Mrs. Olive Goldman of Illinois, 22d District, who was defeated two years ago and is trying again, and Miss Julian Luigia Maietta of Pennsylvania, 22d District.

The two in the preprimary stage are Judge Reva Beck Bosone of Salt Lake City, 2d District, and Mrs. Ann M. Buchner of Albion, Pa., running for nomination in the 28th District.

The only Republican woman so far reported seeking new worlds on Capitol Hill is Miss Camille Geneau of Florida, not generally a promising state for Republican hopefuls. But the more credit to her for trying, which is what so many women fail to do.

Women in Defense

During the war American women came out of their homes in greater numbers than ever before to join the nation's laboring force. Since then many have dropped their employment —nearly 2,000,000—and it is a common belief that the number of women workers is now about the same as prewar.

The fact is that the total number of women employed in July ran considerably higher than at any time previous to the war, according to Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor reports. Citing census figures, the bureau points out that employed women two months ago numbered 17,626,000. They made up 28.6 per cent of all United States labor.

They furnished 15.4 per cent of the group which the census classifies as "operatives, laborers, craftsmen, and foremen"—mainly factory workers. The 3,803,000 women on such jobs stood second only to the 4,701,000 women clerical and kindred workers, the largest group. The service workers except domestic accounted for another 1,923,000. Then came the women farmers and farm workers, fourth in order, with 1,787,000, or 20 per cent of all. The women in the factories and on the farms exceed their prewar count.

So many women have quit being "hired girls" that the domestic service workers have dropped to fifth place with 1,688,000. Finally, the census lists 1,440,000 saleswomen, 1,323,000 professional and semiprofessional workers, and 962,000 women proprietors, managers, and officials.

In these days when production is vital to the preservation of democracy, the contribution of women in the production field calls for fuller recognition.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

NUMBER TWO.

We will suppose that these newly demanded rights are secured. That the grand campaigners, Anthony, Woodhull, Stanton, and inferior officers of the female progressive phalanxes, have achieved a victory which only levels them with emancipated slaves, and bestows that craving of narrow minds, notoriety. What then? Our women must march forth to the polls in company with hosts of rude and vulgar, not to say immoral men,—must endure the contaminating presence of every loafer who, whether black or white, claims the privilege to vote? That, we cannot consider, speaking modestly, very desirable! What lady would encounter the ordeal and not blush to remember it?

Again; in courts of justice cases are often tried, where evidence of such a character is given, that anything more scrupulous than a court journal is too fearful of shocking public taste to print in full an entire trial, with verbatim testimony of witnesses—particularly in divorce cases. Were a woman lawyer (heaven save the mark!) present,—still worse, were she compelled by duty to her client to cross-question witnesses and elicit every disgusting and minute fact—deemed heretofore unfit to meet her eye in the columns of a newspaper,—if this thing is to be, we would ask whither is modern progress leading us?

But the medical profession and the pulpit are about, it is whispered, to be alike eligible to women of the nineteenth century: What! Are we to see classes of young men and women in a dissecting room, where all the ghastly investigations necessary, perhaps, to science, and to the learned physician's knowledge of the human constitution, must take place? We have known scientific lecturers exclude the fair sex from certain of their discourses, because a fear was entertained, and very properly too, that female sensibility would shrink from the subject about to be discussed.

As for pulpit exercises, we have express directions on that matter in holy writ. We hear of no women preachers during our Lord's advent on earth—there was no women amongst His apostles.

It was thought meet then that women should hold their peace in public, be keepers at home, do works of charity, and attend to their households.

If it be decreed that this advanced stage of the world, with all its boasted progression, is to unsex woman, then we fear that, instead of advancing into higher civilization, we shall lapse into barbarism. True, christianity has elevated woman and redeemed her from slavery, but when we come to disregard its express spirit and injunctions, we know not where either men or women will land. A miserable hankering after innovation, a restless love of novelty and silly assumption that all the light of all the centuries is bursting on our era had better be abandoned. When people return to their sober senses, it is to be hoped that they will at least let well alone. We have an abiding faith in the purity and modesty of our women, and are sure that the unfeminine agitators of their own sex, who assume to place them in a false position, only excite their pity and contempt.

EUHAW.

THE

CRESCENT MONTHLY:

A MAGAZINE

OF

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE

VOL. V. JULY, 1890. No. 26.

WOMAN.

EMERSON once said: "Liberty is a plant of slow growth."

Liberty is, indeed, a plant of slow growth, so slow that the history of the human race must be surveyed for long periods of time in order to believe that it has grown at all. Often it seems to have been buried beneath oppression, wrong, and outrage, and its last spark extinguished by the tyrants and despots who have ever feared its power; still, in the darkest night, some brave souls have ever cherished and fed the sacred flame; have lived, and wrought, and died, that generations yet unborn might one day know its priceless worth.

Evolution teaches us that the man of the present had his origin, countless centuries since, in the lowest form of life that blindly grew and struggled in the sea; that during vast periods of time he developed through all the grades below, until he reached his present stage.

"A state of nature is a state of war;" the stronger animals, including man, have ever grown and flourished by devouring and trampling on the weak. Through all the ages of the past, and even in the present time, the vast majority of men and beasts have ever waged a hard and cruel fight for the barest opportunity to live; by strength and wit they have fiercely sought to obtain a spot of ground on which to stand, and the scanty food that sufficed to save their lives; those least able to maintain their place have been distanced in the long and cruel race, and left by the roadside to faint or die.

In nearly every land and age the lot of woman has been cast with

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EMERSON once said: "Liberty is a plant of slow growth."

Liberty is, indeed, a plant of slow growth, so slow that the history of the human race must be surveyed for long periods of time in order to believe that it has grown at all. Often it seems to have been buried beneath oppression, wrong, and outrage, and its last spark extinguished by the tyrants and despots who have ever feared its power; still, in the darkest night, some brave souls have ever cherished and fed the sacred flame; have lived, and wrought, and died, that generations yet unborn might one day know its priceless worth.

Evolution teaches us that the man of the present had his origin, countless centuries since, in the lowest form of life that blindly grew and struggled in the sea; that during vast periods of time he developed through all the grades below, until he reached his present stage.

"A state of nature is a state of war;" the stronger animals, including man, have ever grown and flourished by devouring and trampling on the weak. Through all the ages of the past, and even in the present time, the vast majority of men and beasts have ever waged a hard and cruel fight for the barest opportunity to live; by strength and wit they have fiercely sought to obtain a spot of ground on which to stand, and the scanty food that sufficed to save their lives; those least able to maintain their place have been distanced in the long and cruel race, and left by the roadside to faint or die.

In nearly every land and age the lot of woman has been cast with

that of the lowly and the weak; man has always trampled on her rights, and made her little but a slave.

There is an ancient legend which says that God created man and placed him in a garden filled with beautiful plants and flowers; and still man was not content. The Creator, seeing him lonely and unhappy, conceived the thought of making a companion for him. So he made woman, and placed her by his side, that man might not be alone. Woman, like the animals, was created simply to make happier the lot of man upon the earth.

If we consider the position woman has ever occupied, it is easy to believe that this tale is true. I have no doubt but that the story was written by a man; by one who had seen much of the injustice and oppression that his sex had visited upon his sister, and who therefore wished to place the responsibility upon God.

We cannot expect to reach a higher goal unless we see clearly our condition and surroundings, and understand the path which we have trodden in the past. Nothing in the universe, within the realm of human knowledge, exists without a cause. Why does anyone deny the equality of woman? Why does man define her sphere and say where she belongs? Why does he claim privileges and rights which he refuses to the other sex? Why should woman labor for half the pay that man receives? Why should she be hedged about and her free action fettered by rules of conduct and propriety which are not observed by man, and which have no cause or right for being? Why, in short, should woman be a slave?

It would at first seem that no reason could be given why these things should be true; and yet they are. The condition of woman is due as much to natural causes as was the subjugation of the black.

Woman did not always occupy an inferior position to that of the stronger sex; the time once was, long ages sinc[illegible] man and woman lived on equal terms. The first age of [illegible] earth we might call the "period of brute force;" at t[illegible] gled fiercely with the rest to gain by physical me[illegible] ways, an advantage over those with whom he dwelt. [illegible] suits of that barbarous age were those of hunting and of war.

The maternal functions and instincts of woman, which were necessary to keep the race alive, rendered her unable, in this brute struggle, to compete with man. In the language of Olive Schreiner, "Ages ago, the age of the 'Dominion of Muscular force' found her, and when she stooped low to nurse her young, her back was broad, and man put his burden of subjugation upon it, and bound it with the broad band of 'inevitable necessity.'"

When woman was unable to successfully battle with the stronger sex, man reduced her to absolute subjection; she was captured in war; held as property; and bought and sold as a chattel. The jealousy and pride of man led him to impose restraints upon her, to guard her from the other members of the tribe—restraints which of course he did not observe himself, and which were meant only to still further enforce what he called his rights. Out of this desire to control one woman absolutely grew the institution of marriage; it grew from this, and not from any thought of a fair or equal contract. The woman then abandoned her home, her kindred, her name, all the early associations and tender memories of her youth; renounced all these, and was made captive, body and soul, by her master and her lord; she took with her all the property she owned, and delivered this, together with a bonus furnished by her father, absolutely to the husband, who was to reward her with his guardianship and his name. The delivery of a certain amount of cash with the bride, as a portion of the marriage contract, is not wholly a custom of the past.

The right of divorce, like almost every other regulation governing the relation of the sexes, was not granted to relieve woman from her serfdom, but that man might be released from what little obligation the law imposed on him. Divorce was originally granted to the man for the misconduct of the woman; the husband could be guilty of no misconduct, for wives had no rights which husbands were bound to respect.

In many countries, and in fact generally among the ancients, it was believed that women had no souls, while, of course, it was supposed that men were immortal. One of the early conventions of the Christian Church seriously debated this important question, and declared by a small majority in favor of woman's dual nature. Woman should tremble when she considers by what a narrow majority she escaped annihilation!

All the oppression, injustice, and outrage woman has suffered in the past has been due to one fact—her inability to physically contend with man; this has made her life dependent on the will of the stronger sex. Her present condition, the wrongs she suffers, the silent outrages she endures, are due to her economic dependence on man.

No man or woman ever was or can be free while either must look to the other for daily bread. Chains and whips, dungeons and racks, are but the first rude instruments that man has ever used to enslave his fellow-man. The real opportunity of the tyrant can never come until the poor and weak, upon their bended knees, must look

upward to their master's face and beg him for the crust that keeps the wolf outside the door. Through the countless centuries of the past, woman, weak and poor and suffering, has knelt before her brother, man, and, with shivering form and outstretched hand, has begged him for the right to live. And man, looking down upon her as the plaything of an hour, the creature formed for no purpose but to serve his wants, has ensnared her with the debasing thought that he likes her best when she comes upon her bended knees.

No man can imagine the misery and injustice resulting from woman's position in the world. For centuries she has had no other ambition or occupation than to please her brother, man; and *that* woman has been accounted the most successful, and has ever received the highest reward and praise, who has accomplished the most in this direction, no matter whether by means of intellect, beauty, wit, deceit, or any art or device whatsoever. She has had one calling, one occupation, one motive, one object in existence—and that one has been to gain control of man. When woman is judged with the full consideration of this fact, and in view of the miserable and petty motives that have ever influenced and controlled her life; and when in spite of this we see how she has borne up through the centuries, it is the highest tribute that can be paid to her native modesty and natural worth.

For many years marriage has been considered the highest and most honorable relation existing between man and woman; thus it has followed that the chief ambition and desire of the girl has for centuries been to become a wife; to obtain a *good* husband if she could, but at all events to obtain a husband. Her education, if it could be called education, has been mainly in the direction that would best fit her to obtain the object of her life—a husband. She has studied music and grammar and French; learned to dance and paint and sing. She knows little of history, of mathematics, of philosophy—she knows little of these, because men abhor strong-minded women, and such knowledge would not avail her in that which society has said should be her occupation. She understands the arts of the drawing-room, the mysteries of dress, and knows perfectly well that one may talk without having ideas. She learns that man likes to be amused and flattered, and that the less he knows the more anxious he is that his companions should insist that he is wise. Her knowledge of the weaknesses of men are her chiefest stock-in-trade; she must know his motives, desires, and wants, and the hidden springs that move his being. She does not strive to be an individual, an entity, with high ambitions and desires, but to be a pliant, supple thing,

moulded like clay in the potter's hands, to conform to another's ignoble thoughts.

I do not state these things lightly—would that I might. The pursuit of matrimony is the one calling that society has placed before the girl; the one object that the fathers and mothers of the land hold out to the daughters whose souls might be filled with holy thoughts and grand desires for the uplifting of the race. These must be given up, that the girl may have the legal right to ask a man for bread.

The young girl may enter upon this occupation of husband-getting unconsciously, moved only by the inherited intuitions of those who have gone before; she may enter upon it with a smiling face, a laughing voice, and a fairy step; she may follow it in the mazy dance, apparently intoxicated with delight; she may pursue it at the piano, where her deft fingers and melodious voice speak in such perfect harmony as to drive away all thoughts of care: but do not be deceived; behind the smooth brow and smiling face is the reality that society has made this her occupation, and that her life depends upon it. This is not play; this is business: she must "make hay while the sun shines." She would have a good husband if she could, but these are scarce, and she cannot run the chance of having none. To live unmarried would be to acknowledge that in the battle of life she had met defeat; that in the lottery of existence she had drawn a blank; that in the one desire and ambition of her life she had failed. It would mean a friendless, childless, wintry old age; an old age commencing at a period that would still be youth with man. This fate must not be. If she has wealth, that too must be thrown into the scale to obtain a husband. If she is poor, what then?—how will she fight the battle of life? Thousands of her brothers are sinking around her in the fierce current of competition and deadly strife; they are going down day by day in the whirlpool of misfortune, which devours the weak and floats the strong; she hears their cries; she sees their white faces of distress—these are her brothers.

If the strong arm and sturdy frame of man cannot battle with the waves, what of the weak and fragile sister who must plunge into the current by his side, handicapped with the terrible disavantage of her sex? Yes, what of the girl? If she has a handsome face and a bright mind, she may find a husband who for these will furnish her a home: if so, she is luckier than her sister in the street; she will live longer, and leave a better name. Both are following the only avocations society has left them; they are making the best terms they can with man. In the sight of "Eternal Justice" both are guiltless.

Is it any wonder that marriage is so often but an almshouse? Can we blame woman for following the only occupation she has ever had? Centuries of inherited oppression and education move her to it, and fearful warnings on every hand impel her to sacrifice herself to the necessities of her life. Some will not marry, some cannot; where are they? A few, no doubt, because of superior intellect or good fortune, successfully battle with the world, but the great majority, where are they?

You will find some in our shops and stores; these are young; where do they go when they are old? Or are working-women never old? Some work night and day like galley-slaves, making the clothing which we buy so cheap; some who at first were in the stores and shops are now upon the streets. Some are in the river; some are in the morgue; some are in the Potter's field. But what of it? Life is cheap; there are plenty left; there are more women anyhow than men.

If somewhere in the great Beyond we shall meet a just and righteous Judge; a Judge with heart and mind to look beneath the deeds of human lives, and view them from the light of the motives and desires that urged them on; a Judge who sees our earthly acts in the light of all that is, and all that was; we may then expect that many robes which now seem dark from crimson stains, revealed by the brightness of a diviner light will be as white as snow. But in that day when responsibilities are placed where they belong, what answer can society and those who chiefly shape its course—what answer can these make for the miseries, crimes, and failures of individual lives?

But I fancy someone says, "A woman is not bound to marry; she can follow some independent calling." Yes, she *can*. A rich man *can* enter the "kingdom of heaven," but we are told that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

We know that women can become lawyers, preachers, doctors, and merchants; we know they *can*, because they *have;* but only those who have travelled on this road know the obstacles to be met at every step.

For a woman to have any other ambition than marriage is to be at once considered different from the rest of her sex; to be regarded with doubt; to be called "strong-minded" and "unwomanly." "She has no right to be a man," says society. "A woman's place is at her home, in the kitchen, in the sewing-room, in the laundry. A man's place is in the senate, the pulpit, at the bar, in the office, and the store. Why? I do not know that God ever meant it thus. If nature

had made any laws upon the subject, man would long since have repealed them with his statutes. But there is abundant reason for the difference that exists to-day between the spheres of man and woman. If we go out on the plains and ask the wild savage, he can tell the reason why.

The Indian warrior shoots the game, smears his face with paint, and does the fighting for the tribe; his squaw cooks the buffalo, carries the tent and pappoose on her back, and minds the house. This division of labor was made long ages since; it was not made by the squaw, but by the noble warrior; and he enforces it, if need be, by the tomahawk and knife. Civilized, or rather semi-civilized, man learned the sphere of woman, together with many other things, from the Indian on the plain; he learned it ages since, when he was a savage too. He has forgotten much as the centuries have rolled away, but the knowledge of woman's proper sphere, and the way to keep her in it, is green in his memory still.

I am quite sure that the division of labor, as now observed, was not made by nature. Men can cook, and do, when the employer is willing to pay the wages they demand. Men can wash and scrub and sew, and whether nature fitted them for this or not, they always receive better wages for doing woman's work than she can get herself. Woman can preach, but she had to invade the pulpit. She did not wait till a convention of "God's Ordained" invited her to come. Most of these did all they could to keep her out, thinking that it was not quite the thing for a woman to save souls. She has invaded the legal and medical professions, too. Most of our barristers and judges tried to keep her from the bar. They took down musty books, and searched the calf-bound rubbish of the past, and could find no precedent to let her in; they did not seem to know that the very fact that no authority was in the books was ample reason why it should have been.

And though at almost every bed of pain, since affliction came upon the earth, woman, with gentle word and soothing touch, has watched and waited through the days and nights; has smoothed the brow and calmed the fevered pulse; has worked and knelt and prayed till even death has learned to respect her loyalty and love; though all the sick and sore have ever yearned for woman's gentle touch, still, wise doctors, with powdered wigs, have ever said that the medical profession ought to be reserved for men. Well, gentlemen, keep your diplomas; woman does not need them. *God* gave her a license to relieve the sufferer's pain.

A few women may be found in all these professions now, but they

are very few indeed, and the difficulties encountered in the path have ever been so great as to keep the vast majority away. Man has never yet invited her to come; he has shut the doors, and bolted them with care, as if it were a pestilence that lurked outside.

But there are occupations, commonly supposed to be beyond a woman's sphere, to which man has invited her to come; he has opened the store, the factory, and the mill, and asked her to come inside the doors; aye, he has even called her down into the mines, into the bowels of the earth, to work for him. But he has invariably invited her on one condition, that she should labor cheaper than her brother. No matter how hard or disagreeable the task, man has never yet seen any reason why woman should not perform it, if she did not charge too much.

The wrongs that woman has suffered have endured a long, long time. All the injustice cannot be relieved for many years to come, but through all the ages she has by no means stood alone. Oppression has ever been the common lot. To-day, in every land on earth, the vast majority of human souls are toiling in the darkness and the night, and vainly looking through the gloom to see a twinkling star. In every country on the globe the few have lived in luxury and ease, while the many have suffered, toiled, and died for them. The few have reared their palaces and temples to the sky, but they have ever rested upon outrage, misery, and wrong.

When we look abroad over the injustice in which the world is wrapped, we sometimes cry aloud in the darkness, not knowing in what direction we ought to turn our steps. But of this we may ever rest assured, that the path of progress and of liberty is one. Before we can better our condition we must have a chance to pick our course, the right to follow the highest aspirations of our souls.

What woman needs to-day, first of all, is freedom; the chance to be an individual; the right to live and breathe, and move and act; to be released from the cruel restrictions and proprieties that society has thrown around her.

Every avocation and calling should be freely opened for her to enter; the fields of usefulness that inspire our daughters to a higher life ought to be as broad and many as those to which we point our sons. We can never tell what nature intended each to do until an equal opportunity is given to both to tread the path they wish.

But, says the objector, you would destroy the home—the home, which is the basis of liberty, the safeguard of the republic, the highest ideal of social life.

Foolish things have been said and written about almost every insti-

tution on the earth, and the home has furnished no exception to the rule. It has generally been considered too sacred a subject to be discussed in plain and homely terms, as if its very importance did not demand that it receive the most careful thought and honest speech. The prevailing notion seems to be that the home depends for its existence upon the laws and customs that society has thrown about it. Before men made laws, before the institutions of the present had been evolved, while man was still a savage, groping in the dark, the home was born; the laws and customs of the present and the past may fall away like a garment which is old, but the home will still remain. It does not rest upon human laws or whims, but is based upon natural instincts, desires, and duties, as fundamental and abiding as the existence of the race.

One thing I would say about the home, and I would that I could impress it on every woman in the land—one thing that must be believed and taught and practised before woman can be free. I would insist that the idea, that she who has a home must abandon *all* to that, was born of those who made whips for the naked backs of men.

Should I say to my boy, you can be a lawyer, or you can have a home? or, you cannot be a merchant and a father too? Why, then, should I tell my girl that she must make a choice—a choice between the natural affections of her heart and the longings and aspirations of her soul? Must a woman with genius and affection abandon the one when she feels the other? The thought is an outrage to justice and common-sense.

If there is any human belief that should be modified, it is the common idea of the duties of the wife and mother in the home. A woman with the genius of an Eliot or a Sand may marry a man of the intellect of the average "definer of woman's sphere," and after that her duties and obligations all end with him. The world and all its millions have no longer any claims on her; she is married. If she has a child, or children, there can no longer be a question but that her whole duties should end inside her home. No matter if one nurse could care for twenty children, and one teacher train the minds of fifty, still the mother must sacrifice her life to spoil her child. The beginning of the family is the last of the personality of the wife. When this point is reached in a girl's career, a head-stone must be erected in her path, and on it society must inscribe the words—"The end."

Woman should be freed from the servitude of the kitchen and the nursery; she should not give up her life, even though she have a husband and children too. In all the avocations pursued by man,

invention and improvement have added to his power; he can in the same time do twentyfold more work than fifty years ago: but the blessings of machinery and invention have never yet lightened the housewife's task. She sweeps the carpet, makes the bed, and washes dishes in the same manner as her mothers, a hundred years ago. Invention has not helped woman, because it is not worth while to save her work; her time amounts to nothing, her place is in the home.

Let us hope the time will come when one kitchen, one laundry, one nursery, will serve a hundred homes; when the tedious, senseless details of the housewife's daily work, which serve to consume her time and destroy her life, will be done by other means; and the woman, emancipated from the drudgery of the home, may pursue her independent calling, and be a wife and mother too.

That anyone should voluntarily waste away her life and strength within the four walls that constitute a home seems to me almost incredible to conceive; it is only true because ages of custom and education have prepared the mind for this imprisonment, as environment has fitted the canary to its cage. I know that many conceive that their duty is to their family alone; but in the midst of a world of suffering and wrong, and in a period budding fast with growing thought—while all nature waits breathless to know what the future holds in store for man—in times like these no man or woman has the right to say that their *whole* duty is inside their home.

As I have spoken very freely of the failures and faults of man, I may perhaps be pardoned for saying some plain things of woman too. To exercise the right of franchise is not alone a privilege, but a duty. The education and environment of woman in the past has not been such as to best fit her for the proper use of this important trust. We have an abundance of ignorant and reckless voters now. What we need at the ballot-box is not more voters, but a higher intelligence and a more sterling integrity. We need voters of broad and liberal minds; those who can distinguish between cause and effect; those who have the industry and courage to probe our great social wrongs to the bottom, and discover the underlying reasons for their being; we need those who will stand undismayed in the presence of opposition and abuse, and gladly sacrifice their fondest dreams at duty's call; we need those who are free from passion and prejudice, who are independent of the world and its institutions, and willing to follow truth wheresoever it leads.

Woman has learned to walk by faith, to be influenced by sentiment, to rely on others, to lean on man. She should cultivate reason, judgment, courage, if she would be a valued member of the state.

Again I would say to woman, do not depend on man to gain your freedom for you; organize women, teach them their duties and their rights; persuade your sisters that it is no disgrace to be strong-minded; show them the weakness of the law, and where woman's vote would mend it. When women earnestly demand the ballot it will come; it will never come before.

But above all things do not consider that there is nothing to be done before you obtain the right to vote. There are souls to liberate, fetters to loose, wounds to heal. All over the land your sisters are lying weak and prostrate, victims of the servitude of the past. You can help them to their feet, you can point them the path to independence and to light.

I have noticed with considerable solicitude of late the many things said by newspapers, clergymen, and others of the evils of divorce; and I view with alarm the efforts of those who would tighten the cords that bind unwilling hearts. Here is work for you women to perform; work that affects the lives and happiness of your sex. Let her consider well before she gives her voice and influence to further rivet those bonds which are so often galling fetters, alike to body and to mind. Let her consider if it is any wonder that the marriage contracts of to-day, based, as so many of them are, on the dependence of woman upon man, should render miserable the lives and homes of thousands who should be free. As the divorce laws stand to-day they are principally resorted to by women, and only on the greatest provocation. For the sake of woman's happiness, for the sake of her health, for the sake of her life, her chance for liberty should be made greater instead of less. Again, I would arraign woman for her lack of sympathy for woman; for her harsh judgment of the erring and the weak. Often a kind word or sympathetic look may call the poor and struggling back to hope, and save the despondent from an outcast's grave. It is not always certain that the lady who looks out from her parlor window at the night is better than the one who looks in from the darkness and the street: she has been more fortunate; that may be all. In the broad humanitarian philosophy of the future there will be no more sins or crimes; there will only be mistakes, and it will require almost infinite knowledge to know who is responsible for these.

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CLARENCE S. DARROW.

Women in Uniform

By La Verne Bradley

THE YANKS had landed!

On the morning of November 8, 1942, the world heard that the first American invasion forces had reached North Africa.

It did *not* hear that when American troops jumped from assault barges to land under fire on the coast of Algeria that historic night, more than 200 American girls were with them.

Not until half a year later, and then only by chance, did the daring exploits of the Army nurses on the beaches of Oran and Arzew break into the news. When the wounded Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Chief of the Army Ground Forces, returned to the United States from Tunisia, a quiet, clear-eyed young woman accompanied him. One day she happened to mention the landing of her units.

Her units!

With our fighting men through the confused early hours of invasion were the first American women to see action on the second front.

They tumbled from landing boats into the surf and waded ashore. The sea reached their shoulders and caught a number over their heads. Soldiers and sailors carried a few lucky ones. Others made it alone, holding their own gas masks, musette bags, and canteens. They wore steel helmets.

There was no time to rest. Nazis were strafing the beaches. They reached a private villa near by and commandeered it for work. Casualties poured in.

Strips of Slips and Shirts for Bandages

The first American surgical hospital was soon set up in some old French military barracks and tents. While waiting for supplies to land, the girls ripped off their slips and shirts and tore them in strips for bandages.

As the troops pushed forward, nurses followed the mobile field units and fell back with the line when it retreated. In the withdrawal at Kasserine Pass, one group became isolated. Guns hammered in front and to the rear. "Somehow" they got out.

In the months that followed, Army nurses marched with the troops into evacuated cities.

They slept on dirty rooftops, in mud-encrusted tents, on bare ground. They helped set up advance mobile hospital units composed of rows upon rows of tents—and were ready to dismantle them completely in an hour and twenty minutes. They used candles to save power for operating rooms and took baths in steel helmets (page 448).

In the rush of battle, with supplies not yet at hand, they gave their own blood. In an Army jeep, overturned in a shell hole, and in an air crash, three gave their lives.

Since the first days of action in World War II, their heroic stories have rolled in from all parts of the world. With them have come the stories of the Navy nurses who serve with our men at sea. Among women, their gallantry has been unsurpassed.

First in service, first in uniform, first in action, and first in citation, the Army and Navy Nurse Corps have been the trail blazers of American women at war. They head the list of service organizations which, in 17 months, have put nearly 125,000 women of our country in military and naval uniform.

As more and more women have emerged from training and taken their places at Army posts and naval bases, we've come to recognize their khakis and blues, greens and grays—and to realize for what they stand.

We know them as WACS, and WAVES, and SPARS, and WASPS, and women Marines.* We know that wherever we see them, they are there to release able-bodied men for combat duty. They are from the school, the opera house, the House of Representatives, the office, and the house next door.

Nurses First Women Commissioned

The Army and Navy Nurse Corps grew up early in our history, but they waited a long time for proper recognition. When it came, it came as a magnificent tribute. The first woman colonel was an Army nurse. The first woman captain in the U. S. Navy was, and is, a Navy nurse.

Decorations for "bravery in action," "meritorious conduct," "outstanding service"—these things come to nurses in routine line of duty.

Last November, the War Department's new Legion of Merit (Plate I) went for the first time to Lt. (jg) Ann Agnes Bernatitus, Navy nurse. Lieutenant Bernatitus was the only member of the Navy medical staff in the Philippines to escape final capture.

The Cañacao Naval Hospital could hardly help being hit. It was on the strategic point overlooking the entrance to Manila Bay, next to a powerful radio station and airfield, and directly opposite the Navy base at Cavite.

* WACS—Women's Army Corps, founded originally as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps; WAVES—Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service, the women of the U. S. Navy; SPARS—the Women's Reserve of the U. S. Coast Guard, whose name comes from the Coast Guard motto, *Semper Paratus*—"Always Ready"; WASPS—Women's AirForce Service Pilots, attached to the Army Air Forces.



U. S. Army Signal Corps, Officia.

Army Nurses in Old-style Blues Get a Snappy North African Shine

Off duty, Second Lts. Helen Baniak and Della Mae Moore are good-will ambassadors. Their new field uniforms are of khaki and olive drab. For dress, they have a cream-colored outfit trimmed in maroon.

At the first news of Pearl Harbor, regular patients at Cañacao were evacuated to Manila, and hospital decks were cleared for casualties.

In one eight-hour stretch, Navy doctors, nurses, and attendants performed 285 operations. The dispensary was hit and everyone in it killed. Casualties pyramided into hundreds. As the wounded were treated, they were sent on to Manila.

When Cañacao was no more, the medical staff also evacuated. In Manila it spread out over the city in emergency operating teams of six—two doctors, two nurses, two hospital corpsmen—working under Army orders.

Ann Bernatitus was in one of these units. In the early morning of December 24, her team was suddenly ordered to Camp Limay, Bataan.

Patients Die in Bombed Hospitals

On Bataan the Navy medical staff worked as part of the Army. Next to the wide red crosses laid on sheets and spread out in the clearings around their headquarters, they felt safe at first. They felt fairly safe even after the first bombing, which killed 30 patients and civilians; the Japanese apologized for their mistake. Three days later they were bombed again and lost more than 70. Two nurses were wounded and removed to Corregidor.

After that, when planes were heard, nurses slashed tractions holding splints, rolled their wounded under beds, and threw themselves into any available shelter.

Three months on Bataan, moving from one improvised, undersupplied "hospital" to another! In January, when the soldiers went on half rations, the nurses did likewise. Quinine was saved for hospital cases only—as long as it lasted.

Another month on Corregidor, and Ann was evacuated one night with Army and Navy officers and 11 Army nurses to a submarine lying far out in Manila Bay. As Jap searchlights played toward them, they were pulled aboard and crammed down the hatch in split



U. S. Army Official

First Women's Detachment in Army History Heads for Port and Duty "Over There"

From 39 States and the District of Columbia the first overseas WACS went to General Eisenhower's headquarters in North Africa. WACS and Army nurses from a torpedoed ship shared lifeboats with troops until they were rescued. Some 800 WACS are serving in England and North Africa.

seconds. The submarine dived. They didn't see the sky again for 17 days.

The final evacuation order was the only one in four months of heat and bombs and blood that made the nurses crack.

"The thoughts that went through our minds then," said Miss Bernatitus, "are the things we remember most today.

"I thought of the boy who came in with his arm hanging by a thread, and stepped aside when he took a look at others brought in on stretchers. He said, 'At least, I could *walk* in.'

"I remember standing on Corregidor and watching our ammunition dump go up at Mariveles. I knew the boy who had that job. He had said that when it happened he probably wouldn't be back."

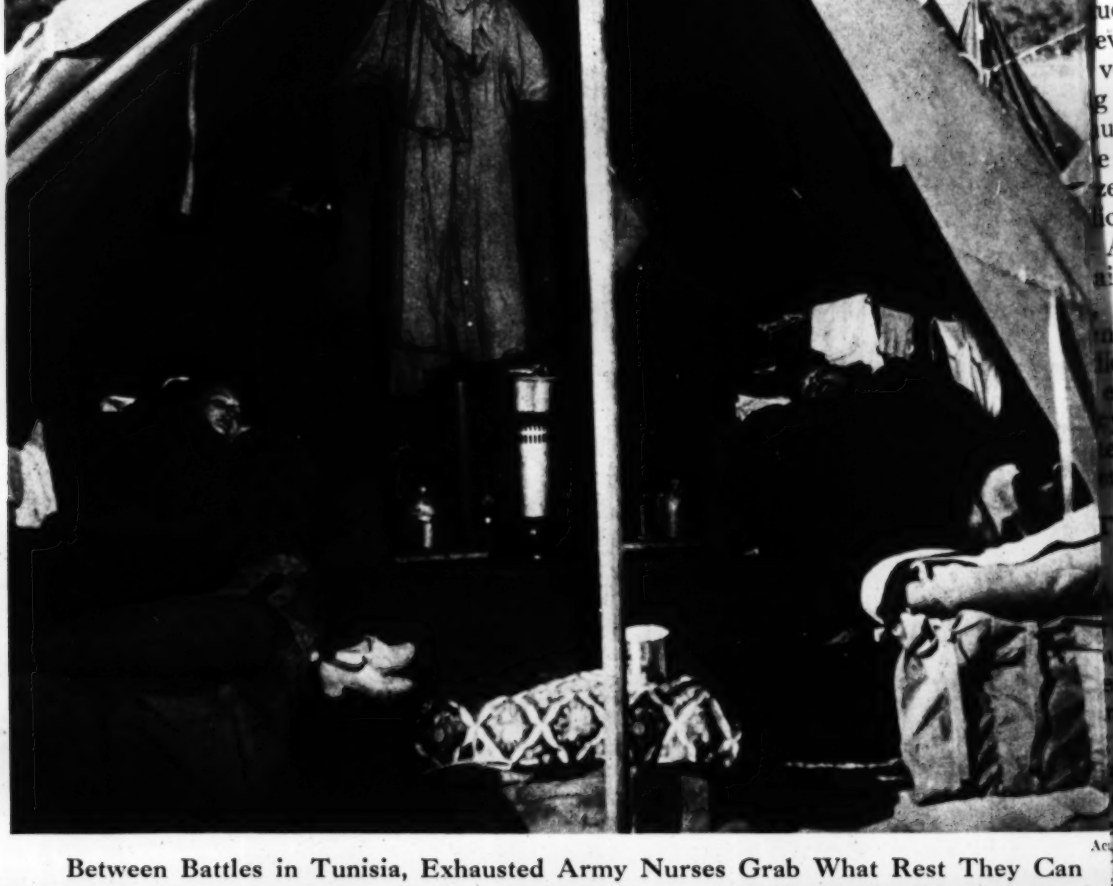
77 Nurses Imprisoned or Missing

Twenty Army nurses started off with other groups in two PBY's. They reached Lake Lanao, on Mindanao, on the first leg to Australia. Taking off again, one of the ships struck a coral reef and put a hole in its hull. A few chose to stand by in the hope it could be fixed; the others, including ten Army nurses, were taken ashore and tried to make a near-by airfield for another escape.

They reached it just as the Japs did. The plane, with a mattress stuffed in the hole, got away and made it to Australia.

Two native girls from Guam, trained by the Navy nurses there, were aboard the Navy station ship *Gold Star* on their way to Manila with patients when the Pacific war broke. Guam was bombed in back of them, Manila in front of them.

No word was heard of the ship for weeks, when suddenly it turned up in Australia, having followed a dizzy, zigzag course across the South Pacific. The Chamorras are serving today at the Mare Island Naval Hospital in California. American women in uniform!



Between Battles in Tunisia, Exhausted Army Nurses Grab What Rest They Can

Army nurses have been with the troops through every Army engagement of World War II. Note t helmet crammed with personal possessions. It serves equally well as a washbasin (page 445).

The five Navy nurses captured at Guam have been returned by the Japanese. Of the 66 Army nurses and 11 Navy nurses left in the Philippines, 48 are prisoners of war. The others are missing. The 22 who escaped are back on duty both here and abroad.

Navy nurses go where the Navy goes—to shore stations at home, to hospital ships at sea, to bases in faraway lands. They are everywhere, from Trinidad to Alaska, from Coco Solo to New Zealand.

On hospital ships Navy nurses serving just back of the battle zone occasionally find themselves well in it. A wandering shell whistling overhead, a depth charge off the port bow—a few near misses, and they have learned to keep their lifejackets within easy reach.

Global war has meant a whale of a job for military and naval nurses. It is a far different thing from the role they performed in the localized fields of World War I. It ha become complicated, technical, demanding.

In the last war, with an Army and Nav of about four and a half million men, we ha 28,000 nurses. Today, with nearly twice tha number of men in uniform, we have only 8,00 more. In normal times, civilian nurses ar trained to handle 2.5 patients, Army an Navy nurses about 10. On battle fronts, it frequently about five times that many. O Bataan it was 250.

Last February a big Army transport swun in over Guadalcanal bringing the first whit women to the island since the Marines ha landed some six months earlier. The transpor was a hospital plane of the Army Air Evacua tion Unit carrying 24 Army nurses, first fledg lings of the flying training school for the Army Nurse Corps.

Flying nurses are the new angels of mercy

are winging their over India, the far h, the Mediter- n, and the South

Bowman Field, ucky, center of evacuation train- volunteer student g nurses undergo uous physical ex- e and take a spe- zed course in aero- ical physiology. Army trains them ir-evacuation tac- classification of ded, logistics. In icine they study very global emer- y, from Arctic hy- to tropical dengue .

he WACS Can Take It

raw wind swept oss the parade nd and whipped at coats of 5,000 en soldiers stand- still and erect at imental review. were chilled to bone. Flecks of w clung to their eye- es, and frost coated e sides of the big ss horns in the d.

A few rookies, wig- g their toes to keep a circulation, ught of friends in rth Africa and gritted their teeth. Others ntally checked off the minutes—the seconds ntil they would hear an order releasing ir aching arms and backs from rigid atten- n. Arms swollen from inoculations; backs ary from scrubbing, polishing, arranging for turday inspection.

"Damn!" muttered a girl as tears of cold pped over her cheeks. She didn't care out the cold. She was cursing the thought a man seeing anything that resembled minine weakness.

Then the band swung into position, the sic rolled out, and every woman snapped salute with a precision that sent a thrill clear through me. I looked at these American women—and wondered. And was proud.

The Women's Army Corps, largest of the feminine military services and first of the new women's reserve armies to get into operation, began as an auxiliary—a semi-enfranchised female military outfit.

It was watched suspiciously, handled gingerly, treated coolly. It was called the "powder-puff Army." It had to make good. And it did.

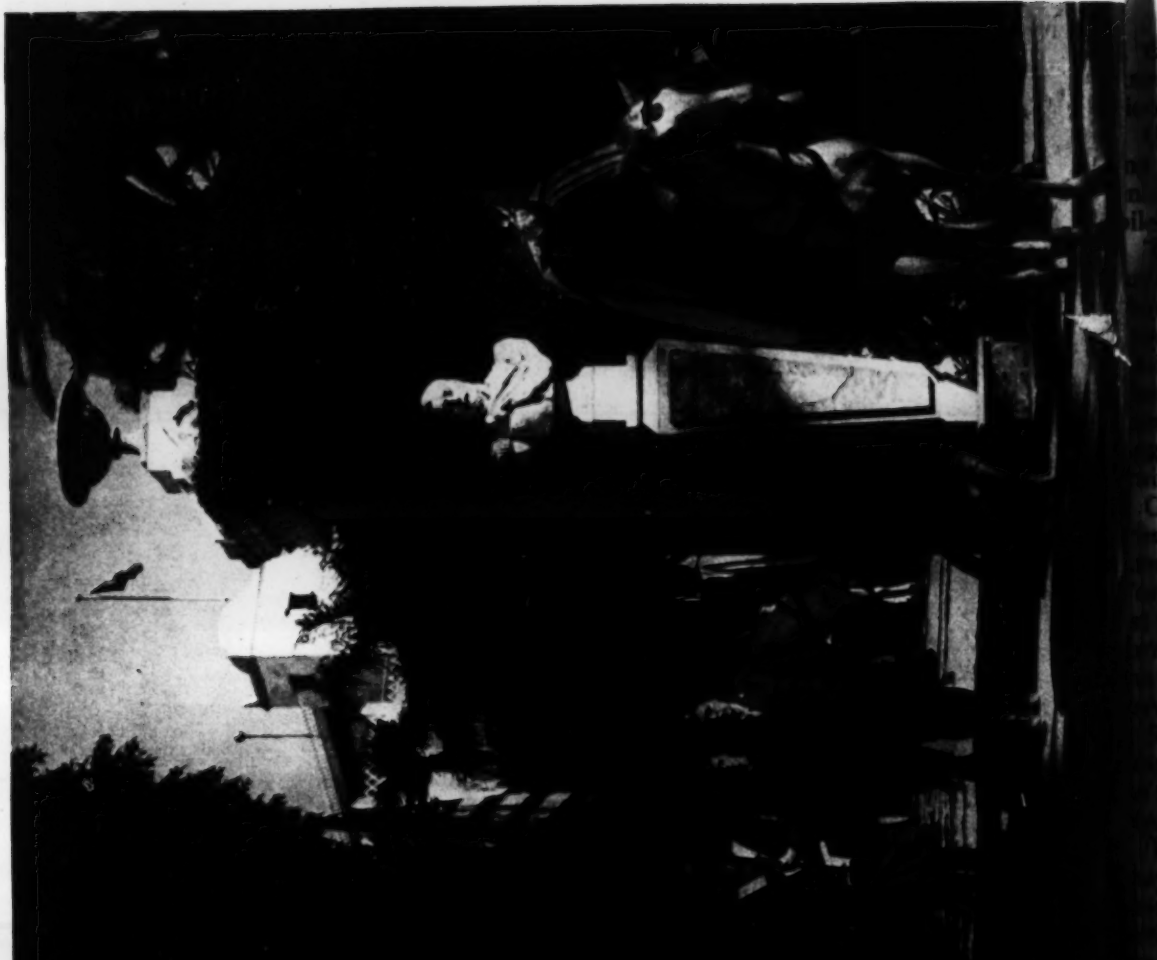
Today 240 fully trained companies are serving at Army posts throughout the country and overseas. At training centers women work, sweat, drill, and study 12 to 14 hours



U. S. Navy, Official

WAVES Meet Their Fleet—But Only on a Small Scale

Until our major warships return from battle, Navy WAVES, not permitted overseas, must study Fleet silhouettes through mock-up. WAVE officers have replaced all men naval officers as instructors at the U. S. Naval Training School, Bronx, New York. Boot camp trains enlisted personnel in Navy history, organization, customs, and military drill (page 454).



ay to learn the duties and cram in the wledge that will send more Army divi- s to the front.

ut of 625 Army jobs, the WAC is groom- itself to take over 410! With an actual tment of about 65,000, the Army has l up requests for 535,000 more!

he Army Air Forces wants the WAC to ish them aircraft electricians and me- nics, teletype operators and repairmen, ther observers, armorers, instrument spe- sts, power turret and gunsight mechanics, tographic laboratory technicians, camera irmen, Link trainer instructors, parachute ers, radio specialists—they want 375,000 ned women!

Old Army men were staggered when 16 young WACs took their places at the U. S. y Command and General Staff School at Leavenworth, Kansas. This is the tough- military school in the country. Courses nerly were open only to officers holding rank of major or higher, and with field ice records of 17 years or more!

eventeen years! Most of these women had in the Army only three or four months. ookies they had learned the ropes in Army

hey got up to a bugle before dawn. If were slated for K. P., they got up earlier that. They whipped their barracks into tary trim and turned out on the double muster and mess. In relays they fed and ed on. By 8:05 thousands would be on drill field or in the gym hupping in close- r drill.

hen came classes under WAC officers, who been trained under regular Army officers re them: military customs and courtesy, perty accounting, map reading, defense inst air and chemical attack, discipline, aid. And then out for more drill.

omewhere in those first few weeks they e inoculated about seven times. They have drawn K. P. five times in one week sometimes happens that way. Five P.'s in one week takes a lot of patriotism. ate afternoons they relaxed at the PX, or around barracks learning to gripe about wondrous ways the Army works.

hen came retreat—and they found out t it meant to be in the Army. As bugle s sounded and the flag was lowered, they d with lumps in their throats and knew they were there.

f they were at Fort Des Moines, accept- e for Officer Candidate School moved m out of "Boom Town" (the new WAC ion of the old post) and into some old tary buildings facing the parade ground. These were even harder to keep clean, and they had less time to do it.

Classes, now about doubled, taught the advanced military techniques needed to build competent Army leaders.

About three months all together—and then the Command School! The Army is working fast these days, and the WACS are a part of it.

First basic training center for the Women's Army Corps was at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. There are two others now—Daytona Beach, Florida, and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. The only Officer Candidate School for WACS is now at Fort Oglethorpe.

Every WAC Eligible for Officer Training

Every WAC private, regardless of color, experience, age, or education, is eligible for officer training. O.C.S. presents a fast, concentrated, competitive course, and it's tough. A girl can serve in many valuable capacities in the Army and not worry too much about competition, because there are jobs enough for all; but when she starts to climb, she is asking for punishment—and she's on her own.

Frequently a bright chick is spotted by superiors and shipped posthaste back to Oglethorpe. She may be tapped on the shoulder one day by an officer who will say, "We think you are officer material. Have you given it any thought?" A few will answer, "Not for me! I'll do any job you ask, but I don't want responsibility." Others will take a special examination and pray for a passing grade.

Results are amazing. At Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for instance, about 90 percent of the 29th Company qualified for officer training last spring. Then, as the weather began to clear up, the frequent reaction was, "Well, I've stuck it out through a Lake Michigan winter—and what a winter!—I think I'd like to wait around and see what summer is like."

Other reasons may enter in. At Fort Sheridan, girls are working into antiaircraft artillery, keeping records on gunnery, making weather observations, handling T squares, slide rules, graphs. Their dayroom, fitted out by women of Chicago's north shore, is the swankiest on the historic old post. And they are learning jujitsu! It's a good life.

WAC companies in the field are self-sustaining. Besides the personnel selected to fit the post jobs for which they were requisitioned, they carry with them complete units trained to serve the company as cooks, bakers, administrators, etc.

At Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, I found the 36th WAC Company barely settled in its new barracks. Already, WACS were part of the scenery, doing men's jobs and

their own. Four platoons of 150 women under three officers were at work in post headquarters, service clubs, and libraries; 27 had gone to the motor pool; others were detailed to WAC town to keep it running.

They had been met at the train around dawn by the 70th Division Infantry band; they were given a reception; they were treated magnificently. Then they were put to work with no more flourishes. A feminine first sergeant was paralyzed one day when the inspection officer (a ranking male) flipped a 50¢ piece on a bed to see if it would bounce! Any girl who doesn't pull her blanket boardtight these days takes her life in her hands.

They have a snappy beauty parlor, although it's strictly G. I. All WAC companies have some arrangement for this non-reg phase of Army life. Permanent waves, shampoos, and manicures are obtained in spare moments, and these being few, even a shaken QM realizes that facilities must be at hand. Appearance must be neat, morale must be high, and women are still women.

Even the WACs in North Africa, barracked in a convent and an office building, maintain the traditions of basic training and live the lives of G. I. soldiers, though long hours and short facilities give them less chance for frills.

WACs abroad now are mainly drivers, clerical workers, switchboard operators, and linguists. Motor pool girls handle everything from a peep to a two-ton truck.

Eventually the women being trained in Army technical schools all over America will supplement these ranks, and the women of our Army will take their places still closer to men in battle.

WAVES Invade Civilian Colleges

Officer candidates for the WAVES train at the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School at Smith and Mount Holyoke Colleges in Massachusetts. A month of basic indoctrination turns out feminine naval officers versed in Navy administration, organization, and drill.

"Why drill? They never use it again."

Here's why, says the Navy. When a girl learns to obey "To the right—*march!*" she has the groundwork for all her future relations with the Navy. Drill is the basis of discipline, of quick thinking, of conformity to established pattern. Besides, it's good exercise.

After the first month, some WAVES take advanced indoctrination; others enter communications, which includes naval intelligence, code, and other related subjects not publicly discussed. A few go on to the Navy Supply Corps School at Harvard University for business administration.

A number have entered Massachusetts I stitute of Technology and the University California at Los Angeles for aerological en neering. And one specially selected group about 100 is at the Navy Japanese Langua School, formerly in Tokyo, now at the U versity of Colorado.

Future women Marine officers train Camp Lejeune, the big Marine base for m at New River, North Carolina (page 457)

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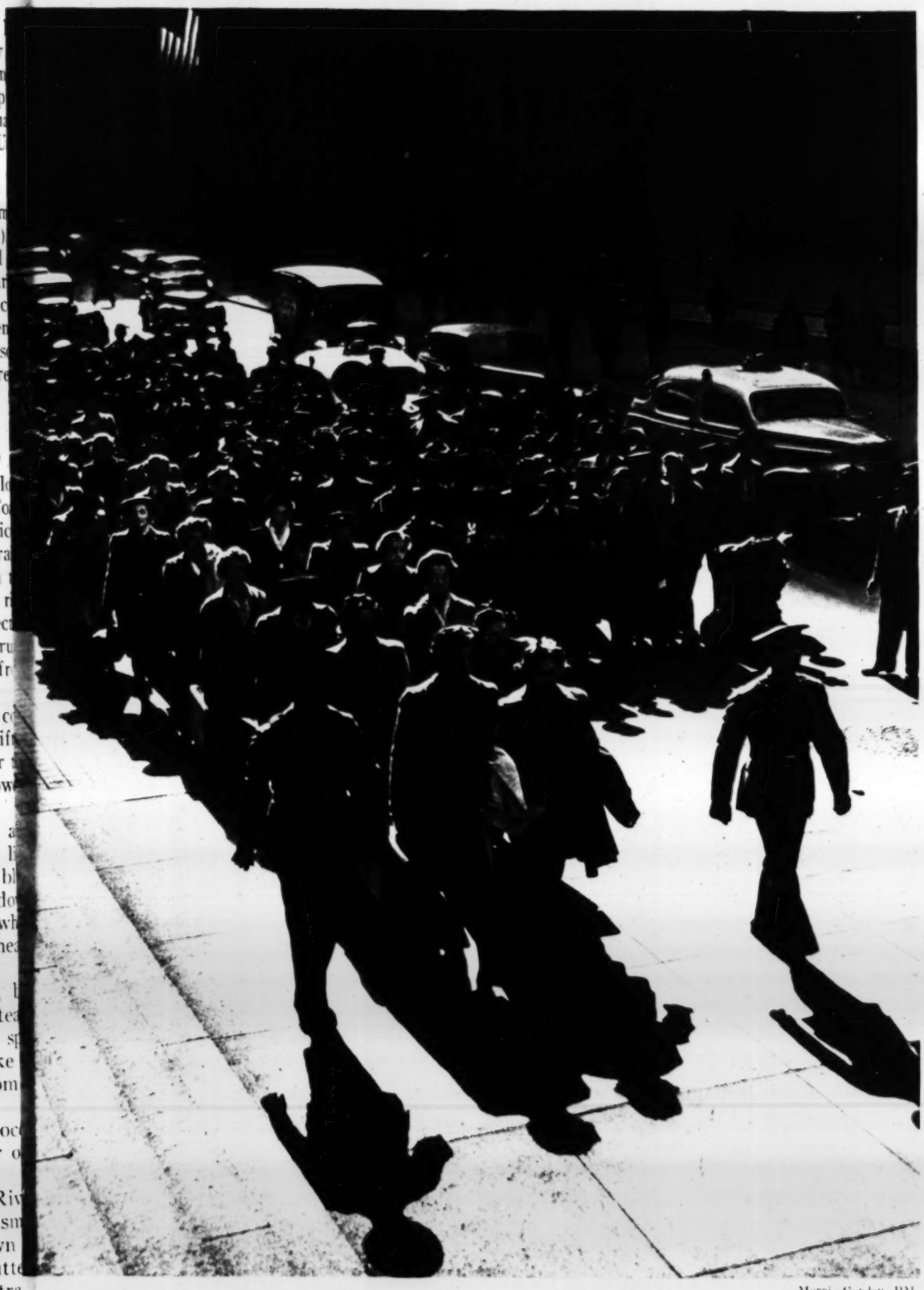
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Coast Guard cutters take them on oc sional training runs, but never very far o They learn to handle lifeboats, too.

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Morris Gordon, PM

Bound for Boot Camp, a "Goon Squad" of Marine Rookies Marches through Manhattan

Met by the familiar Leathernecks, girls from all sections of the Nation are assembled for basic training. Many have never before seen a skyscraper or a subway. Armbands are for identification if they get lost. "Goons" are recruits not yet in uniform.

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From 1,000 to 2,000 enlisted WAVES wash in and out of the Bronx Naval Training School, New York, each month. After "logging in" at the huge National Guard Armory just off the campus (this used to be Hunter College), bewildered recruits are marched off in "goon squads" (those not yet in uniform) to barracks—16 converted apartment houses lying off to starboard of the station . . . and their Navy life has begun.

A stiff aptitude test at boot camp sends enlisted personnel either to immediate duty or to one of 15 technical training schools located anywhere from Stillwater, Oklahoma, to Milledgeville, Georgia.

"Screening" takes about five hours and ranges from ordinary intelligence quizzes to mechanical aptitude tests. In case you're wondering how well these girls are sifted to take over men's jobs, the main mechanical test is the same one given enlisted men at boot camp.

One girl flabbergasted the staff by passing the "tool relationships" test (identification and uses of tools) 100 percent. Here, officers thought, is a natural.

It turned out that she didn't have a speck of mechanical aptitude. She used to help assemble the tool section of the Sears-Roebuck catalogue.

As the Navy training program for women continues to expand, each naval service becomes more and more individualized. Enlisted WAVES, SPARS, and Marines were formerly given basic training together at the Bronx base in New York.

Today, enlisted Marine Reserves—about 525 every two weeks—go to the Marine Corps base at Camp Lejeune, while enlisted SPARS have their own boot and specialist schools in Palm Beach, Florida.

All Shore Jobs Open to WAVES

WAVES are learning to become aviation machinist mates and metalsmiths, Link trainer instructors, parachute riggers, aerographers, storekeepers, clerks and typists, control-tower operators, radiomen, motion-picture and synthetic-gunnery-device operators—all 246 shore jobs of enlisted men are open to WAVES. Some 20,000 of these trained women are already in the field.

At the huge Naval Air Technical Training Center in Millington, near Memphis, Tennessee, I saw my first enlisted WAVES plunged into advanced technical training.

We walked from building to building, watching girls bending over lathes, doping airplane wings, dissecting engines, studying, drilling. Some were practicing wigwag.

More than 1,000 enlisted WAVES are h
with 15,000 bluejackets and 1,100 Mari
learning to be aviation machinist ma
Their training is identical, except that
daily hour devoted to gunnery, which tr
every Navy man for a battle station, is gi
to the women to spend as they please. T
usually wash clothes.

We moved into a long shop where girls
light-blue coveralls and bandannas were wo
ing at the moment on "Job #11: Object:
disassemble, inspect, assemble, and align r
der control linkage and trim tab."

"How good are they?" I asked a head
chanic supervising machine-shop work.

"Magnificent. Ducks to water. If t
are clumsy at first with tools, they are ev
bit as clumsy with a big needle on fabric (
plane fabric), and not a bit less adaptable
all of it than city men I've seen. Besi
with all the questions they ask, they ought
know everything in half the time!"

In the engine shop, former schoolteach
shopgirls, and debutantes learn to tear do
a giant airplane engine of about 3,000 p
and put it back together again. With engi
roaring and props spinning, a harassed s
dent may suddenly hear an offbeat, and
up to her to find its ailment. Frequently i
a wad of chewing gum purposely stuck ove
fuel vent by an instructor.

WAVE barracks are maintained in Na
tradition. Bunks, lockers, uniforms, eve
thing is laid out in neat rows and polis
till it stings. Even the stoppers in the wa
bowls are strung in a row to starboard.

On every naval station and in every na
training school, whether it is ship, shore,
like Millington, hundreds of miles inland,
language is the language of the sea. W
you put your foot on the place you
aboard." When you leave, even if you t
a bus to Memphis, you "go ashore." A fl
is a deck, and you mop it with a swab.
stow your gear, chow in the mess, and b
so you won't bilge. You hit the deck at 0
and turn in for sack check at 2310.

WAVES are of the Navy, all right—
much so that I didn't really get the full
pact of any feminine transition until
Master-at-arms, seeing the male naval off
with us, stepped ahead and called out, "M
aboard! Clear the decks." "Man aboar
in a Navy that has never worried about a
thing except "Woman aboard!"

WAVES Ride Mess Hall Stools Sidesad

The big naval air station at Corpus Chri
Texas, will eventually have a full com
ment of about 3,000 WAVES. Every w



U. S. Navy, Official

WAVES Take Over the Control Tower at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida

ing reports and checking aircraft movements are three of the girls who have replaced every tower man but the flight officer. Navy planes land and take off at this field by the minute.

is ship's company (active personnel). he shift from an all-male base to one h admits women as a new and essential of its make-up, has been fast, and in some nces particularly funny. Barracks for- y used by naval aviation cadets have been n over by enlisted WAVES and form a ricted Area where men are poison.

Walking through one of the barracks, I ced Navy signal flags posted on a bulletin rd—in Navy tradition piping the uniform he day! In back, WAVES on liberty sunning themselves on racks where ts once aired bedding. New ironing rds were in the laundry room; washtubs replaced the old scrub tables.

n the WAVE messhall, stools, built out from table to be straddled by cadets, have not converted. Girls ride them sidesaddle.

rom WAVE barracks with its neat rows niforms and completely feminine smell of , I looked across the drill field (the nder") to cadets tumbling over obstacle rses, clambering up scramble nets, toughen- themselves up for a man's war.

p one morning before the stars had faded, ined WAVE officers for breakfast in the ers' mess. Sprinkled throughout the olive- n and khaki uniforms of our naval aviators were the colorful uniforms of Latin American cadets, and here and there the crisp white hats of the WAVES.

As the sun came up and caught the gold wings on the shirts of the flyers and the brass buttons of the WAVE blouses, the pageant seemed to take on the aspect of tremendous drama. It was a brilliant moment.

They weren't paying much attention to it, however. The planes warming up outside had to be flown. A job is a job.

The duties performed by WAVES at Corpus Christi are typical of what they can and will be doing all over the Nation—perhaps the world. They range from ordinary clerical duties to highly specialized jobs connected with the operation of heavy naval air traffic.

Ensign McKee Acts as Armed Guard

Just north of the Naval Air Station is the Ward Island Naval Air Technical Training Center, one of the few naval training bases which include a radar school.

As one of the most important and confidential centers of its kind in the country, Ward Island bristles with armed guards. Chief Security and Intelligence officer at Ward Island today is Ensign Grace E. McKee. Miss McKee is typical of the startling types

From 1,000 to 2,000 enlisted WAVES wash in and out of the Bronx Naval Training School, New York, each month. After "logging in" at the huge National Guard Armory just off the campus (this used to be Hunter College), bewildered recruits are marched off in "goon squads" (those not yet in uniform) to barracks—16 converted apartment houses lying off to starboard of the station . . . and their Navy life has begun.

A stiff aptitude test at boot camp sends enlisted personnel either to immediate duty or to one of 15 technical training schools located anywhere from Stillwater, Oklahoma, to Milledgeville, Georgia.

"Screening" takes about five hours and ranges from ordinary intelligence quizzes to mechanical aptitude tests. In case you're wondering how well these girls are sifted to take over men's jobs, the main mechanical test is the same one given enlisted men at boot camp.

One girl flabbergasted the staff by passing the "tool relationships" test (identification and uses of tools) 100 percent. Here, officers thought, is a natural.

It turned out that she didn't have a speck of mechanical aptitude. She used to help assemble the tool section of the Sears-Roebuck catalogue.

As the Navy training program for women continues to expand, each naval service becomes more and more individualized. Enlisted WAVES, SPARS, and Marines were formerly given basic training together at the Bronx base in New York.

Today, enlisted Marine Reserves—about 525 every two weeks—go to the Marine Corps base at Camp Lejeune, while enlisted SPARS have their own boot and specialist schools in Palm Beach, Florida.

All Shore Jobs Open to WAVES

WAVES are learning to become aviation machinist mates and metalsmiths, Link trainer instructors, parachute riggers, aerographers, storekeepers, clerks and typists, control-tower operators, radiomen, motion-picture and synthetic-gunnery-device operators—all 246 shore jobs of enlisted men are open to WAVES. Some 20,000 of these trained women are already in the field.

At the huge Naval Air Technical Training Center in Millington, near Memphis, Tennessee, I saw my first enlisted WAVES plunged into advanced technical training.

We walked from building to building, watching girls bending over lathes, doping airplane wings, dissecting engines, studying, drilling. Some were practicing wigwag.

More than 1,000 enlisted WAVES are h
with 15,000 bluejackets and 1,100 Mari
learning to be aviation machinist ma
Their training is identical, except that
daily hour devoted to gunnery, which tra
every Navy man for a battle station, is gi
to the women to spend as they please. T
usually wash clothes.

We moved into a long shop where girls
light-blue coveralls and bandannas were wo
ing at the moment on "Job #11: Object:
disassemble, inspect, assemble, and align r
der control linkage and trim tab."

"How good are they?" I asked a head
chanic supervising machine-shop work.

"Magnificent. Ducks to water. If t
are clumsy at first with tools, they are ev
bit as clumsy with a big needle on fabric (
plane fabric), and not a bit less adaptable
all of it than city men I've seen. Besi
with all the questions they ask, they ought
know everything in half the time!"

In the engine shop, former schoolteach
shopgirls, and debutantes learn to tear d
a giant airplane engine of about 3,000 p
and put it back together again. With engi
roaring and props spinning, a harassed
dent may suddenly hear an offbeat, and
up to her to find its ailment. Frequently
a wad of chewing gum purposely stuck ov
fuel vent by an instructor.

WAVE barracks are maintained in N
tradition. Bunks, lockers, uniforms, ev
thing is laid out in neat rows and polis
till it stings. Even the stoppers in the wa
bowls are strung in a row to starboard.

On every naval station and in every na
training school, whether it is ship, shore,
like Millington, hundreds of miles inland,
language is the language of the sea. W
you put your foot on the place you
aboard." When you leave, even if you t
a bus to Memphis, you "go ashore." A f
is a deck, and you mop it with a swab.
stow your gear, chow in the mess, and b
so you won't bilge. You hit the deck at 0
and turn in for sack check at 2310.

WAVES are of the Navy, all right—much so that I didn't really get the full pact of any feminine transition until Master-at-arms, seeing the male naval off with us, stepped ahead and called out, "M aboard! Clear the decks." "Man aboar in a Navy that has never worried about a thing except "Woman aboard!"

WAVES Ride Mess Hall Stools Sidesad

The big naval air station at Corpus Chr Texas, will eventually have a full com ment of about 3,000 WAVES. Every w



U. S. Navy, Official

WAVES Take Over the Control Tower at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida

gging reports and checking aircraft movements are three of the girls who have replaced every tower man but the flight officer. Navy planes land and take off at this field by the minute.

re is ship's company (active personnel). The shift from an all-male base to one hich admits women as a new and essential rt of its make-up, has been fast, and in some stances particularly funny. Barracks forerly used by naval aviation cadets have been ken over by enlisted WAVES and form a estricted Area where men are poison.

Walking through one of the barracks, I ticed Navy signal flags posted on a bulletin ard—in Navy tradition piping the uniform the day! In back, WAVES on liberty ere sunning themselves on racks where dets once aired bedding. New ironing ards were in the laundry room; washtubs ve replaced the old scrub tables.

In the WAVE messhall, stools, built out from e table to be straddled by cadets, have not en converted. Girls ride them sidesaddle. From WAVE barracks with its neat rows uniforms and completely feminine smell of ap, I looked across the drill field (the rinder") to cadets tumbling over obstacle urses, clambering up scramble nets, toughenz themselves up for a man's war.

Up one morning before the stars had faded, joined WAVE officers for breakfast in the icers' mess. Sprinkled throughout the olivee and khaki uniforms of our naval aviators were the colorful uniforms of Latin American cadets, and here and there the crisp white hats of the WAVES.

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U. S. Coast Guard, ©

On a Recreational Cruise, SPARS Ride Coast Guard Patrol Cutters in Long Island So

On a fair day, cadets training at New London, Connecticut, learn the sting of salt air. Sometimes "jeeps of the deep" take them out when storm signals are up (page 452).

of women to be found in our new feminine services. She is young, tiny, and extremely pretty. You would imagine her as the most likely candidate to become the sweetheart of Louisiana State.

Her job is to supervise and enforce security measures within the technical training compound, lecture students on the business of security, keep check on confidential publications, burn others, set up specific instructions governing the security of all buildings within the compound, take charge of delivering confidential papers to the commanding officer, and about six other things.

Training Women Pilots

Most highly specialized of all women in military service are the women pilots of the Army Air Forces, now called WASPS (Women's Air-Force Service Pilots).

WASPS include all women pilots flying in noncombat operations for the AAF and in flight training under Army supervision. Of these, the oldest, largest, and best-kn group is the ferry pilots, formerly c WAFS (Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Sq ron), who help the Air Forces deliver pl from factory to field.

When women flyers were first called Army duty last fall, qualifications were stiff that only about 25 American wo made the grade.

Things are different today. Under Jacqueline Cochran, who holds more fl records than most men and was the woman to ferry a bomber across the At tic, a Women's Flying Training Progra forming a pool of trained women pilots many noncombat flying jobs with the Air Forces.

The wide sky of west Texas is filled streaking planes these days, and in many them a suntanned girl is at the controls. has an enviable job in this war picture, b is no sinecure. Whatever glamour may to attach itself to the idea of women fly



U. S. Marine Corps, Official

Women Training at Camp Lejeune Discover One Way the Marines Have Landed

On the paratroopers' flyaway tower, a woman Marine demonstrates a shock-drop harness. At this North Carolina base both women officer candidates and enlisted personnel take basic training alongside Marine Corps regulars.

military planes quietly vanishes in the long, hard pull through training and in weather-drawn, travel-worn days to follow.

It takes six months to turn out a woman pilot to Army specifications. Training life is similar to that of regular Army aviation cadets, except for the omission of combat flying and gunnery. Graduation means silver wings and assignment to an Air Transport Command field, where WASPS live the lives of regular Army ferry pilots, or to some other post of noncombat flying operations.

"Imagine getting paid to fly ships like that!" said Dorothy Scott, one of the original 25 WAFS, now attached to the Fifth Ferrying Group. We were looking across rain-drenched Love Field in Dallas, Texas, at a neat row of P-51's.

To the right and left were planes of all types—Liberators, Fortresses, advanced trainers, P-38's, all sitting along the runways like bedraggled ducks waiting for the ceiling to lift so they could take to the air again.

I was glad it rained. The girls would have been off "on orders" if it hadn't. Florinne Miller, squadron leader for the Dallas group, led the way through the operations rooms of A.T.C. flight headquarters. It looked complicated, but she showed how the business of checking pilots and ships in and out has reached assembly-line methods.

The "Homeless WAFS"

The WAVES had a song which mentioned the "homeless WAFS." They weren't kidding. There is scarcely an airport in the United States that these girl flyers haven't touched.

They have crisscrossed the continent thousands of times, stopping at remote little towns or big cities for a few hours rest before going on. After several months of puddle-jumping and haystack-hopping, they have made up a log of what towns not to get stuck in.



U. S. Coast Guard.

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AAFAFS, ©

National Geographic Society Trustee Presents Wings to a Flying Daughter

Rear Admiral L. O. Colbert, Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, proudly pins silver wing the WASPS on daughter Mary Lou. She was one of the first class graduated in Houston, Texas, last under the Women's Flying Training Program of the Army Air Forces. Silver wings are personal to all girl Army flyers from Jacqueline Cochran (in print dress), Director of Women Pilots of the A

"Occasionally we forget where we are," said one of them, "and we'll wind up looking for a restaurant that someone knows is just around the corner, but which usually turns out to be in another town."

When a ship is delivered, ferry pilots get back to their bases by the fastest means possible. Their transportation priority ranks next to the President's.

Routine Can Be Heroic, Too

Most of the jobs done by our women in service are far less engaging.

The WAC who wanted to follow her husband into North Africa is a clerk at an Army post in the Midwest. The French girl who dreamed of being among the first to reach her homeland is teaching history at Fort Oglethorpe—WACS with families in occupied countries cannot be exposed to capture.

Ann Bernatitus wants to get back to battle front; she is at the dispensary in N Orleans.

It's hard to stay on the home front wi your heart is over there. It's tough to b yeoman when your energy is equal to a t pedo boat. It's not easy to be a woman all when you want to fight with your b hands.

These American women in uniform doing the next best thing. They are no drea ers in shining armor. Of the 98 percent w want to get overseas, most of them know th is only a slim chance of making it. Their d sire to serve can never be more than partia fulfilled, but they are willing to stand by, ju in case.

In the meantime, theirs is the biggest j of all—learning to do the unheroic, to se where needed.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Post mortem, mainly "Nellie Nugent Somerville Lectures on Government and Public Affairs," including letters to Lucy Somerville Howorth re: lectures, 1974

Folder 24

Mississippi Division
United Daughters of the Confederacy

Dear Friends:

You will be interested to learn that

Bolivar Troop Chapter. No 1067

has made a contribution to the Memorial to the
Women of the Confederacy in memory of

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Please accept our sincere sympathy.

Mrs. Ivy Graham Hill (Local), President

Mrs. Charles A Neal, Jackson, Miss. Director

Delta State College
Cleveland, Mississippi

March 12, 1974

Dear Judge:

Thank you so much for your thoughtfulness in sending along the reviews and interesting articles. I enjoyed them very much.

Did you see the Truman special on TV last night? I thought it was very good, although I certainly don't know as much about HST as you do. I have heard it said that he hated the "Missouri Waltz" although I noticed that he allegedly played it at the end of the program.

We are making plans for the first lecture in the "Nellie Nugent Somerville" series, as you are aware. We are looking forward to it, and I hope that you will be well pleased with the way things are conducted.

I'll be in touch.

Best regards,

Allen

Allen Dennis
Dept. of History

The Miss Delta

33RD YEAR—NO. 21—March 21, 1974
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI 38732

Edith Green to initiate lecture series tomorrow

By CHIP CHIPMAN

Congresswoman Edith Green, D-Ore., will speak at Delta State University Friday, March 22, to inaugurate the recently established "Nellie Nugent Somerville Lectures on Government and Public Affairs." This lecture series is named after the woman who was the first woman member of the Mississippi House of Representatives, and who was a leading advocate in the Woman's Suffrage movement, serving as Vice-President of the National American Women's Suffrage Association in 1915. She was a sponsor of the bill establishing Delta State Teachers College in 1925.

The lecture series was established last May through a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth of Cleveland. Mrs. Howorth is the daughter of the late Mrs. Somerville.

The engagement of Rep. Green, who has authored major legislation in education and other areas, was secured by Rep. David Bowen, D-Miss., who will introduce his colleague at the 2 p.m. talk in Broom Auditorium. (Mr. Bowen, incidentally, went to the old Hill Demonstration School, which was once located on this campus where the library now is.)

Rep. Green, who has served in the house 22 years, has earned the title "Mrs. Education" for her work as a member of the Education and Labor Committee and as chairman of its special subcommittee on Education. Among the education acts she has authored are the Higher Education Acts of 1965-67-72, the Higher Education Facilities Act, amendments to end sex discrimination in education and health manpower training, social security improvements, comprehensive manpower training reform bill and the Library Service Act.

Legislation she has introduced in the 93rd Congress include the War Powers Act to limit the powers of the President, a bill to prohibit sex discrimination in college admissions, a bill to compensate victims of crimes, and a constitutional amendment to provide for special presidential elections in case of a "no confidence" vote.

Mrs. Green was educated in the Salem, Oregon Public Schools, Williamette University and the University of Oregon. She is a member of the First Christian Church and is the mother of two sons.

Among her many honors are honorary degrees from some 30 institutions.

The lecture will be on Friday, March 22, 1974 at 2 o'clock in Broom Auditorium. There will be an invocation by Mr. William A. Pennington, introductory remarks by Dr. Lucas, the introduction by Representative

Cont. to Page 10



Edith Green

Lecture

Continued from Page 1

David R. Bowen, and then the address by Mrs. Green.

Immediately following the address there will be a reception at the Fielding L. Wright Fine Arts Center.

All students and faculty, as well as the public at large, are invited to attend the lecture.

Delta State University

Cleveland, Mississippi

inaugurates the

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE LECTURES
ON
GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Friday

March 22, 1974

2:00 p.m.

Broom Auditorium

Grateful acknowledgement is made to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth, Cleveland, for an endowment establishing the Nellie Nugent Somerville Lecture Series on Government and Public Affairs.

* * * * * * *

Nellie Nugent Somerville (1863-1952) was the first woman member of the Mississippi House of Representatives. She was elected President of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association when it was formed in 1897 and served as second Vice-President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association in 1915. She was a sponsor of the bill establishing Delta State Teachers College and was a national leader in women's, civic, and religious affairs.

Mrs. Somerville held a B. A. degree from Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Virginia. Her family came to Washington County in 1828. In 1885 she was married to Robert Somerville, a native of Richmond, Virginia, who attended the University of Virginia. Robert Somerville lived in Mississippi from 1884 until his death in 1925. The Somervilles were the parents of four children, one of whom is Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth.

PROGRAM

Presiding

DR. AUBREY K. LUCAS

President, Delta State University

Invocation ..... WILLIAM A. PENNINGTON

Assistant Professor of Philosophy
Delta State University

Introductory Remarks ..... PRESIDENT AUBREY K. LUCAS

Introduction of Speaker ..... THE HONORABLE DAVID R. BOWEN

Member of the Congress of the United States
House of Representatives, Second District
State of Mississippi

Address ..... THE HONORABLE EDITH GREEN

Member of the Congress of the United States
House of Representatives, Third District
State of Oregon

* * * *

RECEPTION

Immediately Following

Fielding L. Wright Fine Arts Center

W. A. Pennington
Delta State College
Cleveland, Mississippi 38732



Mrs. Joseph Howworth

515 S. Victoria

Cleveland, Ms. 38732

March 25, 1974

Mr. Aubrey K. Lucas, President
Delta State University
Cleveland, Ms.

Dear Mr. Lucas:

On behalf of The National Social Science Honor Society, Pi Gamma Mu, the Delta State University Chapter of Pi Gamma Mu, the sponsorship of Dean of the College, Jack W. Hamilton, would like to present the enclosed check in the amount of $150.00 for the development of courses of the Willis Wright Lecture by Rep. Mitch Owen.

We on the Pi Gamma Mu Lock forward to future lectures in the series and to further submit contributions from the Lectureship Fund to the Society.

Sincerely,

William A. Pennington
Faculty Advisor

Malcolm S. Kretschmar, Jr.
238 Taylor Street
Wilzin Park
Greenville, Mississippi 38701

March 25, 1974

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth
P. O. Box 627
Cleveland, Mississippi 38732

Dear Lucy and Joe,

I have been out of state this week for The Lewis Grocer Company, only to return home this weekend to browse through the week's mail. It was quite interesting to find the kind invitation to the Delta State ceremony for the inauguration of the lecture program in memory of Cousin Nellie. I really appreciate y'all thinking of me at this time, and I wish that I had had an opportunity to plan my Lewis Grocer Co. schedule so as to attend the event. Cousin Nellie had a commanding presence, and, even at my young age, I have fond memories of her. I still have the McGuffey Readers that she gave me in my early years.

Having given The Lewis Grocer Co. six month's notice of my intention to terminate employment with them, I will be going into private business on April 5. My work will primarily be in the area of commercial real estate development. With seven years background in this field from the corporate side of the fence, I very much look forward to getting into it on my own.

I think I will be taking Grandmother to Monteagle for a three to five day stay, starting May 27th. Hope to see you and Joe there.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

RAI

From the desk of

LUCY S. HOWORTH

JOSEPH M. HOWORTH

Malcolm Kretschmar's comment about my mother reminds me of a recollection told to me by Maj.Gen.James E.Edmonds, Ret. in 1955 when I saw him in Asheville, N.C. where he made his home. He was then in his eighties and he was the last of my mother's generation, being a first cousin. He said:

" I remember when I was about six your mother came to visit us at the plantation on Lake Bolivar, she was then a young lady. I was running arround and fell against a piece of glass and cut a place on my leg. The blood gushing out frightened me. Your mother came over, took my hand and caressed me while looking at the wound, there was something calming in her hand as she touched me, the fright left me,somehow her touch made me feel sure I wasn't hurt too badly!"

This memory after more than seventy years is remarkable.

(I used quotation marks around what I recollect Cousin James said, but the words are not an actual quotation-- one of TIME magazine's simulated quotations, the meory is accurate as to the extraordinary effect of the calming feeling.)

LSH-5/6/74

515 So. Victoria Ave. -- Cleveland, Miss. 38732 -- (601) 843-5193
P.O. Box 627

March 27, 1974

Dear Lucy,

your letter was read just about 2 p.m. on Friday, march 22, so I imagined that Lucy seated in the Broom auditorium of Delta State U. proposed to hear a woman in whom I have been interested for many years — having heard her once only. Thank you for your letter and the invitation to attend that enjoyable session. Clipping enclosed from Jackson Daily News — March 26, is not too much written for Lamar and Rep. Edith Greer your mark more to the audience. You may not have seen it so this is for you now.

Indeed I think this memorial established by you is most appropriate and I hope that it will be a great asset through the years. Our family of Rodes came to Mississippi some years after 1828. but well over 120 years ago.

Yes I was associated with the Board of

Presbyterian Church, U.S.
Women's Work (formerly Committee on W. W.) for eighteen years professionally, 1940 - 58 and for ten years previously, as a volunteer. During the 1930's I knew Mr. R. E. Vogel through knowing of his work and at Montreat used to walk by his home frequently - I did not know him as a personal friend or was I associated with him in his work, Christian Education or Religious Education as then called - I appreciate Elizabeth's message which you wrote and your own loving sympathy.

Now there are four of my generation in my mother's immediate family - Rodes living, my younger brother, Dr. W. H. Jenkins, Port Gibson, a first cousin, Ottilie Rodes in P. G. and her sister Mrs. H. R. Glennon in Long Island - We three women are in the 80's, my brother not yet 79 but will be in September

My appreciation of your letter and my loving good wishes -

Love.

Annie Tait Jenkins

March 27, 1974

We've Come A Long Way

Boston Daily Herald 3/26/74

CLEVELAND — "If we've come a long way baby, the fact remains that we still get a lot further to go," a prominent woman congressman told an audience at Delta State University in assessing women's rights and opportunities.

Rep. Edith Green, D-Ore., making the inaugural address in the recently established "Nellie Nugent Somerville Lectures on Government and Public Affairs," said it is "somewhat incredible" that the U. S. is still debating constitutional equality for women in the 20th century.

"It would hardly seem necessary today to pass an amendment to assure anyone their constitutional rights and yet it has proven necessary," the congresswoman told an audience of some 500 persons. The Congree has passed the equal rights amendment and 33 states have ratified it.

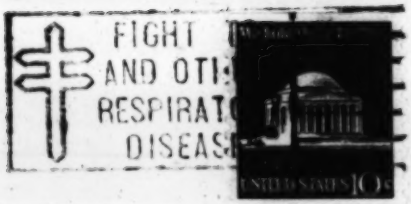
"We have long lived with the notion that woman's place is in the home," she said, "but the facts are that nearly 39 per cent of our labor force is women and that number has increased 75 per cent in just the last 25 years."

Mrs. Green quoted statistics which show that white and black women earned considerably smaller salaries than their male counterparts, and a woman needs a college degree to earn more than a man does with an eighth grade education.

"In short," she said, "America's numerical majority of 51 per cent, our women, remains today as relentlessly second class as any minority."

ANNIE TAIT JENKINS
295 E GEORGETOWN S
CRYSTAL SPGS, MISS
39059





Mrs. Joe Howorth
P.O. Box 627
Cleveland, Miss. 38732

Delta State College

Cleveland, Mississippi 38732

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

March 29, 1974

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth
515 S. Victoria Ave.
Cleveland, Ms. 38732

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Howorth:

Again, I would like to extend to you an invitation for the annual Pi Gamma Mu Banquet to be held on April 17, 1974, at 6:00 p.m. in the Young-Mauldin Cafeteria on DSU's campus. The program will be presented by one of our Social Science faculty members, Mr. James Cowie. This year, as in years past, the banquet will feature the presentation of your very generous award to Pi Gamma Mu's outstanding graduating senior. The recipient of this year's award will be Mr. Ray Branch, pre-ministerial student, who has earned a 4.0 average in his work here at Delta State University.

I would like to express my appreciation, personally and in behalf of Pi Gamma Mu, for your work in establishing the Nellie Nugent Sommerville Lecture Series. Favorable comments have been expressed to me by both faculty members and students in regard to the first lecture. Your efforts and generous contributions to Delta State University in the realm of Social Science are truly appreciated for their immediate and long-term value.

Sincerely,

Jane Elliott

Jane Elliott
President, Pi Gamma Mu

JE/mw

MRS. T. A. MIDDLETON
751 MC CLUER ROAD
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39212

April 17, 1974

Dear Precious Friends

I should have written to you many days ago but you should know by now that I don't always get things done when I should..

I deeply appreciated your sending the announcement of the memorial to your mother - but since it came the day before the event I couldn't manage to come up on such short notice -

I am delighted that the memorial has been instigated and can think of no woman in Mississippi who deserves to be so honored unless it is of course Mrs Somerville's distinguished daughter - Lucy -

You will know that I cannot convey to you two — husband and wife —

how much I love and admire you both - Although we get together very infrequently yet it is good to know that I have friends.

MRS. T. A. MIDDLETON
751 MC CLUER ROAD
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39212

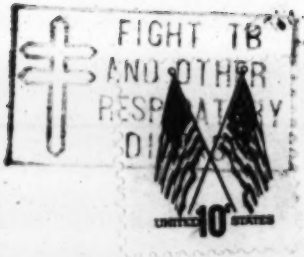
Am sending a small check for you to use in whatever manner you like - I know that you have many charities and projects I wish it could be more -

Please come to see me sometimes soon -

Love
Louise

751 McClure Road
Jackson, Miss
39212.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE. MS 390
PM
18 APR
1974



Mr. and Mrs Joseph M. Howorth
515 S. Victory
Cleveland
Mississippi.

May 4, 1974

Dear Lucy -

I enjoyed reading the program from Delta State University - It sounds as if the lectures being started on "Government" were made possible by you - or your family - That was a fine program to inaugurate!

Yes, Edith Green, is quite a person - We are sorry to see her retire from Oregon politics - but apparently she

felt she wanted to come home again – I know I got to that stage!

I have had some sort of "flu" bug since March now, and I still run a fever! Never had a bug like this one before – I still go to the office – but with this fever it's a struggle – Hope I'll get feeling normal again soon!

And the best of everything to you – and Jo

Love

Bradley





Lucy Somerville Howorth
P. O. Box 627
Cleveland, Mississippi
38732

Hardy M. Culbreath Lee
2695 S.W. Montgomery Drive
Portland, Oregon 97201

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Nellie Nugent Somerville to son, Robert Nugent Somerville, 1941, 1945, mostly re: financial matters and real estate. Also 2 TLS to Robert Nugent Somerville from others, 1938, 1946.

Folder 25

MISSISSIPPI

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

JACKSON

HUGH WHITE
GOVERNOR

JACK HANCOCK
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Oct. 3rd, 1958.

Hon. Robert N. Somerville,

Cleveland, Miss.

Dear Mr. Somerville:

Governor White has asked me to thank you for your letter of September 29th and to tell you how very much he appreciated your note and the comment from your mother.

The Governor is making very satisfactory progress and has been able to go automobile riding a little every day for the last two or three days.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

Jack Hancock

Secretary to the Governor

JH/W

Woodeagle
June 3. 1941

My dear Son,

I arrived safely on Sunday Mr Brennen met me in Lehatt. & I left Lucy about 10:15. People seem to be coming up early, this place well filled now.

In regard to Lamar St. house. It probably is best to have the W[illegible] front rooms papered now & let outside paint wait. Please ask Servant if she objects to having this work done & follow her wishes.

She might prefer to let it alone as she expects to move soon. If she does not object please get Mr Mellon to give a price.

The paper should cost little please get it at Rowells. Select a light paper but not bright blue red or green. A light gray effect looks better. I think painters charge five to seven dollars a room.

Please send me estimate on this.

Let me know if Tab is doing anything on the house & what will be due him. I'll

him to paint over dark stains on front & paint chimney if tenant does not object. He thought he could scrape up paint for this.

Am interested to know if you collect for Mr Powell. ☑

Please notify post office to forward mail.

Inquires at bank about Montgomery county coupons - I left them with Mr Moore & they should get returns in a few days, the due date is June 2 -

Hope you are well

Love

Mama

Am getting Daily News but not Greensboro paper

150 FIREPROOF ROOMS
COFFEE SHOP SERVICE



CIRCULATING ICE WATER
CEILING FANS

Keep Letter

OWNED AND OPERATED BY GREENVILLE HOTEL CO., INC
Greenville, Miss.

Dec 8. 1941.

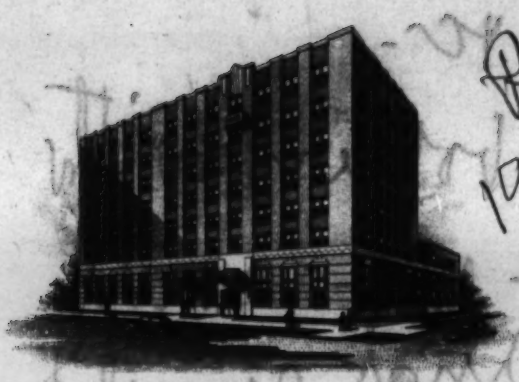
My dear Son -

Yours received & def. slip from bank which I was glad to get. Please thank Mr Leable for me

I owe you the status of my affairs as follows. This morning at bank I left one U.S. Sr. bond for one thousand dollars to be sold. This is callable in 43 when no doubt I would be asked to take another bond. By selling now I get probably a premium & use and see fit. I ordered three hundred dollars of Defense Series G. I may gradually put the entire amount in these bonds but will do so later. Please note, the slip showing these last transactions are in my bank book. Mr Burton suggested

THE DELTA'S FINEST HOTEL

In regard to lay statement - Please look over carefully & see if all is included
I have marked with pencil - What is Lynhurst?
The lot you bought from the state on Lamar does not seem to be on this - Lynhurst may be the University St. house -
Please get statement from sheriff's office so I can see about drainage lot -
Inclosed ok - please apply yourself to Virginia Holt 57 Cts B + P-H club #1 Red Cross - Send me the card I want to say I belong there if asked here
I want my radio, please tell Elka when she comes, no doubt she will return tomorrow night -
Let me know how your finances come along - Terrible war - I am pessimistic as usual, better plant some greens, ask Pat if he wants it plant on back of office lot -
Am feeling well - Evelyn wrote she will get to bet - Hospital at Biloxi Aug - 11 - for tests -
Hope all are well
Love Mama



C. S. (AL) JENNINGS, MANAGER

Probably 1945

Hotel GREENVILLE

150 FIREPROOF ROOMS
CIRCULATING ICE WATER, CEILING FANS
ONE OF THE SOUTH'S FINEST
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
POPULAR PRICED AIR CONDITIONED COFFEE SHOP

Greenville, Miss. Jan 22

My dear Sir,

Your card + telephone of much interest but first as to a cafe or restaurant. I would not rent to any one who would sell any kind of alcoholic drinks. That condition would be included in any such contract.

Louis Lerner has been very kind about Dorothy

Yours truly
Greenville

Granddaughter
Dorothy Shandl

As to Geo Scott &c.
I would not bother with Shoemkello. If you could sell for 1750 that would be nice profit. Look at inconclay rule or such stk Have Thomas about material you spoke of for outside rough lumber & asbestos material I would not choose that but it is question as to what we can get. I would say begin

[23 January 1945?] 3



C. S. (AL) JENNINGS, MANAGER

Hotel GREENVILLE

150 FIREPROOF ROOMS
CIRCULATING ICE WATER, CEILING FANS
ONE OF THE SOUTH'S FINEST
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
POPULAR PRICED AIR CONDITIONED COFFEE SHOP

Greenville, Miss.

about Feb. 15th & finish
about April 1st.
As to Ennis Rd. This need
not be pushed. I would
prefer selling vacant lots
which do not at present
bring any income, as
Fidelity & Lamar St.
I would tell Gov Scott
what we hoped to do

something about new hotels but you had to show down all fall + I might as well take a reasonable price.

Did you hear from Bill Berry?

I have the books from Public Library

Love,

Mama

HENRY T. CROSBY COMPANY
LAND AND INVESTMENTS
115 S. POPLAR STREET - PHONE 1066
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

July 5, 1945

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

I have a person who has expressed interest in your property facing on the Old Leland Road.

As I recall our conversation you want $2500.00 for the property, and I do not recall whether this price allowed a 5% commission to ourselves.

We would also like to know if you would take $1000.00 cash and the balance spread over a brief period of years with interest at 5%?

Thanking you for an expression of your wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Henry T. Crosby Company

By Henry T. Crosby

HTC:ls

July 6 1945. Friday

Dear Mama:-

Inclosed is copy of my answer to Henry Crosby & your answer will be here Monday; this in line, but as to how many years on notes & 5%; when you answer I will proceed with Henry.

Affectly
Bob

July 6 1945.

LELAND ROAD PROPERTY

Mr Henry T Crosby,

Greenville, Miss.

Dear Henry:-

Answering yours of the 5th, you will have reply in a few days as Mrs Somerville is at Monteagle and your letter sent to her today for instructions.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Robert N Somerville.

CC

Mr Mrs Somerville.

July 7 1945.

Mr Henry Crosby,

Greenville, Miss.

Dear Henry:-

Tuesday I am engaged in Court thence must go to Rosedale for conference with Walter Sillers and necessary to see parties at Benoit, my expectation is to be at Benoit Wednesday and will come to see you that day or Thursday, should you need any reply sooner call me by telephone reverse for information.

In mean time drop me a line as to your opinion as to maturity on notes; Mama does not have any abstract. I know title is good and no lien on property.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

1944 Tax rept 6898
Assessed value $225
1944 Tax $6.80

DB/238
PG 449

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

MGF27 8=MONTEAGLE TENN JUL 7 1055A

R N SOMERVILLE=VN=

ACCEPT CROSBY OFFER PAY COMMISSION REQUIRED DEED TRUCK=

NELLIE N SOMERVILLE.

1154A

NO 24- TO Abel

BY L AT 220P TO BE fwd

CALLS

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Monteagle Saturday

My dear Son

I am re inclosed, of course I expect to pay the usual 5pr ct comm.

As to payment, whilst I do not like delayed payment yet it may be advisable — not over two yrs. & must retain deed & lien & 5 pr ct interest.

Tell Henry at my age I do not look ahead hence beg to avoid any unfinished business — will send ck. to Howell & city clk & Owen.

Mrs Francis said Keith Sr. going to Lehatt for week.

We are well

Love Hank

Mama

Monday Sunday

My dear Son

If Verplanck's offer is a bona fide offer & will not extend payments more than two years. Also, if Henry can pay full payment & can the full amount he must agree, in case of default, to sell again without more pay Hastily

Mama.

150 FIREPROOF ROOMS
COFFEE SHOP SERVICE

CIRCULATING ICE WATER
CEILING FANS

HOTEL GREENVILLE

C. S. JENNINGS, MANAGER

Greenville, Miss. Nov. 24. 1945

My dear Son

Yours is much interest.

As to Surp. Rd.

If you can sell over four 4th. I will pay you one hundred! If you can sell for five 5th. I will pay you two hundred. But I offer you a suggestion - for your own benefit. Would it pay you to take my Surp Rd - at 45 of - & sell your house near Pres. church. I mean, if you could make enough to pay what you owe on that & buy Surp. Rd. You can figure on it. As far as I am concerned I think it would

THE DELTA'S FINEST HOTEL

be good business for me to sell at almost any figure over four th-
& invest in some good stocks
until I can build on leasehold lot-
I doubt this boom will continue.
By all means try to get Producers
lots filled - I wrote Mr Leapley about
new hotels -
As you can see what is going
on you can judge better than I
can so keep me advised.
Love Mama

150 FIREPROOF ROOMS
COFFEE SHOP SERVICE

CIRCULATING ICE WATER
CEILING FANS



GREENVILLE
Greenville, Miss.

C. S. JENNINGS, MANAGER

Nov 27 - 1945

My dear Em

Yours received by late mail yesterday

I shall be glad to have you + Keith (wife too) for dinner Sunday - Lady 10. is cooking + not inviting company - I had them one Sunday + never saw people enjoy it more. (Reg to Mrs + Miss W P K - stockings)

It seems to me your best plan would be to go to Jackson Sunday afternoon - We can have dinner at twelve + you can rest + leave here about 2 - p - m. You will be rested + ready for business on Monday You can arrange to see Dick at his home Sat. night - My habit is to

"THE DELTA'S FINEST HOTEL"

eat little at night & go to my room early
As to Ripe Pears - I prefer Bakers, every Friday in town. Apples are worth keeping
Some one said Rent Control due to leave here soon but I never saw the notice - know about this. Here is why about advice but Rupert a lot you can get it out of him -
My U.S. bond holdings $28 00 - Last year I gave or paid one $ 00 - Income here I may get this up to $300 and spring - No hurry about Emp. Pay - just take what comes
Love
Mama



MERCHANTS & FARMERS BANK

Kosciusko, Miss.

C. E. MORGAN, PRESIDENT

May 10, 1946

Hon. Robert N. Summerville
Attorney at Law
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

I enjoyed seeing you very much, as well as seeing your Mother.

It had not been my pleasure and good fortune to have known her before, I knew who she was, but it has been in my mind that your Mother was in fact your Sister. I hadn't thought heretofore that she was your Mother, and therefore I was greatly surprised.

She has been a remarkable person in the council and in the social and economic life of Mississippi. She has a most excellent heritage, and she is most certainly a worthy Daughter of a worthy Sire. I enjoyed her pamphlet very much. We are in for a new order in Mississippi, and it certainly is fitting that the people who do not know, be advised of the corruption that will grow out of bringing into our politics a great host of additional scallawags.

The older I get the more thoroughly convinced I am that the unthoughted, illeterate, and foolish should never have been given the ballot. Of course, it is too late now, but that was Hamilton's theory of Government, and I believe he was right, and in less than two centuries, it will certainly prove conclusively that he was right.

Give my love to your Mother, and tell her how deeply I appreciated her and the opportunity and pleasure it afforded me to meet her and her refreshing mind. I hope I can come back and see you more often. In our youth we are too busy to stop and think, and when we get older we appreciate our friends more deeply.

Yours very truly,

C. E. Morgan

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Nellie Nugent Somerville to various, 1925-1946, including H.R. Shands, Lucy Somerville Howorth.

Folder 26

June 6th, 1925.

Dr. H. R. Shands,
Jackson, Mississippi.

My Dear Harley:-

Yours of June 4th received. Lucy was here yesterday, she said it is necessary to be very careful as it is easy to get up a law suit about commissions. I suggest that you at once notify Mr. Bridges and Mr. Smith as they probably would notify their Gulfport Office to put this property on their list, and Mr. Perkins would be certain to hear of it. An option is certainly an exclusive right.

Bob is not in good health, he had not returned yesterday and Lucy said his intention was to stop in Memphis and see a Doctor there. I told Lucy to tell Bob that I insist on his going to Jackson to get your advice, as he maybe in a serious condition.

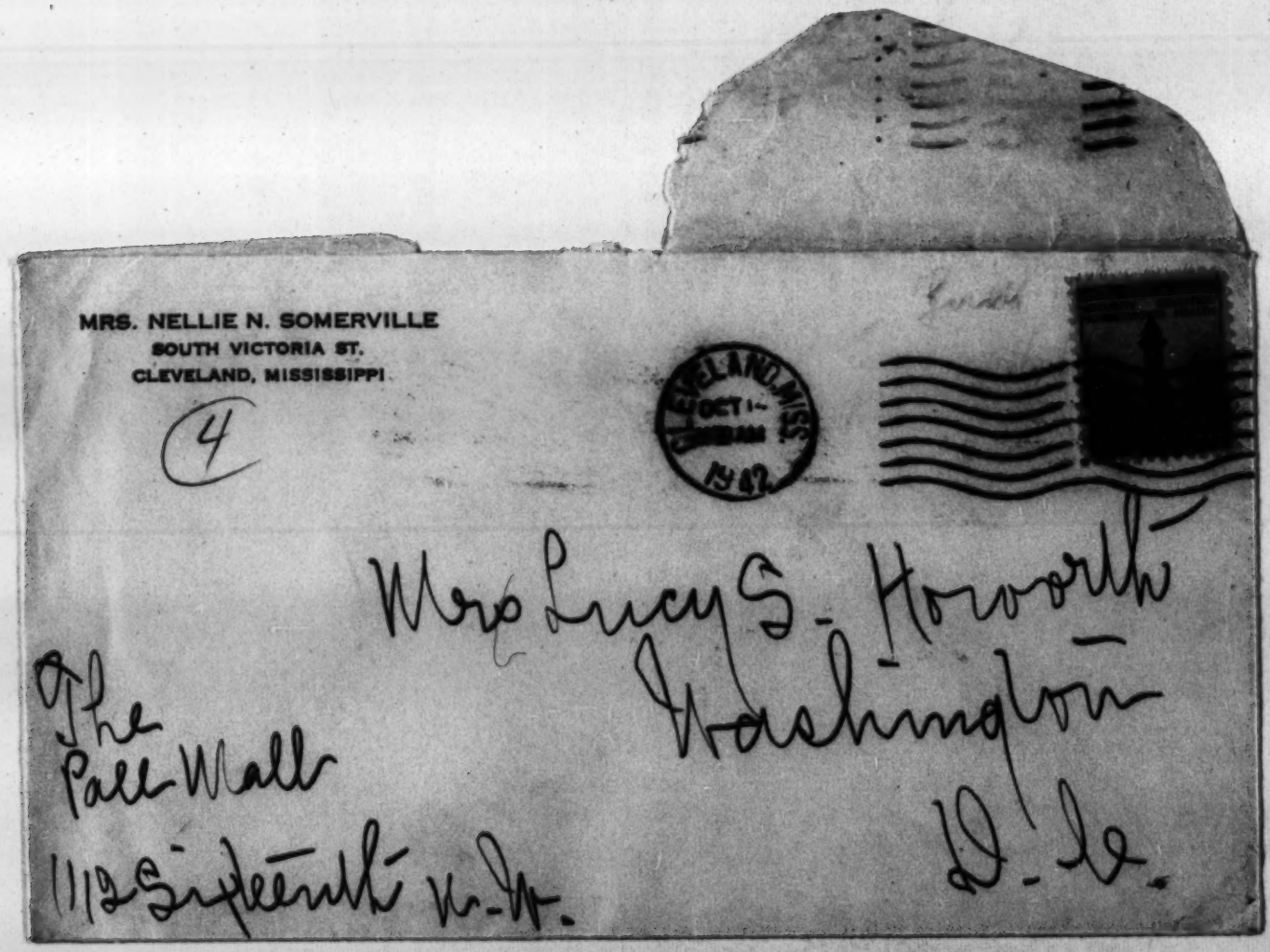
You will see from this that it is uncertain about his giving attention to business.

Several Real Estate men here had asked me about this land, and I have referred them to Mr. Perkins. Several men from her have been down there, some are Real Estate Agents and some are Prospective Buyers. Mr. George Leavenworth who has a lumber business here has bought property on the Beach front and is thinking of buying property such as we hold. He might consider the the tract on the G. & S.I. In case you hear anything of him you can know that he is reliable.

For cards from Anna Howard Shaw, See Folder 28

At last, going thro a small box of papers, I found these. There are several letters from Mr Shaw but the name is not signed on first page.

Abe, or Eve, was still not well. She plans to get over week to Atlanta + Macon + try to get Abe to come to Atlanta to see a doctor.



Names explained.

Abe - N.N.S. second child, a sons named Abram Douglas Somerville

Eve - reference to we of A DS.

"Bob" refers to Robert Nugent Somerville, NNS eldest child, a son

"K-A" - RNS two daughters, Keith & Ashton - Joe Dockery, husband of Keith, the daughter, called Keithie

RNS wife also named Keith -

I wish he could see Dr. Henderson
in Mpls. But I
have not seen Patterson
suppose K + A. have come at
for 2. telephoned Keith they
would arrive about six, as Keith
did not stay in Mpls.

Love

Mama

February 4, 1944

Honorable Walter Sillers, Speaker
House of Representatives
Jackson, Mississippi

My dear Walter:

By way of comment on the speech of Judge Kelley to the Legislature, I am writing to you as follows.

The most important state laws relative to child welfare cover the following subjects:

Child Labor, Compulsary Education, Probation Officer, Factory Inspector, Industrial Training School at Columbia.

In regard to the Probation Officer law. These officers are appointed by the chancellors, but are paid by the Board of Supervisors. Experience has lead me to the opinion that it is usually not good statesmanship to separate the appointment power from the paying source. I do not recall to have ever seen a report from a county probation officer.

Some years ago I made a study of this subject and prepared a paper which was printed in leaflet form at my own expense and distributed to the women's organizations. I am under the impression that copies of my paper were sent also to members of the Legislature.

It is my opinion that the Probation Officer would probably be more benefit to the county he served if the appointment were left to the Board of Supervisors, who provide for the salary.

Under the present law Probation Officers may be appointed by municipal authorities, in which case they are paid by municipal authorities.

In connection with my study of this subject I wrote to every chancellor in the state. Most of them had appointed Probation Officers. In some counties Probation Officers serve as unpaid workers.

[4 February 1899]

I take the liberty of writing you because I am sincerely interested in this subject.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Nellie N. Somerville

150 FIREPROOF ROOMS
COFFEE SHOP SERVICE

CIRCULATING ICE WATER
CEILING FANS

HOTEL GREENVILLE

Greenville, Miss.

December 25, 1946

C. S. JENNINGS
VICE-PRESIDENT & MANAGER

Honorable William Winter
Grenada, Miss.

Dear Mr. Winter:

Pardon me for writing to you. I do so because I deplore the harmful influences which are brought to bear upon our young people in State Institutions of learning. I noticed that you heard Editor, Hodding Carter at Oxford and want to call your attention to some things. I consider Mr. Carter a superficial thinker, not always well informed. I dissent from his views on democracy and on the "Brotherhood of all Men." He defines democracy as, "the political and social adaptation of the spirituals philosophy embodied in the Sermon on the Mount."

This is a new and misleading suggestion. James Madison, in The Federalist paper No. XIV, explains the difference between a republic and a democracy. He says, "In a democracy the people meet and exercise the government in person, in a republic they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents."

In Federalist paper No. X, Madison fully explains the dangers of pure democracy. He says, "Such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention, have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property, and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths."

Mr. Carter does not seem to know that the United States of America is a republic, not a democracy. ~~in~~ the brotherhood of all men. Dr. John Gresham Machen, great Presbyterian scholar, in his books, Christianity and Liberalism and The Origen of Paul's Religion has fully stated the Christian doctrine of the Fatherhood of God. He said (quoting from memory) "The Brotherhood of Man as currently used, originated with Stoic philosophers, Christianity does not teach the brotherhood of Man, it teaches the possibility of brotherhood through faith in Christ. Believers only are heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ. Believers only can cry "Abba Father".

"THE DELTA'S FINEST HOTEL"

150 FIREPROOF ROOMS
COFFEE SHOP SERVICE



CIRCULATING ICE WATER
CEILING FANS

C. S. JENNINGS
VICE-PRESIDENT & MANAGER

This "brotherhood of man" is used to make Christians feel that they must entertain a feeling of fellowship with unbelivers. Mr. Carter's reference to Our Lord as the greatest Revolutionary, the greatest Radical the world has ever known, is irreverent to the point of sacrilege. His statement of the cause of the crucifixion is historically a mistake. The cause of the crucifixion was that Our Lord claimed to be the Messiah, the Son of God.

Please return enclosure.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

Nellie M. Sommerville

Nellie M. Sommerville

NMS/s

Encl.

"For preaching the brotherhood of all men and a man's responsibilities for his brothers".

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

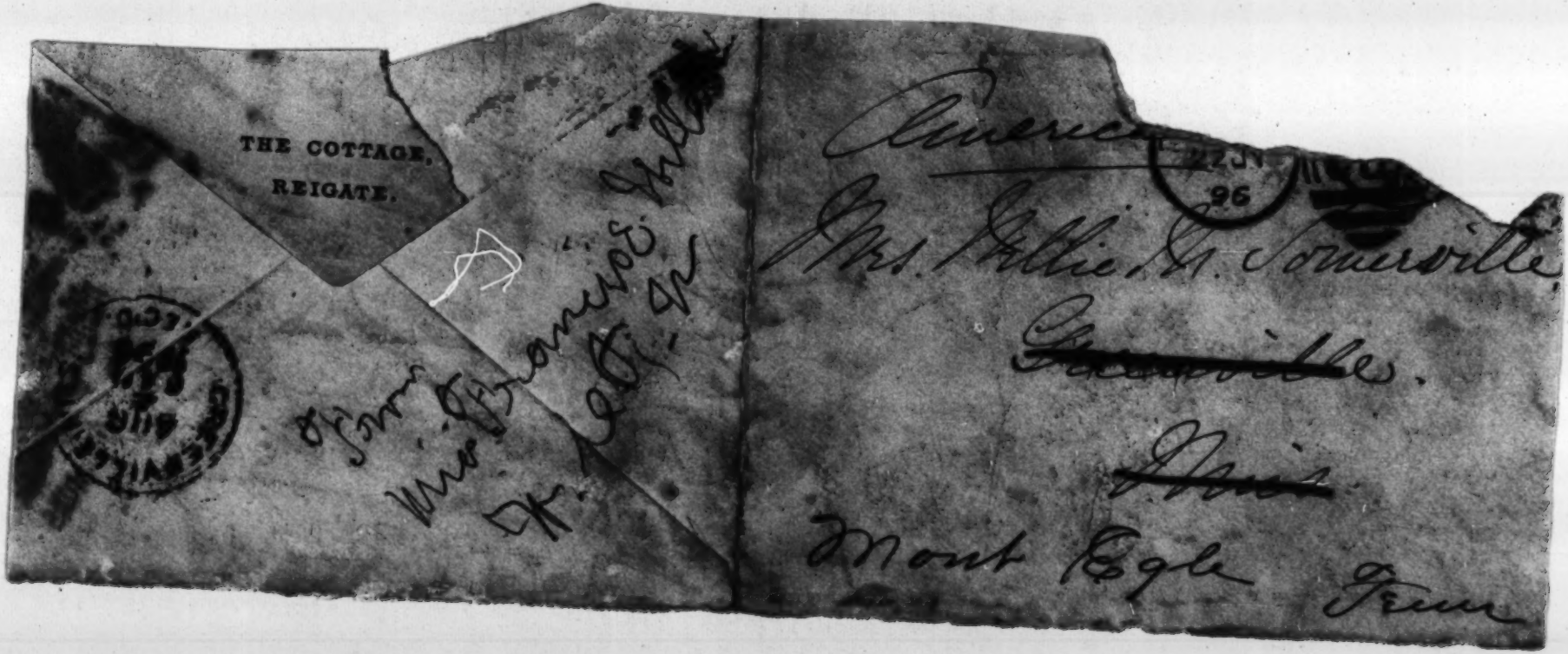
To Nellie Nugent Somerville from Lucinda Helm, 1889; from Frances E. Willard, July 1896; from Mary Helm, August 1910, re: Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society. 3 ALS

Folder 27

of programme sent for
last quarter by return
mail after receiving
her postal asking for
about 1st programme sent.
I only sent the June until
programme and by way of
showing how the children
might be interested. I
thought that I had provided
have supplied you with
the regular literature.
The Conf. Secty of each
Conf. in each quarter
supplied with programme
& leaflets enough
to supply the societies
in her Conf. and used
other ways as she sees best.
Hope first & nine I am success
and that you desire to
establish a fund that will
do good and time after
you have passed to (eternal)
Home. Love to K. Helen

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
518 SOUTH VICTORIA ST.
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

From
Miss Frances E. Willard
"The greatest woman
I have ever known"
N. N. S.


THE COTTAGE,
REIGATE.
Clarence
JUN
96
Mrs. Hallie D. Somerville,
Mont Eagle
Tenn

PRESIDENT:
MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD,
Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE:
LADY HENRY SOMERSET,
The Priory, Reigate, England.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS:
MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT,
Care Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co.,
Boston, Mass.
MISS JESSIE A. ACKERMANN,
c/o Albany Buildings, 47, Victoria St., London, S.W., England.
MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW,
Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.
DR. KATE C. BUSHNELL,
Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.
MISS ALICE R. PALMER,
Franklin, Indiana, U.S.A.
"MOTHER" STEWART,
Springfield, Ohio.
MRS. LETITIA YOUMANS,
29, Metcalfe Street, Toronto, Canada

HON. SECRETARY:
MISS AGNES E. SLACK,
Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
MISS ANNA A. GORDON,
Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.

MRS. ... SANDERSON.
Danville, ... Que., Canada.

For God and Home and Every Land.

WORLD'S

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.



TIME OF PRAYER.—Noontide. BADGE—A Knot of White Ribbon.
METHODS—Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social and Legal. WATCHWORDS—Agitate, Educate, Organize.
OBJECT—To unify throughout the world the work of Women in Temperance and Social Reform, and to seek, through the circulation and presentation of a Petition addressed to all the Governments of the world, the complete overthrow of the Alcohol and Opium trades.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT,

London. ~~Evanston, Ill.,~~ July 21 1896
U. S. A.

Miss Willard Somerville
can see Miss. Wright

Mont Eagle. Tenn.

My dear:

I know God
You with and you are a Dear
- and have a head on your shoulders
- which is quite an item! - I thank you for
the "inside view" "Your letter gives &
dear old "Miss Ffi" God bless her-
She will go on to more or more"
as one to not. Con. if you can.
I am not very well - throat & tongue hurt
me. Hope to be able to resume work in Oct.
always Yours Sincerely Frances

for, and the management of their own affairs. The effect of this will not be seen fully in the immediate present but I fear the future will see the most intelligent women seeking a field of usefulness elsewhere and the less intelligent lacking the leadership that leads to enthusiasm and fuller development.

Our Board at Saranak voted unanimously that their wish that our organization should remain unchanged. I believe that was the desire of the great majority of the membership. Except for this heads misunderstanding of my resolution the Board would have instructed our representatives on the commission to agree to nothing else and

I did not read the letter until I had done my duty. Dear Brandeis: I should like to have you know always that I was glad to do anything for you because I knew you were glad to do anything for me. Yours affectionately, Elizabeth Glendower Evans.

Elizabethtown, Ky.
Aug. 29 (1918)

I thank you sincerely for your words of understanding and appreciation. I think you understand my position and the circumstances I had to face better than anyone who has written or spoken to me on the subject.

I was fully convinced, and am still of the same mind, that a ratification of the Brandeis would work to the injury of our women's work, and of the women themselves, in that they would lose their independence of thought and action when they lost the responsibility.

if necessary to present a minority report to Gen'l Conf. to that effect. I believe if they had done this we would not have been changed except in those points for which we asked. When the Commission met through the fall & Winter I learned that Miss Bennett was leaning to unification on condition of their being women on the governing Board. I became alarmed and argued, plead and expostulated against it. This I could only do privately as I was never invited to meet with the commission - a privilege extended to several others. It was not until after they went to Ashville that they signed the report which afterward was adopted by the Conf. When I read it I was filled with dismay. It was accounted a triumph by the men of the commission. Bishop Wilson said they did it "because they were scared." Dr Lambeth said "It was because of the opposition to the laity memorial" (I dont understand what either of them meant.) Many members of the Gen'l Conf. were greatly surprised but said Miss Bennett said it was exactly what she wanted and urged its adoption. She wrote me that she had caught a broader vision and believed it a great advance movement for woman's work for missions. Miss Bellis motives are not to be questioned for a moment. She had nothing to gain and gained nothing. She was in that as in her every word and act an absolutely sincere, honest hearted woman who would scorn a lower or ulterior motive. But from my view

takes the place of the Women's Boards - lacks all its essential attributes - It is simply an unwieldy Committee of estimates and appropriations - having no authoritative voice or finality of action. Its reports go to an Executive Committee having a 2/3 majority of men and from that to a Board having 4/5 male majority. The work that the Council does is committed to them by the Board and also the amount that can be appropriated is told them - Our funds simply pass through the hands of the Woman's Treasurer (who is nothing more than a book keeper) and then go into the hands of the Gen'l Treasurer. Thus we are completely deprived of our autonomy and all administrative powers.

point she was not wise and tactful far sighted here. The women have only a one fifth vote in the Board and of the 43 men there are 13 Bishops and these last are accustomed to an absolute domination of the Parent Board. We are in a helpless minority in a body where the membership is largely made up of men opposed to independence of thought in women. The women who are now on the Board will fill the secretarial offices. may for a while try to withstand total extinction because they have had a training in independence of thought but those who succeed them will not be women so trained. The Woman's Council, which they say

It was utterly impossible for one to accept & endorse such an organization and with any edge of that an editor should be a leader in thought I could not write an editorial favoring it or seek to influence others to accept it. Of course as Our Home was the organ of the society I could not oppose it. There was nothing left for one to do but to resign. I was not consulted about anything & my first knowledge of the personal of the Board of management and of its officers was in the newspaper. When I saw that Mrs. Marshall was to be Editorial Secretary and the constitution said the Ed. secretaries should edit the periodicals of the Board. As I had been told by Dr. Lambuth & Miss Bennett before the Exp. that the papers would be united if the Boards were I considered her election as tantamount to my dismissal. When later I was written to that Our Home would be continued for a while - a few months, probably to the close of the year - and I was expected to "continue as editor & help keep the women in line I resolved. If I could be trusted to engineer the work through the crises why was I not elected as Editorial secretary and thus with my long editorial experience and well known devotion to both home & foreign missions be given a broad work that might mean something for the future as well as the present? Instead of that I was given the temporary work of an assistant. (Though they will not call me an assistant)

Mrs. Marshall is a lovely and

resigned through pique, & that I could have been held by being given another office. If resigned because I must be true to my convictions, and in this matter self respect and personal dignity required it. I have no personal feeling against any of those who differ from me and do not intend to antagonize the present organization.

It was hard, as you say, to sever the friendships of the pink tea times for which my wife & myself gave so many years of our lives. But come what will I will know how and it has been one to give up the paper. I feel lonely & bereft without it.

I confess to no small degree of surprise at Miss Pinnell's attitude of mind in this whole matter

intelligent woman and will learn, but it is a pity that she is entirely without editorial experience and is absolutely ignorant of Home Missionary work. When she should be a leader she must herself be learning the way. But the constitution defines her rights in assigning her duties, & I don't think the Exc. Com. had a legal right to appoint me or any one else as editor of one of the denominational periodicals. They might claim the privilege of appointing an assistant, but if I were in their place I would claim the right to a voice in such an appointment. I beg your pardon, & my self & think I

knowing what stress she has always laid upon the independence of women and her great desire to gain larger rights for them in the church. She seems to think having a few women in a General Board means giving women a larger place. To one the subordination of the W. F. M. S. as the use of the engineery we used with such a large measure of success before this genl Conf. and leaves us with nothing but individual effort with which to gain ground at the next Conference. For of course the present Board will not allow us to work through the organization to secure the rights of the laity when the most of its members were among its most intense opponents. Further more a large number of the Foreign mission Board opposed it and they have as much right and as large a membership in the Council as the home mission Board. I dont know what the plan of operations will be during the quadrennium as to the laity movement. You will note that I have no place anywhere in the organization neither on the Board or in the Council and I can only conclude that beyond the temporary help for a few months as (6) ede to they felt no further need of one. I recognize this without resentment. As for me can accuse one of any ambition beyond the desire to do my very best wherever I served. The ladies and some of the gentlemen urged me so little not to give up the paper and expressed great regret & disappointment that I did so. Because you seemed to understand I have written more fully to you than to anyone else. Pray for one. I have been a sick woman for the last two months & have suffered much. Thanking you again I am yours sincerely Mary Helm

COPY

"Elizabethtown, Ky.
"Aug. 29, 1910

"My dear friend;

"I thank your sincerely for your words of understanding and appreciation. I think you understand my position and the circumstances I had to face better then anyone who has written or spoken to me on the subject.

"I was fully convinced, and am still of the same mind, that a unification of the Boards would work to the injury of our womans work, and of the women themselves, in that they would lose their independence of thought and action when they lost the responsibility for, and the management of their own affairs. The effect of this will not be seen fully in the immediate present but I fear the future will see the most intelligent women seeking a field of usefulness elsewhere and leave the less intelligent lacking the leadership that leads to enthusiasm and fuller development.

"Our Board at Savanah which unanously (expressed) their wish that our organization should remain unchanged & I believe that was the desire of the great majority of the membership. Except for Miss Heads misunderstanding of my resolution the Board would have instureted our representatives in the commission to agree to nothing else, and if necessary to present a minority reoprt to Gen'l Cong. to that effect. I believe if they had done this we would not have been changed except in those points for which we asked. When the Commission met through the fall and winter & I learned that Miss Bennett was leaning to unification on condition of their being women on the governing Board, I became alarmed and argued, plead and expostulated against it. This I could only do privately as I was never invited to meet with the commission- a privilege extended to several others. It was not until after they went to Ashville that they signed the report which afterwards was adopted by the Conf. When I read it I was filled with dismay. It was accounted a triumph by the men of the Commission. Bishop Wilson said they did it 'because they were scared'- Dr. Lambuth said 'It was because of the opposition to the laity memorial'. (I dont understand what either of them meant) Many members of the Gen'l Conf. were greatly surprised but said Miss Bennett said it was exactly what she wanted and urged its adoption. She wrote me that she had caught a broader vision and believed it a great advance movement for woman's work for missions. Belle's motives are not to be questioned for a moment,- she had nothing to gain and gained nothing- she was in that, as in her every word and act, an absolutely sincere, honest hearted woman who would scorn a lower or ulterior motive. But from my view

[Aug 1910]

#2 (COPY OF LETTER)

point she was not wise and lacked far sightedness. The women have only a one fifth vote in the Board and of the 45 men there are 13 Bishops, and these last are accustomed to an absolute domination of the Parent Board. We are in a helpless minority in a body where the membership is largely made up of men opposed to independence of thought in women. The women who are now on the Board and fill the secretarial offices may for a while try to withstand total subjection because they have had a training in independence of thought, but those who succeed them will not be women so trained. The Woman's Council, which they say takes the place of the Women's Boards- lacks all its essential attributes. It is simply an unweildy committee of estimates and nominations having no authorative voice or finality of action. Its reports go to an Executive Committee having a 2/3 majority of men and from that to a Board having 4/5 male majority. The work that the Council does is committed to them by the Board and also the amount that can be appropriated is told them. Our funds simply pass through the hands of the woman asst. Treasurer (who is nothing more than a bookkeeper) and then go into the hands of the man gen'l Treasurer. Thus we are completely deprived of our autonomy and all administrative powers.

"It was utterly impossible for me to accept and endorse such an organization and with my idea that an editor should be a leader in thought I could not write an editorial favoring it or seek to influence others to accept it. Of course as Our Homes was the organ of the society I could not oppose it. There was nothing left for me to do but to resign. I was not consulted about anything & my first knowledge of the personal of the Board of missionsand of its officers was in the newspaper. I there saw that Mrs. Marshall was to be Editorial Secretary and the constitution said the Ed. secretaries should "edit the periodicals of the Board". As I had been told by Dr. Lambrith & Miss Bennett before the Conf. that the papers would be united if the Boards were I considered her election as tantamount to my dismissal. When later I was written to that Our Homes would be continued for a while - a few months, possibly to the close of the year - and I was expected to "continue as editor & help keep the women in line" I revolted. If I could be trusted to engineer the work through the crises why was I not elected as Editorial secretary and thus with my long editorial experience and well known devotion to both home & foreign missions be given a broad work that might mean something for the future as well as the present? In-stead of that I was given the temporary work of an assistant (though they did not call me an assistant). Mrs. Marshall is a lovely and intellegent woman and will learn, but it is a pity that she is intirely without editorial experience and is absolutely ignorant of Home mission work. When she should be a leader she must herself be learning the way. But the constitution defines her rights in assigning her duties, & I don't think the Ex. Com. had a legal right to appoint me or anyone

[Sep August 1910]

#3 (COPY OF LETTER)

else as editor of one of the missionary periodicals, they might claim the privilege of appointing an assistant, but if I were in Mrs. M's- place I would claim the right to a voice in such an appointment.

"I do not want you, or any one to think I resigned through pique, or that I could have been held by being an office. I resigned because I must be true to my convictions, and in this matter selfrespect and personal dignity required it. I have no personal feeling against any of those who differed from me and do not intend to antagonise the present organization.

"It was hard, as you say, to see the foundations of the work torns down for which my sister & myself gave so many years of our lives. And none but God will know how much it has hurt me to give up the paper. I feel lonely & bereft without it.

"I confess to no small degree of surprise at Miss Bennett's attitude of mind in this whole matter, knowing what stress she has always laid upon the independence of women and her great desire to gain larger rights for them in the Church. She seems to think having a few women in a General Board means giving women a larger place. To me the subordination of the W.H.&F.M.S. robs us of the (energy) that we used with such a large measure of success before this gen'l Conf. and leaves us with nothing but individual effort with which to gain more at the next Conference. For of ocuse the present Board will not allow us to work thought the organization to secure the rights of the laity when the most of its members were among its most intense opponents, & further more a large number of the foreign mission Board opposed it and they have as much right and as large a membership in the Council as the home mission Board. I don't know what the plan of opperations will be during the quadrenium as to the laity movement. You will note that I have no place any where in the organization - neither on the Board or in the Council and I can only conclude that beyond the temporary help for a few months as editor they felt no further need of me. I recognize this without resentment. No one can accuse me of any ambition beyond the desire to do my very best wherever I served. The ladies and some of the gentlemen urged me no little not to give up the paper and expressed great regret & disappointment that I did so.

"Because you seemed to understand I have written more fully to you than to anyone else. Pray for me. I have been a sick woman for the last two months & have suffered much.

"Thanking you again, I am,

"Yours sincerely,

(signed) "Mary Helm"

(NOTE: across the front of the letter was written the following:)
"I did not realize how long my letter was until I finished it. Pardon me if I have tired you. It was always a pleasure to print (over

else as editor of one of the missionary periodicals they might
[illegible] your articles. You have a sense & know how to say things
claim [illegible] privilege of [illegible] I would like to
Mrs. M's- place I would claim the right to a voice in such an
appointment.

"I do not want you, or any one to think I resigned through
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to gain larger rights for them in the Church. She seems to think
having a few women in a General Board means giving women a larger
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(energy) that we need with such a large measure of success before
this gen'l Conf. and leaves us with nothing but individual effort
with which to gain more at the next Conference. For of course the
present Board will not allow us to work though the organization
to secure the rights of the laity when the most of its members
were among its most intense opponents, & further more a large
number of the foreign mission Board opposed it and they have as
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SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

To Nellie Nugent Somerville from Anna Howard Shaw: one TL, 3 ALS, 3 postcards, 1 card, 4 signed fragments, 1916-1918, n.d.

Folder 28

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

BRANCH OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

HONORARY PRESIDENT
DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, 171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

PRESIDENT
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANK M. ROESSING
MUNSEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MISS ESTHER G. OGDEN
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171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

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171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. JAMES W. MORRISSON
719 RUSH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

1ST AUDITOR
MRS. WALTER McNAB MILLER
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

2ND AUDITOR
MRS. PATTIE RUFFNER JACOBS
ALTAMONT ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, ALA

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
PRESIDENT
MISS ESTHER G. OGDEN
171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
171 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, 4818 MURRAY HILL

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN
MRS. FRANK M. ROESSING
HEADQUARTERS
MUNSEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

871

Moylan, Penna., October 5, 1916.

My dear Mrs. Somerville,

I thank you so much for your dear letter which came this morning. I would answer it myself by hand if it were not that I am just leaving the house and to-morrow will start on my campaigning, going to West Virginia in the hope that we may at least do something toward educating that State if we do not carry it.

I thank you for your very kind messages and only wish that I were worthy of them. The only way that I can be or am in the least worthy is that I am trying to do my level best for our cause. I agree with you that the one thing which has riled me through all the discussion of my "oratory" has been the assumption that someone else could ~~work~~ think but I could speak. I have not been disappointed because they did not think that I had executive ability. It was only the sort of flippant way in which they referred to oratory, as if all one did was simply to open one's mouth and let a Niagara of words pour forth without any plan or thought back of them. That has riled me a good deal and has made me more indignant than anything that has come up in connection with the change which has taken place. However, I think that at Atlantic City they realized that I not only was able to speak but that I did think about what I said and that it did take something of a mind to know how to take advantage of opportunities and to make the most of them as I did at least on three different occasions. I suppose I have no right to

Should like to see

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANK J. SHULER

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

1ST AUDITOR
MISS HELOISE MEYER
1626 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C

2ND AUDITOR
MRS. PATTIE RUEFFNER JACOBS
ALTAMONT ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN
MRS. WALTER McNAB MILLER
HEADQUARTERS
1626 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C

Jan 14th 1917
Florence Villa, Florida

Dear Mrs Somerville

Lucy had just dictated this letter to you when yours came to me saying you were in Virginia so I kept it for a day or two knowing it would reach you as soon as you arrived at home.

I am going to spend the rest of April working my way North and I shall begin in Texas and so on work East and must have three that will bring me into Mississippi about the last of the second week in April or the first of the third week. I cannot tell exactly the day yet but toward the fourteenth or fifteenth there are so many calls in the South that I cannot spend two months at it.

but I must speak out my place and if you want me I cannot promise will be and, still I have been there so much that I have told them all I know and more, and I do not think I can do you very much good, but if you want me coming.

What a lot there is to be done now. How one wishes to be young and just starting out in the struggle when they is so much need of clear headed thinking and acting. What kind of folly with that Congressional Union think of next. Picketing the White House seems to be the limit of folly. What good can they think it will do. It will only annoy the President and make his anti suffrage friends anti, and whatever influence she has will be all the more used against us. But the C.U. cares more for women's votes than for suffrage.

Well we have still work to do dear friend and we will have to keep at it. With sincere affection and thanks

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON

1814 N St. N.W.
WOMAN'S COMMITTEE

Atlantic City
Oct 6th 1917

Dear Mrs Lamendell,

This is my twenty one hundred and seventh birthday. That seems long to fourth but to me she ought to have lived to reach it. I however will not keep even to her age I am quite sure she was Eighty Six when she left this world. How much has happened since then.

This is the first minute I have had in which to answer your letter and I would not have time now were it not that I am too ill to speak and I had to cancel all my campaign dates up to the 14th I am hoping by that time to finish the New York campaign and remain until the Election. I only hope I may.

I am supposed to be here resting but I get letter than for that though as soon as I get your letter done I I am going to be bundled up in my steamer chair for a couple of hours out of doors. Then for a two mile walk up the shore.

When your letter came I tried to think of some one whom I could ask for money, but every body is pushing war work just now so that I could not think of any one. But as I had a letter from for suffrage I just drew my own check for the $50 for you I do not know of any one who cared put it to better suffrage use than you will. I hope it may help you. What a world we are living in just now. I letter thought when I was with you this spring that I should be so soon plunged into the work which keeps me toward day and night. It is my last big fight for women and Democracy and I want to do it well.

With dear love to you, and wishing you great success, I am

Faithfully yours

Anna H. Shaw

Florence Villa
Florida
March 9th 1917

Dear Mrs Somerville,

Your letter came last night and I was glad to hear from you. I hope every thing went off all right at your meeting in regard to the arrangement for our meeting on April 14th.

It is impossible to change the plans for the route now as so many other places have arranged their date and engaged their halls.

I realize it is going back on my track to follow the plan I have made

I did it because it seemed so impractical to get into Greenville at that unearthly hour in the night.

Then it gives me an extra day at Greenville. If I speak for Jim on Saturday night I can have Sunday to rest and I will need it.

I will lose a day on Monday any way as I cannot reach my next point without laying over all night in Birmingham, as I go from Greenville to Gadsden Alabama. I want Ed Cunningham to take

the date but they could not
for some reason and that
would have brought me
to Greenville a day earlier.
On the whole the balances
have been very good
about taking the dates so
as to make my trip as
easy as so long an one
in so many different
states could be.

What a year this has
been for suffrage so far
& it looks as it has
begun it will be the banner
year.

With the passage of Primary
Suffrage in Arkansas
there has been a break
toward the South and I

am sure many will follow.
President Wilson has
done more for us than
all the other Presidents
put together and he is
certainly keeping his promise
he made at Atlantic City
That he will fight with
us for Suffrage

If those four congress
ional Union women
would only stop their
silly childish tom foolery
we might do more with
congress. I wonder they
do not come to their
senses. Still in spite of
them we are getting on.

Hoping all will go well
and that I may see you
soon, I am most affectionately
Annie Lhas

To desire liberty for one's self is a natural instinct, possessed alike by all men; but to be willing to accord liberty to another is the result of education; of self discipline; of the practice of the golden rule. Therefore we ask that the question of equality of rights for women shall be decided by the selected men of the nation in Congress and the picked men of the several States in their respective Legislatures.

Susan B. Anthony



To desire liberty for one's self is a natural instinct, possessed alike by all men; but to be willing to accord liberty to another is the result of education; of self discipline, of the practice of the golden rule. Therefore we ask that the question of equality of rights for women shall be decided by the selected men of the nation in Congress and the picked men of the several States in their respective Legislatures.

Susan B. Anthony



To dear Mrs Summerell
with the love of
Annett Shaw

Feb 15th 1920 – 1918
Final victory Mine
Anthonys Birthday 1920.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mrs Nellie M. Somerville
Greenville
Mississippi

Meridian Miss April 7th

Dear Mrs Summerville

If all goes well I expect to arrive in Greenville at 2.53 p m Saturday April 14th. Leaving Columbus at 7.43 a m.

Hope we may have a real helpful meeting. Am feeling well

Faithfully Yours

Annett Shaw

Faithfully,
Anna Howard Shaw

Dear Mrs Somerville

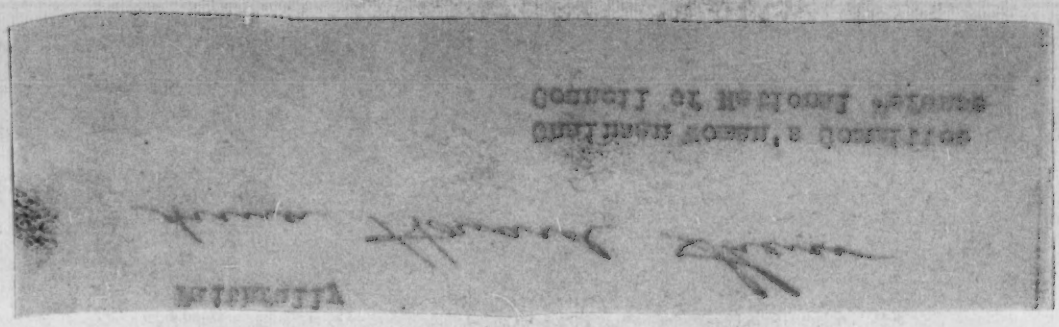
This is a new stenographer whom I lend to
the Red in the country, but I go back to work
tomorrow. I do not find it possible to get
with much help to you Anna Howard Shaw

Dear Mrs Somerville
I was called up
my name, by a rep
ing Ledger asking me
dentia[illegible] candidates.

I am looking forward with real
pleasure to meeting you, with affec-
tionate regards, Anna H Shaw
Written from Florida Feb 10 - 1917

Faithfully
Anna Howard Shaw

Chairman Woman's Committee
Council of National Defense



SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

From Lucy Somerville Howorth to Nellie Nugent, 1924-1939, 10 ALS and one cc

Folder 29

AUDLEY W. SHANDS
H. H. ELMORE
HUGH F. CAUSEY
LUCY R. SOMERVILLE

SHANDS, ELMORE & CAUSEY
LAWYERS
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Dear Thomas,

Your income exceeds $2000 so you have to file a state income tax return. Under the state law $2000 exemption only is allowed. (You probably will receive more than $2000 as that was a gift in settlement of an estate) You deduct from gross income all amounts received from government or state, salary and all taxes (other than income) interest and insurance depreciation & losses & repairs. and the balance remaining is the net income for purposes of reporting — from that remainder you deduct your contribution and that remainder is the taxable income less exemption. This is state law. You do not need to file a return in Fed. law unless your joint net income is $2500 or over or joint gross income $3000. Practically same items are deductible — Yrs Lucy —

* Salaries etc ~~paid~~ by both State & Fed Gov are exempt under Federal act but as I read the State law, compensation paid by the State is not exempt under State law though compensation paid by the Gov. (federal) is. I am not sure of this. You had better write for an extension of time for filing your returns under the State law (you probably have noticed the law is to be tested in the Courts. I think it will be held valid but [illegible] any telling)

SHANNON ELMORE & CAUSEY
LAWYERS
CLEVELAND, Mississippi
AUGUSTUS WOOD
H. R. ELMORE
HUGH F. CAUSEY
LUCY R. SOMERVILLE

TELEGRAMS: EARLONIA, LONDON.
TEL. 108 MAYFAIR.

EARLE'S HOTEL,
21 & 22, GROSVENOR STREET,
MAYFAIR, W. 1.

July 28, 1924

Dear Mama,

Off for Paris — Have had a most marvellous time hob nobbing with the king & queen etc. Will write more at length later —

Just politics & save your money & I'll work & make some & we'll come over together — It is great

It rains all the time,
like a mortagle, but that
doesn't disturb anyone -

England is certainly charming!
Saturday we went to Windsor
& through part of the Castle -
Between parties & sight seeing
we haven't had a minutes
rest - but are bearing up
alright, & we've had to dress
three times a day - & got
to all the functions - about
which I shall write you
or tell you - Meanwhile
we have to leave now for
Dover - Much love Lucy

HOTEL ASTRA
PARIS

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE
ASTRATEL-PARIS

TÉLÉPH. LOUVRE { 11-25 / 49-71
INTER SPÉCIAL 822

R. DU C. SEINE N° 93210

29, RUE CAUMARTIN

PARIS, LE 5th Aout

Dear Mama,

It seems almost impossible to settle down to write a letter - impressions crowd in so fast that my ~~wits~~ are never really collected.

We had a marvellous time in England - The grand assembly & welcoming meeting was held in Westminster Hall, built by William Rufus and practically unchanged since that day - All the judges, chancellors, lawyers (barristers) were out in their full regalia - gold lace, ~~grey~~ wigs & crimson & black gowns and made a most impressive and dignified ~~assembly~~ ceremony -

We were given a garden party in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn and Grey's Inn - It was the first garden party given by Lincoln's Inn since the days of Henry IV - The gardens were lovely - Grey's Inn's gardens were laid out by Francis Bacon & are the same today, except somewhat smaller - Grey's Inn building is now next to the oldest of the halls of any of the four inns of Court: the oldest is the middle temple in the gardens of which the emblems of the war of the roses were chosen -

closed - the crowd came & went & the Frenchmen all chattered while speeches were being made - For once the Americans seem to have had the better manners. The President gave a reception at the Elysée Palais, which is beautiful & the gardens lovely -

We've been to Malmaison, where Josephine died, to the Tuileries, which are sadly in need of repair & Versailles, which is beyond description & a two day trip through the battle fields, spending the night at Rheims - Tomorrow we go to Fontainbleau and Thursday on to Rome -

Saw Mrs. Garner on the streets a few days ago - and met Mrs. Earl Alexander & Beth Berry (from Greenville) in the Louvre this morning. So we are not so far from home after all -

I hope you've recovered from your New York trip - & are resting.

Paris is very beautiful, but does not have the historical & literary associations that London has, or it may be I am more familiar with the English - Paris runs to artists, sculptors, musicians - Versailles is the most elaborate palace we have seen & I believe in the world. Now for a little sleep!

Affectionately Lucy

& enjoyed the dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London as much as anything - (ten dinners in all were given so that everyone might attend one) & attended one given at the Inner Temple, where for the first time in all its history a toast was drunk to a ruler other than the ruler of Great Britain, a toast to the President of the United States.

The garden party given by the King and Queen was very pleasant - the lawn of Buckingham palace is almost perfect - not a pebble out of place. The Queen is better looking than her pictures, fine looking & a regal bearing. The king is not very impressive both were very gracious. The Prince of Wales was on hand as usual. Quite a number of people were presented & had tea & stewed raspberries for refreshment. Stewed fruit seems to stand well socially in England.

The grand finale was a reception given by the Lord Chancellor & the ex Lord Chancellors in Westminster Palace (the House of Lords) & Westminster Hall, everyone came in full court dress & you never saw such costumes outside of a Gilbert & Sullivan opera - knee breeches & diamond buckles & cocked hats - all interesting & attractive -

There were a number of other smaller affairs & one large one, the Lord Mayor's dinner - this dinner was

HOTEL ASTRA
PARIS

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE
ASTRATEL-PARIS

TÉLÉPH. LOUVRE { 11-25 / 49-71
INTER SPÉCIAL 822

R. DU C. SEINE N° 93210

29, RUE CAUMARTIN

PARIS, LE

for a limited number of course, I didn't get there - Audley did. The English out did themselves being nice & overthrowing traditions in honor of us, and after having seen how they revere their traditions it is possible to appreciate what it meant & them to have to break them in our honor. They did it in the hopes of cementing the friendship of the two peoples and personally I am with them.

We went to the Tower of London & the Abbey, which was so crowded, we didn't get the effect of it - & out to Windsor, which I think is very beautiful. Keith would have been in raptures over the furniture & tapestries, which are copies of ones we have since seen in the Elysée Palace here.

The French were very nice, but we were rather fed up on receptions & not speaking the language was something of an impediment so we didn't go to many of their parties. We went to the opening, held in the Palais de Justice, built on the spot where a palace of Louis IX once stood & from which palace Marie Antoinette had gone to the guillotine. The meeting was quite a contrast to the British - Everything in Westminster was dignified, quiet, restrained - Here the doors were not



GRAND HÔTEL FLORA
ROME 25

August 12, 1924

Dear Mama.

We've made Rome nicely and are all captivated with it. It has an atmosphere all its own and every nook of it is full of interest. It reminds one somewhat of Montreux, as we are always sleepy & take a 'siesta' from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, also automobiles are very little used. carriages are the chief mode of locomotion. & the sidewalks are few & far between. most of the time we walk in the middle of the street. It is rocky & pebbly everywhere. No one hurries. time

It is only within the last 15 or 20 years that any consistent effort has been made to preserve & explore these remains of ancient Rome. now the Italian Government looks after all of them, except those which are the property of Churches, & it supervises those I think —

It is easy to understand how the English poets have been enraptured by Italy & Italian sunsets — England never has a sunset worth mentioning except about once a month — Here every day, nearly, the sky is blue & the sunset beautiful — We watched it yesterday from the Pincio Park, which is across from our hotel — The time of twilight was in this neighborhood & here was supposed to have been buried in state is now the park — for a long time the park was supposed to have been haunted, then it was opened up & the devil chased out by one of the popes — It is now a fashionable promenade

Yesterday we went to St Peters which is very beautiful, especially the dome & immense — Everything is done on a grand scale. We also went to the Church in which Michael Angelo's Moses now is — & had our copies of it, but nothing can compare with the original — Much love Mary

Wed — we go to Florence tomorrow

It is only within the last 15 or 20 years that any consistent effort has been made to preserve & explore these remains of ancient Rome. Now the Italian Government looks after all of them, except those which are the property of Churches, & it supervises those, I think.

It is easy to understand how the English poets have been enraptured by Italy & Italian sunsets. England never has a sunset worth mentioning except about once a month. Here every day, nearly, the sky is blue & the sunset beautiful. We watched it yesterday from the Pincio Park, which is across from our hotel. The town is excellent in this neighborhood & here was supposed to have been buried in 1821 is now the park - for a long time the park was supposed to have been haunted; then it was opened up & the devils cleared out by one of the popes - it is now a public property.

Yesterday we went to St Peters which is very beautiful, especially the dome & immense - Everything in Rome is done on a grand scale. We also went to the church in which Michael Angelo's Moses now is - & had our copies of it, but nothing can compare with the original. We go to Florence Wednesday & Saturday

ing little consequence here. Rome is and always will be - there's no inclination to make anything here (except a taxi driver's ever present desire to cheat his patron).

Saturday we climbed around the Colosseum. It is wonderfully well preserved, considering the earthquakes & wars & steady depredation to which it has been subjected. Then we drove along the Appian Way, by Quo Vadis Chapel, some Roman tombs and the Catacombs - we went through one group of Catacombs, where St. Sebastian was buried & where, they claim, the bodies of St Peter & St. Paul rested temporarily. In it are also the elaborate tombs of the Roman Hermes family, mentioned by St Paul - this last is a very recent excavation, 1922 -

Carlton Hotel
Interlaken.

Aug 19, 1924

Dear Mama,

We reached here yesterday afternoon, after travelling all day through the Italian & Swiss Alps, the scenery was very beautiful & it was about the pleasantest railroad trip we've had, the train was unusually clean (for a Continental train) & not crowded - we thought we would starve, as no diner was on it, but got some basket lunches just as we crossed the border at Domodossa & went on happier -

Today we went 'way up the side of the Jungfrau, all snow & ice - Medders & Day, we went by

rail & along a railroad that took 17 years to build, really a wonderful feat of engineering - the last four miles of the trip was through a tunnel & we stopped at one place, where there was an opening in the tunnel & saw a snow storm raging outside. at that place the thermometer registered zero - We climbed around some, but were not dressed for it & so didn't venture far & not at all off the beaten path - it somewhat scary standing on snow & looking down hundreds of feet - but it was very beautiful - a blizzard raged off in the distance in one direction & the sun came out & glistened on the snow in others -

The Swiss don't have missions around

everywhere as do the French and Italians but they are much cleaner - & hope we are done with fleas!

Florence was interesting & more beautiful things there than in any other one place in the world - We had a very good guide & saw as much as possible in so short a time. Some of the paintings are beyond description - I liked the Florentine architecture better than almost any I've seen, except the exterior of the Churches, or two of them, which are inlaid marble & somewhat gaudy -

The Cathedral in Milan is really wonderful - We climbed the 500 steps to the top of its

Brussels - the Rembrandts in the Louvre Gallery much more fine

Steeple & saw the outside of it in detail: every inch, almost, marble carved by hand. We have climbed so many steps that the 500 had no unpleasant effects.

Venice is where the lotus eaters must have lived, you are content to sit in a gondola & do nothing except drift about. We saw old Dr. Southwick there conducting a party on a tour- he certainly is a person of indomitable energy. I did not care for St Marks & the Doge's palace, except historically. There are some beautiful things there, all captured by the Venetians from other peoples. Two of the alabaster columns from Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem are in St Marks very beautiful. They are translucent. From here we go to Lucerne & then

Brussels. the Cathedral there is very beautiful. Then the Town Hall which is much admired. Lucy

a piece of lace which took 3 generations, mother, daughter & granddaughter to complete.

Bruges was a most interesting old place, almost exactly as it was in the middle ages. I climbed the Belfry & looked out over the tiled roofs, all old & quaint. There are 48 bells in the Belfry & the Bell ringer plays them by a key board

Monday night we went out to Malines to hear the 'Carillons'. It was really lovely, the tones were clear & sweet & the player was a master of his art. Part of the town is very old & dimly lighted & so the scene seemed to be one taken from the pages of the past.

We went out to Waterloo yesterday & fought the battle all over again & ate a green apple from Hougoumont farm. The sunken road is no longer sunken, the dirt from the sides was taken to make a



Aug 24, 25, 26, 1924

Dear Mema,

We reached here yesterday morning after making a night trip from Cologne. I like it, as we do everywhere we've been, very much.

The Belgian people look better physically, larger, healthier & pleasanter than any people we've run, it seems to me. Around Brussels there are very few signs of the war, though I suppose the war zone still shows the effects. Brussels is the best all around place for shopping, all that's needed is a little money! The Belgian laces are more beautiful than Venetian, I think. We saw the girls making some, terribly tedious work, it seems to me & in a museum at Bruges we saw

monument to the Prince of Orange, who was wounded in the battle - Our guide said that when Wellington revisited the battlefield in 1826, coming over for the dedication of a British monument, & saw the sides of the road had been levelled, he exclaimed "They have ruined my battlefield" which sentiment I agree, the road being the real conqueror of Napoleon - We've also seen the house in which the ball was given for the Duke of Wellington the night before Waterloo -

The British certainly believe in erecting monuments - one thing a Britisher may be sure of, if he dies for his country, a monument will be erected to his memory - they are frequently hideous affairs - the one in the town of Waterloo struck me as being particularly so - but the sentiment is alright - There is a monument here in

Brussells to the memory of the English & Belgian 1914–18 soldiers given by the Prince of Wales, which was very nice of him – He will never startle the world, but he has all the graces of a prince –

Switzerland is all scenery & I think we can match it – It is beautiful; of course, but I think Lake George is more beautiful than any of the Swiss Lakes we saw – we didn't see all of them – Switzerland is like a mammoth park – walks laid out along the edges of their mountains just as they are in the cities & everything done for the pleasure of the visitor. We saw Mrs Garner in Lucerne. I should hate to try to hide in Europe! It might have been done 20 years ago, but not now –

We go to Amsterdam tomorrow then Edinburgh –

Much love

Lucy

November 19, 1929

Mrs. N.N. Somerville
1314 Main St.,
Greenville, Miss.

Dear Mama:

I have arranged reservations for you at the Edwards as you requested.

The afternoon paper has a news item from Washington stating that Sheldon has been notified to appear to answer charges and that the finance committee would not announce the nature of the charge but that it was believed they were concerned with the Federal Land Bank.

I understood from Mrs. Sharp that you are planning to drive down with Mrs. Wright. As you know the roads are in a very bad condition but the past few days should have improved conditions.

Please call me when you arrive so I can come down to see you.

Affectionately yours,

LSH:MB

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March 5, 1930.

Dear Mama,

Lige writes Howard Dyer to see if Wednesday the 12th is convenient for me to submit my accounts to the Judge (Williams) so I may be up there or a day or so later.

Had a letter from Bob - he sounded more cheerful - & said you seemed to be feeling better.

Mrs. Shands is still here she looks badly. Margaret has the mumps & is quite sick -

I think all this scandal is being dragged out too long.

Much love

Lucy

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

M. S. Gripsholm

June 4, 1939

Dear Mama,

Many thanks for your telegram - I had quite a send off. Olive Van Horn & most of the staff from the B & P.W. Club office came to see me - Mrs. Woodward sent a very handsome basket of flowers, Jo & others sent flowers & about

20 telegrams & a flock of letters - several books, one from Sister - Amiée & Nugent both wrote me & Dorothy & Ashton. and a basket of fruit.

I had Mrs. Woodward's flowers put in the lounge & the others in the dining room, so everyone is benefitting from my friends.

I am travelling "Tourist" class - formerly known as

2nd class - Business picked up when the name was changed. It is entirely comfortable - no one is trying to impress anyone - the service is good & I would recommend it. The food is Swedish, very heavy, & the Swedes do consume it! Most of the passengers are home going Swedish. Americans. also some Finns & Danes - very little English is spoken

and they think I am something of a curiosity being a native American from Mississippi.

Olive said she would send you a telegram that I was safely off. & hadn't missed the boat. in fact was almost the first one on it.

I am resting & having a Swedish massage every day - so am getting in fine shape - & have a speech to write before I leave the ship & will begin on it tomorrow. but I needed

SVENSKA AMERIKA LINIEN

M. S. Gripsholm

a few days of doing nothing.
We have had wonderful
weather & I'm getting a coat
of tan — we have been com-
pelled to go 350 miles off
our course on account of
ice bergs & will be two days
late in landing — & fear
we will be late in returning
& that instead of reaching
New York on the 27th we

will reach there the 29th as this is a slow ship & I find seldom makes its schedule.

We saw a small whale splashing about yesterday— We passed the Queen Mary also — so there is much nautical news to be bandied about.

There are many old couples, going back to visit

Sweden, one for the first time in 48 years.

The flannel wrapper you had Mrs. Lane make is coming in handy. It had been laundered & sort of as an after thought I put it in my suit case & put it on over my pajamas & sleep in it! Its cold these nights off Newfoundland & Greenland. When the sun shines in the day it is pleasant & warm.

I have an outside cabin & when the port hole is open it gets cold - I also put on woolen socks to sleep in. So far my clothes have been warm enough & I bought some woolen underwear before I left - so I think I'll be o.k.

Take care of yourself.

Much love

Lucy

SVENSKA AMERIKA LINIEN

M. S. Gripsholm June 6, 1939

Dear Mama,

Having just seen the sunset at 8:30 p.m. & realize I am nearer the top of the world than ever before, literally, not figuratively this time.

I thought you might like the enclosed souvenir handkerchief from the ship.

The weather has continued to be extraordinarily lovely - & am gradually acquiring quite a tan.

& doubt if & shall have time to write in Norway, but will remember the newspaper!

Much love

Lucy

SVENSKA AMERIKA LINIEN

M. S. Gripsholm June 22, 1929

Dear Mama,

I am writing on shipboard as I know I'll be in one grand rush for sometime after I land, but will mail the letter after I land.

Your letter with the account of Bessie Cox's wedding was delivered to me when I came on board

I was very glad to hear from you & to almost the latest news from the U.S.A. - Jos sent an air mail letter on the 6th which was delivered to me in Trondjem, Norway on June 14th & think it must have caught the Atlantic Clipper -

Eleanor's letter reached me in Trondjem the day before I left there - I appreciate the effort you have all

made to keep me from feeling lost so far from home.

The trip was quite "cool", in fact & nearly froze one or two days, in spite of woolen underwear, woolen shirt, woolen socks, woolen sweater & heavy top coat, but it has been very interesting, impressive & enjoyable - & took Swedish massages going over & am doing the same on the

return trip, & so should be in very fine condition when I land.

Yesterday was foggy & cold but today & the day before are (& was) beautifully sunshiny & pleasantly warm.

I asked Alice to send the telegram & gave her the money to pay for it — naturally she objected to taking it, but I insisted — the boy at the boat didn't know how much a message to Cleveland would be — I knew you'd be

anxious in view of my previous record!

I have the Norwegian newspaper for you, with a picture of the Board, including me & something about me, I do not know what.

I spoke one afternoon & it was quite an effort & speak very slowly & still got some inflection into a sentence. But I was re-

paid by the number of Norwegian women who came to me & thanked me for speaking so they could understand. They are really a grand people. They had been working on their English all winter so they could understand the Americans particularly.

The meeting was supposed to be a Board meeting, but

as the Norwegian women wanted to come from all over Norway most of the sessions were open & it was conducted more like a conference.

I broadcasted Saturday night. If I had thought any radio in Cleveland could have "picked up" Norway I would have cabled you. We left the banquet to go

to the radio station - Jos did not know that arrangements had been made for those at the Banquet to hear. but this had been done - I closed my little speech with my entire Norwegian vocabulary "Täkk" which means "thank you" - I was told it brought down the house - I received quite an ovation when I came back - The people are pathetically grateful for any praise - favorable

comment on their own activities & you know I am always strong on that sort of thing.

The delegate from the U.S. has some difficulties because we give the most money, she has to be careful & try to stay in the back ground, get the others. wait for her to take the lead, so to

really an assignment that requires a diplomat.

Mrs Harriman came & was very nice - & took her & Dr Castellani, the Italian delegate (a fascisti) to supper after the evening session & had a pleasant time -

The most interesting people I met were Mrs Carolyn Haslett of London, an Electrical Engineer who has the Order of the British Empire & who

is one of the most congenial people she ever met & Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, a member of Parliament in Sweden. They are both worth going many miles to meet.

Take care of yourself in the heat - Joe will probably come down to vote - Love to all

Mary

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

From Sisson Family (helped by Nellie Nugent Somerville), 3 ALS and 2 TLS re: Sissons, 1939

Folder 30

Feb 20, 1939

Dear Mrs Somerville.

Received your letter today also the one Elsie sent with the check. Sure appreciated it, for the baby was sick at the time. and needed medicine bad. Mr Lisson said he would get to write some letters this week. which he will write your son. he was very grateful for your sons letter. he said after you he would pay the money back you sent him as soon as he got home and got work. he sure thanks you as much as I do for me sure needed every penny of it. well as I don't know anything to write will close.

Thanking you once more for all you & your son has done for us.

yours truly
Mrs Lisson

Department of Justice

United States Penitentiary

Atlanta, Georgia
March 1, 1939.

Mrs. Nellie N. Sommerville,
Cleveland, Mississippi

In re: Shirland A. Sisson
Reg. No. 55268-A

Dear Mrs. Sommerville:

The above designated prisoner has requested permission to write you a letter thanking you for the manner in which you have assisted in the care of his family while he is incarcerated. Since your name does not appear on the approved correspondence list of this man, his letter to you could not be approved to go through the usual mail channels. However, since it appears he has very good reason to thank you for helping his family and to discuss with you further plans for their future, we are enclosing subject's letter herewith.

Simson becomes eligible May 4, 1939 to make application for parole and he will be given a hearing by the United States Board of Parole meeting at this institution within the near future.

In the meantime, we should appreciate any statement from you regarding the needs of subject's family and any suggestions as to how they may best be cared for during his absence. If you choose to make any statement regarding your knowledge of the case, it would be brought to the attention of the Parole Board when they give the man a hearing.

Thanking you for any assistance you may render the family or toward the development of future plans for the man, we are,

Very truly yours,
FOR THE WARDEN

Vance E. Thomas

Vance E. Thomas,
Chief Parole Officer

VET/hc

55268

2-16-39

Mrs Nellie N. Sommerville Cleveland Miss.

Dear Mrs Sommerville- I am unable to thank you enough for that which you have been doing for my family & myself- I realize that money cannot repay the debt I owe you, as your real reward will come from above. Heaven with its richest blessings shall surely be yours- I have told Mrs Sisson to keep your letters & an account of all moneys you have sent her, I also advised her to tell you that we would be unable to repay you until the year 1940. But we will be glad to pay more interest than you would expect to ask us till such time as all money was repaid in full. I received a very joyfull letter from her just now. Babies & her sick with colds on account cold feet & old iron stove. My heart is almost Broken, I can only trust and pray (David said I have never seen the righous forsaken or his seed begging Bread) The Great God of Heaven knows I love him & I am obeying his commandments. He knows I am not Guilty & never was. But my arms are to short I cannot work for my Wife & Babies here. Pray over this & if you see fit. Please send Mrs Sisson a Check & Charge to me, Thank You Sincerely Sisson

JOSEPH W. SANFORD
WARDEN

Department of Justice

United States Penitentiary

Atlanta, Georgia
April 12, 1939

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville,
Cleveland, Mississippi

In re: Shirland A. Sisson
Reg. No. 55268-A

Dear Madam:

We have your letter of March 5, 1939 in regard to your assistance to the family of the above designated prisoner.

We shall call Sisson to the office and explain to him what you are doing for the family. He expressed appreciation for what you have done for his family in the past and will be very glad to learn of your sending them $10.00 per month.

Thanking you for your kindly interest in this needy family, we are,

Very truly yours,
FOR THE WARDEN

Vance E. Thomas

Vance E. Thomas,
Chief Parole Officer

VET/he

May. 31, 1939

Dear Mrs Somerville.

Received the check. and I sure do thank you more than I can say. I was down to the last nickle wondering what I was going to do.

Dont know if mr Sisson will be here in time or not, but dont much expect he will as he says he will go before the paroll board again in June which will make it latte. Maybe he will get here in July tho. Sure hope so he will be gone 7 mas. the 5th of July.

Thanking you again.

Mrs Sisson.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

From Mrs.W.T. Hill, Monteagle, Tennessee, 6 ALS, and 2 TLS
re: Hill Family (Helped by Nellie Nugent Somerville), 1939-1941.

Folder 31

Mt Eagle Tenn.
March 3. 39.

Dear Mrs Somersville

Guess yo' think
I'se forgotten yo' since yo' was nice
enough to send me an order to our
branch store for me a pair shoes.
I went and picked out a good pair
and they were to small and I exch-
anged them to another pair. I will
wear them all week and let my
oldest girl wear them to church on
Sunday. I think its better for me to
miss than let the children as me
have a good meeting every Sunday in
the little church right in our door.
I was telling yo' about the Committy
building. I would have wrote and
thanked yo' sooner but my children
all have been sick and bills not
able to do a thing. Hey not worked
on the road for over 6 months. He
got a lay off Card and all the

[3 March 1939]

men that was working in the County its gone tough on me & since the relief has been cut out me Cant hardly live. ive been down in my back all winter I Cant hardly get out of the bed by my self when I lay down at night I if God dont take us in charge I dont see how we are going to get through. will go pray for us. I pray all the time. I Cant thank you enough for the photo may God bless you in my prayer. Love and best wishes to you

Mrs W T Hill

Montague Texas

One dollar
My Ik was for Mt Eagle town.
#25
Nov 19. 40.

Dearest Mrs Somerville.
I rec your letter today and was so happy I dont know how to tell yo. I paid mr francis what I owed him and bought the rest in food. Bill has lost his appetite has not done any good at all and your head is tough time trying to help him food that he can eat and his medicine I fought him a piece of smoke meat and some rice and a dog legs he was so happy when I come in with them and told him what yo had done. he said God sure will bless that Good woman for her good kindness to us. he prays day and every time he wakes through the night. Have your head a tough cold spell. Oh yes the 5 sweaters yo ordered us come and the girls sure so glad to get them. I feel so grateful to yo I dont know how to thank yo for helping us out like yo have. I am ashame to tell yo what happened to me sunday night I mean sat night I got up sunday morning and one of my shoes had fell down against the heating stove and burned into a crisp. and I almost

Cried I soaked it in warm water half day and pressed it and it didn't do a bit of good. I never had something like that to happen before except our house burning up but that I felt bad for the last few days living for exposed to the bad weather. So much taking care of till and getting up at night in the cold so often I feel like every day will be my last. thanks so much for your love help and kindness to me. I'll never forget you in my prayers. Pray for us.

Mrs W. T. Fell

Mt Easleton
Dec 40

Dear Mrs Sommersville.
I went to Mt Eagle yesterday. and
guess what a great big box I had
an angel had sent them. Good
tidings that are sure in great need
for food. and they brought me
down 3. dollars worth of food.
Mrs Sommersville I positively know
that God tells us to do these
wonderful Good deeds. there no
doubt we are laying for our
golden Crown sure going to wear
when Jesus comes. Time to happy
over for loving kindness to us
I cannot go with you.
words Cannot be expressed the joy
and Comfort you given our family.
we Can but on me praying for you
and your devoted Children. I only know
one of them that great girl of yours I
have in your Cottage when I worked for
Mrs Bell. she is sure a loving Christ-

when I start a letter to you I dont know
when to end it. I have such great love
and tender feeling for you. I Cant begin to
thank you enough for such great Luck I
just Cant think of words great enough.
all I no to do is to get out every day to my self
and pray and pray for you and all of our
Children. I trust you will be well and
hope xmas and Nic with every one of
your children. thanks thousand of times
for your good deeds to me and the very
best of good wishes as ever from Wit
Hill

Mt Eagle Tenn
Dec 4. 40

Dearest Mrs Sommersville.
I rec your letter and was so glad to hear from you again. Mrs Sommerville it seems so good to be possible for our dear to be down that way. all I know yet are just an angle God sent to help us out of our distresses. I've prayed for God to crown you with all kinds of good good health and rich blessings. and the nice pears and flowers you sent was so nice I can't thank you enough for your good deeds. I wish I could do something for you. but all I know I can do is to pray for you each day I live. words can't be expressed great enough for your blessings to us. I wish I could live close enough to you to come each day and do something to help you out. Mrs Sommerville I only wish I could tell you in words how grateful I feel to you. may God in his great mercy help you in this way possible. thanks thousand times for your blessings to us
love and best wishes.
Mrs W T Hill

Dec 28. 40

Dearest Mrs. Somerville just a line to thank you for your loving kindness to us. I take up the order for yarn to Mrs Francis thanks for again. Olive is down sick has been down now 3 days with the worst cold I ever saw not to be pneumonia I'me afraid nearly crazy afraid it will so in to it are pray for him thru so good to us it helps me to tell him sit down. Pray for all of thanks again feel mighty mrs. but sick I'll write more when he gets better. Bye.

"When You Don't Figure With Us You Lose Money"

BUILDERS SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.

SPECIALIZING

HIGH GRADE LUMBER AND MILL WORK

EVERYTHING FOR BUILDING

TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE

October 26, 1940

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
South Victoria St.
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

We have your letter of October 15 regarding the account of Mrs. W. T. Hill. We sold Mrs. Hill building materials that were to be paid for in monthly payments. We have not received a payment for October.

Respectfully,

BUILDERS SUPPLY COMPANY, Inc.

(Mrs.) Wilma Russell

"SPEED-E-SERVICE"

TULLAHOMA, TENN. Nov. 7, 1940

Mr. and Mrs. Wm L. Hill

In Account With

BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., Inc.

LUMBER

ROOFING, DOORS, WINDOWS, MANTELS AND COLUMNS
CEMENT, BRICK, SAND AND LIME

TELEPHONE 141

Sept 5	2 Installment note to be paid in eight 50.00 payments and one 60.00			
			46	00
	Credits			
Sept 25		5	00	
Oct 29		5	00	10 00
		Balance	36	00

TERMS: Cash 1st of month following date of purchase, unless covered by special contract. Interest at the rate of ½ of 1% per month charge on all delinquent accounts. If cash is not received in accord with terms, this is notice to you that we claim a mechanics and statutory lien, as provided by Section 3331 3340, inclusive Shannon's Code of Tennessee, upon the lot or tract of land on which the building or buildings is situated, on which building or buildings, the labor and material herein set out was used, or bought to be used.

BUILDERS SUPPLY CO. Inc.

"When You Don't Figure With Us You Lose Money"

BUILDERS SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.

SPECIALIZING

HIGH GRADE LUMBER AND MILL WORK

EVERYTHING FOR BUILDING

TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE

November 9, 1940

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
South Victoria St.,
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

We wish to thank you for your check received October 29 for $5.00 to be applied on Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hill's account.

As requested in your letter of November 5, we are enclosing a statement of Mr. and Mrs. Hill's account.

Respectfully,

BUILDERS SUPPLY COMPANY, Inc.

(Mrs.) Thelma Russell

Enc.

"SPEED-E-SERVICE"

Aft Eastertime
Nov 2. 40.

Afsa Mellie Sommerville
am dear and loving friend. I rec your
sweet letter today and was glad to hear
from yu. but sorry was sorry to hear of
yr being sick. and I cant understand
the talk about supply telling yu they
didnt rec the 5 dollars for they sent me
a 5 dollar recipt at once. and time
sending it to yu to all. but I sent the
5 dollars in Mr Lewis name and I told
him told them that was our Oct Pay-
ment. I think it was something like
the 26 or 26 I sent when I mailed the
5 to them. I'm not sure. any way they
sent the Rect to return mail. I guess
a lady got yr letter and didnt ask me
Lewis about it. any way we hope we
keepin all papers to show how we stand.
oh yes I forgot to tell yu while we was
in the prayer when one home burned I got
a nice letter from a Church down like
in Miss. telling us yu wrote and asked them
to help us and they sent us 3 dollars.
they said yu was a wonderful Lady a
real christian and to visit them a few
times if I wasnt so fat. and ive let this
letter keep and dont write to them.

[3 November 1945]

Can you think who it was and where they live and send me their address so I can write to them. And some time send the rest back as when the amount is all paid they could make us pay again.

Mrs Somerville I Cant express my feelings to you. You are a dear loving mother to us. God surely selected you to be our friend. Mrs Somerville I Pray for God to bless you in more ways Possible and to help you to be well and happy. I sure do wish you at my Easter. I trust you are well now. Dont forget to pray for us. May God bless you in love & Mercy. Best Wishes to you as ever

Mrs Wit Fell.

I forgot to tell you my Robert Lee died in service but surely he must be Called in the Shape He is in.

Bye Bye-

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Correspondence re: gift of bookcase to Rosalie, mansion restored by Mississippi DAR, 1939-1940. Correspondents include Lucy Somerville Howorth, H.R. Shands

Folder 32

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

This item belongs with the small file relating to the gift to "Rosalie" of the Abram Fulkerson Smith bookcase. An additional matter of possible interest, Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the DAR was a niece or great niece of Abram Fulkerson Smith.

DSH-1998

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

ROSALIE

As mentioned in a previous note, my Mother and I gave to "Rosalie", the historic mansion preserved by the Mississippi State D.A.R. at Natchez, a bookcase owned by Abram Fulkerson Smith. This bookcase forms the background of a portrait of Mr. Smith which is owned by the family of my oldest brother, Robert Nugent Somerville. It was taken with the family when they abandoned their home during the Civil War due to the danger from gun boats. (The house was in easy range and sight of boats on the Mississippi and was eventually burned from shell fire). When my mother moved to Cleveland, Miss. in 1930 she gave the book case to me and after I moved to Washington, it was given to the DAR as appears from this correspondence.

LSH, 1958

A niece of A F Smith, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth was one of the founders of the D.A.R.

Lucy please attend to this

Mrs
504 B. Pk.
Natchez, Miss.
Nov. 25, 1934 —

Dear Mrs. Somerville,

Mrs. Margaret Dolan Fraziers has relayed your message to Mrs. Grim and me about the book case and from her description it would be very suitable for "Rosalie" and a most welcome gift —

Mrs. Grim and I expect to be in Jackson on the 1st and 2nd of December. Would it be possible for us to see the book case at that time?

Cordially
Catharine D. Brown
(Mrs. F. D.) Cor. Sec.

November 20, 1939

Dr. H. R. Shands,
Lamar Building,
Jackson, Mississippi.

Dear Doctor:

We have stored with you a walnut bookcase which, as Joe recalls, was taken apart and is now in the coal house. This bookcase is a very old piece of furniture which belonged to my great-grandmother and my mother has offered it to the D.A.R. to be "put in Rosalie". I am in receipt of a letter from Mrs. F. D. Broom of Natchez, Corresponding Secretary of the D.A.R., stating that she believes the bookcase would fit in Rosalie and accepts the offer of it. She further states that she and Mrs. Quinn expect to be in Jackson on the first or second and would like to see about securing the bookcase at that time.

I will appreciate it very much if you will have someone get it out and if Mrs. Quinn and Mrs. Broom call tell them that I will be glad to pay the cost of shipping the bookcase to Natchez. I shall also pay for whatever charges there are for handling it in Jackson.

Joe joins with me in affectionate good wishes to you and all the family.

Affectionately yours,

LBH

Natchez Chapter
Natchez, Miss.
504 B Street
December 4, 1939.

Dr. Shands,
N State St.,
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Dr. Shands:

On last Saturday when I was in Jackson I went by your house to see a book case that Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville had very kindly offered to the Mississippi Society Daughters of the American Revolution for their Shrine, "Rosalie", located in Natchez. Mrs. Shands had told me over the phone that she would not be home but that she would tell the house boy to show it to me. The boy showed me a case in the right hand room of the house in the yard to the right of your back door.(I may be wrong about which room it was in but please have the boy show you the one he pointed out to us.)

At any rate, when I returned home I found a letter from Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth in which she said that she had written you. I am writing to ask if the boy showed me the right book case? I notice in her letter that she states that the book case had belonged to her great grandfather and that it had been dismantled when stored at your house. As the one I saw was not dismantled I fear there has been some confusion.

The courtesy of a reply will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,
Catharine D. Brown
Chairman Restoration Committee
for Rosalie.
(Mrs. F.D. Brown)

December 8, 1938.

Mrs. F. D. Brown,
Pitchon, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Brown:

I returned this morning from Augusta, Georgia where I have been attending the Southern Surgical Association. I find your letter of December 4.

Just before leaving I had a letter from Lucy Haworth telling me about the business. I am sure that the business you saw is the one that Mrs. Somerville wants you to have. In fact, there is no other business in the town which has any antiquity about it whatsoever. There are a number of ordinary oak cutting businesses which have been taken down and put in the coal house. Lucy left Jackson a year or more before her husband, Jim Haworth died, so of course she did not know exactly where these things had been stored.

I will be delighted to turn the business over to any representative you have whenever you instruct me to do so, because I have already had these instructions from Lucy Haworth. I am very anxious that this business has never been taken down. In fact, it could not be taken down, unless it were done by a cabinet maker. I am returning your letter, and a copy of my letter to you, to Mrs. Lucy Somerville Haworth.

Very respectfully,

R. L. SANDS, M. D.

S/s

Drs. Shands, Hagaman, O'Ferrall, Clark & Meriwether
LAMAR LIFE BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

DR. H. R. SHANDS
DR. FRANK HAGAMAN
DR. R. C. O'FERRALL
DR. R. LEE CLARK, JR.
DR. L. S. MERIWETHER

January 16, 1940.

Mrs. Lucy Howorth
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lucy:

Enclosed you will find a letter which I have just received from Mrs. Brown. I recall having the letter from you telling me that you were going to give the bookcase to the ladies at Natchez. I don't definitely recall your stating that you were willing to pay the freight to Natchez. I am sending this letter on to you so that you can instruct me what to do about shipping this. I judge if it is shipped, I will just have to call Ricks, or somebody like that, and have them ship it, and I want to know whether to have the bill charged to you or not, before I do it. I judge they want to get the bookcase pretty soon, so I expect it would be a pretty good idea for you to let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

We greatly enjoyed your telegram and appreciate being remembered by you and Joe. We had a very nice Christmas. Harley came home for three or four days, and Coupery was here for about ten days. Hubert was also up with us. Coupery looked rather thin, must have worked hard, as he has made all "A's" at Vanderbilt. I noticed in a paper from Nashville that he was one of five boys who made all "A's" out of 400 freshmen. He would certainly be a delight to his mother if she were living. He is in every way almost perfect.

Harley will be in Richmond next year, as he goes to the Medical College of Virginia Hospital for an internship in July, then will go to Mayos a year later. We are all quite well and happy at home. Aimee's baby is growing nicely and beginning to talk a good deal now. Alma keeps well. I seem to be in better health than I have been in years.

We were interested to see Joe's new business venture. I hope it goes well with him.

We all join in sending much love.

Sincerely,
H. R. S.

P.S. You had better return Mrs. Brown's letter to me so I will know where to ship the bookcase.

MRS. PERCY EDWARDS QUIN
STATE REGENT
MISSISSIPPI

Natchez, Mississippi
January 22, 1940

Mrs. Joseph Howorth
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Howorth:

I thought I had written you long ago to thank you for your generous offer to our Society in bearing expense of sending the very pretty piece of furniture from Jackson to "Rosalie" as well as contributing your permission to give this bookcase to us. We appreciate so much this gift from your mother and yourself. It is badly needed, and it will give us a place to put the smaller gifts that are coming in, pieces of china, books, pictures, etc. as well as possibly later some of the Library books; so you see this fills a great need. Thank you very very much both for the Society and for myself.

Our State Conference will be held in Natchez February 22, 23, and 24 and I sincerely hope that you will be in Mississippi at that time and can attend our Conference. We expect to have a very large attendance and there is keen interest throughout the State in being here for the visit of our President-General at "Rosalie". Please do come if you can. At any case I am looking forward to seeing you at Continental Congress during the week of April 15. With love and sincere remembrances to Mr. Howorth, I am always

Sincerely yours,

Ayleen B. Conaway Jr.

PEQ:GAS

Jackson, Mississippi
January 24, 1940

Dear Lucy:

Have your check for $1.00 to apply on our quota for 'Rosalie' and same has been properly credited.

Also in a later mail, I received your letter in regard to the bookcase you are giving to Rosalie and which is now stored at Dr. Shands.

I will attend to this just as soon as this most unprecedented cold weather decides to change to a little warmer temperature, and some of the heavy snow gets off the streets of Jackson and trucks or cars can be used without danger .

I will also be glad to type the history of your great grandfather Abram Fulkerson Smith.

I shall make a copy of your letter to me and send to Mrs. Brown, also, so she will be sure to understand your wishes in this matter.

The dates you mention as your probable visit to Mississippi will get one of the Chapter meetings-- that of first Saturday in March,- March 2-- if you can be here at that time. Note what you say about being in Cleveland most of the time, and with your mother, and while I know you will want to be with her until the last moment, do hope you can spare Jackson a little part of your time.

It seems some four or five members of Magnolia State plan to go to National Congress in April this year-- Corinne Ball-(daughter of the J D Balls) has been appointed Page from Mississippi by Mrs. Quin, and Mrs. Ball will go, possibly Margaret Yongue, our regent,— Janie Taylor and Ferris Cotter.

Love and good wishes to you,-Joe, and of course, Ellen and Earlene when you see them.

Janie Nelson

Dread about Joe's "legal Clinic" Think it a lovely idea.

INVOICE

RICKS STORAGE COMPANY

BONDED WAREHOUSEMEN
126 Ricks St.
Phones 4-5073 - 4-5074 JACKSON, MISS. No.

Name MAGNOLIA STATE CHAPTER D.A.R. Date 2/14/40
Address % MISS SUSIE SELSER, TREAS. ~~147 E. GRIFFITH ST., JACKSON,~~ MISS.
For

Order No. 2364 Car No.

PKGS.	ARTICLES	WT.	AMOUNT
	ONE BOOKCASE		
	FROM-DR. SHANDS RESIDENCE		
	TO-WAREHOUSE- CRATED &		
	SHIPPED TO: MISS REBECCA RUMBLE		
	"ROSALIE"		
	NATCHEZ, MISS.		
	Pd by check #27- 2/14/40 - $10.62		
	BL HEREWITH		
	CRATING		6.00
	Prepay		2.46
	Drayage		2.00
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ROBERT E. LAKE	J. H. WELLS



JACKSON, MISS.

Feb. 16, 1940

Dear Lucy:

The bookcase was shipped to Natchez on February 14,- and I am mailing Ricks Storage a check for the charges today. Enclosing this so you will see just how he figured out the amount-- including the prepaid freight $2.46. If you would rather I'd keep the B/L until it is actually in Rosalie, you may return it. I shipped it in name of the Chapter so there would be no question as to where it came from.- I made typed copies of the statement you sent- copy of the wording herewith enclosed-- arranged it in three different ways-- single spaced on good white bond, same as the yellow enclosed--- double spaced the opening paragraph- singled spaced the ' sketch'- then double spaced the last paragragh-- also made one full size letter sheet all double spaced. Sent these to Mrs. Brown and leaving it to her as to just how she will use the statement on the bookcase. I imagine on one of the glass sections in the doors.

By the way,- one section was badly broken and the glass so jagged, I advised John Ricks to remove it before crating- as I felt sure it would fall out in shipping.

The entire amount as you will note is $10.62. Perhaps I could have gotten it done cheaper, but thought best to have it handled only by the most reliable and experienced shippers here.

We all hope you can find time to come to Jackson for a brief stay while you are in Mississippi. Some of us may come to Cleveland when they have their Birthday Party.

Love to you-- and with all good wishes for you and Joe

Susie P. Selser

This book case was the property of Abram Fulkerson Smith and forms the background of a portrait of him painted about 1840. Lucy Somerville Howorth(Mrs. Joseph M) great granddaughter of Abram Fulkerson Smith,member of Magnolia State Chapter D. A.R. Jackson, Mississippi, donated the book case to Rosalie through her chapter. She gives the following sketch of Abram Fulkerson Smith:

> Abram Fulkerson Smith was born in Kentucky and as a young lawyer came to Vicksburg about 1830. He moved to Washington County and married Sally(Sarah)Myra Cox. He served in the Mississippi Legislature in 1839 and 1859 (or 1857). He introduced the first "flood control" measure, a bill with reference to the building of private levees. William Lewis Nugent was employed as a tutor in the family and read law in Mr. Smith's office. He eventually married Eleanor Fulkerson Smith and became a partner in the firm of Smith and Nugent, Lawyers in Greenville(1859). Eleanor Fulkerson Smith, called Ellen, was named for her father's sister,Ellen Smith Walworth. Mrs. Walworth's daughter,Ellen Hardin Walworth was one of the founders of the D. A. R.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Smith had a large family,the only descendant was Nellie(Eleanor)Nugent,daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. L. Nugent. Nellie Nugent married Robert Somerville and is the mother of Lucy Somerville Howorth,donor of the bookcase. Mrs. Somerville is member of the Madame Hudnutt Chapter D AR.

MAGNOLIA STATE CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

March 9, 1940

Dear Mrs. Howarth,

I want to thank you for so graciously giving the handsome old bookcase to Rosalie through our chapter.

While in Natchez at the State Conference, a tea was given at Rosalie and naturally the bookcase was of primary interest to me. I found that it has been given a very distinctive place in the dining room and considered a most valuable gift to the shrine. It is being used to display a set of Du Barry china. A card giving its history and the name of its donor is tacked on the door.

Even though you are one of our non-resident members, you have served us in so many ways and we love you for it.

Corinne Bass, a member of our chapter, has been appointed page to the National Congress and will be accompanied to Washington by her mother, Mrs. J. D. Bass, Mrs. Irwin Taylor, Mrs. Dudley Phelps and myself. We will be at the Mayflower Hotel and are looking forward to seeing you while there.

Most sincerely, Margaret Hauck Gorque, Regent,

215 North State Street

MRS. PERCY EDWARDS QUIN
STATE REGENT
MISSISSIPPI

Natchez, Mississippi
March 15, 1940

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

I am enclosing a letter to Mrs. Howorth requesting that you readdress it. One of my recent letters to her was returned for wrong address.

I want to tell you how much we appreciate the lovely old cupboard that you and Mrs. Howorth have given "Rosalie". It has filled a great need and looks very attractive with china and attractive things in it.

I am so sorry that you and other members of your family were unable to attend Conference, but do hope that you are in Washington for Continental Congress. This would be a beautiful time to visit Mrs. Howorth. With love and many thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

Alex B. Conner Jr.

PEQ:GAS

MRS. PERCY EDWARDS QUIN
STATE REGENT
MISSISSIPPI

Natchez, Mississippi
March 15, 1940

Dear Mrs. Howorth:

I am taking the liberty of placing your name as one of my four House Committee appointments. I do hope that you feel you can serve. In case you are unable to do so please let me know, but we want you to be with us as a member of our delegation.

We are all so delighted at having the attractive cupboard which you and your mother gave us and it has filled a great need. We appreciate so much this gift and the expenses of the transportation as well. I am so sorry that none of you could be with us for Conference. Please remember me to Mr. Howorth. With love, I am

Sincerely yours,

PEQ:G S

ENCLOSURE

Washington, D. C.
March 23, 1940.

Mrs. Percy Quinn,

Natchez, Mississippi.

Dear Mrs. Quinn:

I appreciate very much your letter with reference to my and my Mother's contribution to Rosalie. I appreciate the appointment to the House committee but I am informed that membership on that committee requires considerable time and I have very little of that commodity just now. In addition to my work I am President of the Business and Professional Women's Club and the latter part of April is a busy time of the year with this club. I am also an officer in the Federal Bar Association and it has its annual meeting about the same time.

I shall hope, however, to see you and attend some of the functions of the Congress. I enjoyed a visit to Mississippi recently and was interested to hear of the fine work you have done as Regent.

With cordial good wishes in which Mr. Howorth joins, I am

Sincerely yours,

October 22, 1940.

Mrs. Percy E. Quin
Natchez, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Quin:-

I have been reading the Minutes of the state conference with great interest. I notice in the financial report of Rosalie two items of expense, repairs $6.50 and glass $1.43, a total of $7.93. I want this bookcase to go to the state D.A.R. without expense, so I am enclosing my check for $8.00 and ask that you see that it goes to the proper person to repay these items of expense.

In this connection it may be of interest for you to know that my grandfather, Abram Fulkerson Smith, my Mother's father, was the brother of Mrs. Ellen Hardon Walworth. It is somewhat unusual that Mrs. Walworth and her daughter bear the same name, Ellen Hardon Walworth, by reason of the fact that the daughter married her step-brother whose name was, of course, Walworth.

In the family we were somewhat puzzled and did not know whether it was the mother or the daughter who was one of the founders of the D.A.R. We looked the matter up and decided that it was the daughter. My Mother, whose name was Eleanor Fulkerson Smith, was named for this Aunt and I was named for my Mother, and my oldest daughter was named Eleanor and her oldest daughter is also named Eleanor, so the name has come on down. I am quite proud of this fact myself and it is of great interest to my family. It is a pleasure to me to know that this memorial of my grandfather will be preserved by the D.A.R. I have appreciated your kindness and courtesy from time to time and am glad to see that I am in better health this fall, though I do not attempt to do much. Lucy made me a visit at Monteagle the first of September and spent some days with me.

With many good wishes and hoping to see you sometime, I am

Sincerely yours,

N.N.S.

NNS:LC
1 encl.

MRS. FREDERICK DAVIS BROWN . 504 S STREET . NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

November 24,,1940

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville,
South Victoria St.,
Cleveland, Miss.

My dear Mrs. Somerville:

Mrs. Percy Quinn has turned over to me your kind letter of October 22nd. with check for eight dollars enclosed and although I know that Mrs. Quin has acknowledged receipt of same and has thanked you for the contribution I want to add my words of appreciation as curator for the Mississippi Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I have endorsed the check over to Mrs. J.O. Donaldson, Treasurer of the Mississippi Society, and have asked her to enter it as follows:

Refund made by Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville for repairs to bookcase given by Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth in memory of Abram Fulkerson Smith, brother of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, who was one of the founders of the D.A.R.

Sorry Letter to Mrs Quinn & Lucy H mother-daughter-in-law & Frances named for the daughter was the founder

Mrs. Howorth kindly had her chapter to send us a writeup of Abram Fulkerson Smith which we have put in a conspicuous place at "Rosalie" so that visitors may read it when they look at the bookcase. During Pilgrimage the visitors do not go inside of the dining room but stand in the doorway to look at the contents of the room. The bookcase is in the dining room with the beautiful "Rosalie" china displayed within it. In order that all the visitors might read the inscription even though they did not go into the dining room we placed the inscription on the door of the room so that those who stood in the doorway might read same while listening to Miss Rebecca tell about the china displayed on the table. Please explain this to your family as I am sure they did not understand these details when some of them came later and saw the inscription on the door. We were puttingit where it could always be read even when the doorway had the gate in it which we use whenever there are a number of visitors at one time.

MRS. FREDERICK DAVIS BROWN . 504 B STREET . NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

The bookcase reached us last year when we were rushed getting ready for Conference. As we were anxious to have it in use for the Conference we had it repaired at once so that we could put the china in it. It had been so shaken up in transit that it would not stand up until we had it reenforced. One pane of glass had to be replaced. We had not intended saying anything to Mrs. Howorth about this since she had been so kind as to send the bookcase to us and to pay the expenses of delivery. Your refund, however, is greatly appreciated and I have asked the State Treasurer to make a full statement of this in her report next year.

We are so glad to have the bookcase in "Rosalie" and it fills a great need. The history connected with it makes it doubly interesting. It is almost an exact duplicate of a bookcase had that my great grandmother had when she lived at "Linden" in about 1830.

It has been my pleasure to meet both you and Mrs. Howorth at State Conferences many years ago and pardon me for saying that I have always been great admirers of you both. I trust that if either one of you come to Natchez at any time when I am here you will give me the pleasure of personally taking you over "Rosalie". I remember one Sunday some years ago when I had the pleasure of showing Mrs. Keith Somerville and her two attractive young daughters over Natchez.

I would appreciate your sending this letter on to Mrs. Howorth. I know that Mrs. Quin acknowledged receipt of the bookcase to her and thanked her for it but I want her to know that I greatly appreciate it also.

Cordially yours,
Catherine Dunbar Brown
Curator Miss. Soc. D.A.R.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Correspondence and newsclippings re: lectures of Sherwood Eddy and Kirby Page at University of Mississippi, 1941

Folder 33

DR. EDDY WILL SPEAK AT MISSISSIPPI STATE

Lecture Will Be Sponsored By Wesley Foundation

Special to The Commercial Appeal

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., Jan 14. —Dr. Sherwood Eddy of New York City, author, lecturer, and world traveler, will speak at a chapel program at Mississippi State College at 1 p.m. Thursday.

Dr. Eddy's visit here will be sponsored by the Wesley Foundation. In addition to his chapel speech, he will also conduct a forum discussion Thursday night.

Author of 20 volumes on international, economic, social and religious questions, Dr. Eddy was a regular visitor to the principal countries of Europe before the outbreak of war where he studied existing conditions. Some 15 times he has visited Russia, Poland, Germany, Austria, France, Great Britian and other countries of Europe.

Other speakers who will come to the college at an early date are Rabbi Louis Binstock of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, Tuesday; and Dorothy Baker, sponsored by the Baha'i Faith, Lima, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 22.

HATCH REFUTES STATEMENT MADE BY DR. EDDY

Who Said Northern Woman's Offer To Negro School Was Refused

A report by Dr. Sherwood Eddy that a northern white woman philanthropist had offered a donation of $100 or $200 to a Washington county Negro school and it had been refused, yesterday brought forth a reply from Ben L. Hatch, county superintendent of education, that no money was offered.

Supt. Hatch replied to a letter from a University of Mississippi professor who said Dr. Eddy, while conducting forums at the University, had said at a faculty banquet that while on a visit to Washington county Negro schools with a woman from one of the northern states that the woman philanthropist offered the money to the school for some useful purpose and the money was rather abruptly refused and that Dr. Eddy indicated that "they received a rather strong implication that neither their visit nor proffered donation were very desirable."

"I have been able to find one school where they had visitors", Mr. Hatch wrote the University professor, "Mr. Harold Kingsley of California praised the school and the grounds and thought it was a white school. This was the Helm school for Negroes.

Some Material Sent

"No money or cash was offered but some material and a world globe was sent this school and some books. Whenever Dr. Sherwood Eddy wants to put out some cash with no strings attached I am sure we can find 'takers'," Supt. Hatch added.

Supt. Hatch produced a letter written to him by S. C. Banks, principal of the Helm school for Negroes, who reported "I haven't received an offer from anyone for books amounting to $100. If I had I would have told you and gladly accepted same. Mr. Harold Kingsley, director of community service Allfiiated Teachers Organizations of Los Angeles, Cal., sent some material and world globe. I wrote them right back thanking them for same".

The University professor who wrote Mr. Hatch questioning him about the matter said he and a prominent delta teacher had questioned Mr. Eddy regarding further facts on the incident which Dr. Eddy had laid so much stress but had been unable to secure the desired facts.

In his reply stating that no money had been offered to the principal of the Helm school, Mr. Hatch said to the University professor: "Any time you hear of money with no 'takers' please let me know."

PAGE, EDDY TO SPEAK AT OLE MISS FORUM

America's Attitude Toward War To Be Discussed

Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., May 4.—Kirby Page and Sherwood Eddy, nationally known authors and lecturers, will appear in a joint discussion at the University of Mississippi Thursday on the subject "America's Attitude Toward the European War."

Representing opposite points of view, the two speakers were invited by Alpha Phi Circle of Omicron Delta Kappa, national leadership fraternity, to conclude this year's series of student forums.

Under the sponsorship of the Ole Miss Y. M. C. A., Mr. Eddy and Mr. Page will come to the campus Wednesday to deliver a series of talks to the student body, which will be climaxed by O. D. K.'s forum Thursday night. Sam H. Franklin, manager of the Delta Co-operative Farms, will also be present to take part in the discussions.

The program includes a talk Wednesday morning by Mr. Eddy on "Remedies for a Frustrated World" for the history, political science and sociology classes. Wednesday night at a banquet in the cafeteria, Mr. Eddy will talk on "Has Religion Failed?" Mr. Page will deliver a talk Thursday morning with Mr. Franklin speaking at a banquet Thursday evening on "Delta Co-operative Farms and Tenants in Mississippi."

At the student forum Thursday night in Fulton Chapel Mr. Eddy and Mr. Page will take opposite sides of the vital war question. Mr. Eddy is strongly in favor of aid to Britain, where Mr. Page takes the other view. Mr. Page is author of the book "How to Keep America Out of War."

May 5, 1941.

The Chancellor,
University, Mississippi

My dear Dr. Butts:-

It is with sincere regret and real distress that I learn that Kirby Page and Sherwood Eddy are to be at the University.

In Fred R. Marvin's book "Ye Shall Know the Truth" I find the following as one of the references to Kirby Page.

September 18-22, 1924, there was held at Seaside Park, New Jersey, a joint conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Fellowship of Youth for Peace....Plans were made at that time to change the words of the enrollment cards and the pushing of a vigorous campaign in the colleges against military propoganda and military training. Some of those elected to the Council at that time were the following: Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberty Union, a draft dodger during the World War, serving one year in jail, and now under conviction for violation of a New Jersey statute in agitating in that state during the silk strike; Scott Nearing, National Committee American Civil Liberties Union, head of the Rand School of Socialism; John Haynes Holmes, Asst. Chairman American Civil Liberties Union, and otherwise an apologist for Communists; Kirby Page, author of the Pacifist Pledge, Pacifist writer and propogandist.... None of these persons were youths, but instead were tried and proved agents in the Socialist movement.

In 1925 various meetings were held in line with the above and Kirby Page was one of the promoters of such meetings. "Although this was supposed to be a youth organization the old-time radical leaders were found to be the guiding spirit".

It has long been my belief that the lack of preparedness in this country has been due to Kirby Page and others of that same sort and to the active organizations which they have promoted.

The trouble about bringing such people before students is that it is a difficult matter and requires a real study to become informed as to the ramifications of the radical movement and as to those who take part in some branch of the

[5 May 1941]

2-Dr. Butts

movement. A pleasing speaker can influence young people and win them to his views and do great harm when there is no one to show the fallacy of the views presented.

As to Sherwood Eddy, in the Marvin Lectures I find the following statement:

Sherwood Eddy, who has long been an apologist for Socialism and who, after writing his recent book "The Challenge of Russia", resigned from his post with the Y.M.C.A. stating that since he had joined the Socialist Party he felt further connection with the Y might embarrass it. In his foreword states that "This book is written in the conviction that Russia constitutes a challange to America and the world." This Russia which Sherwood Eddy seems to admire receives this comment from Professor Calvin B. Hoover in the "Economic Life of Soviet Russia" pages 334-5. He says "Never in history have the mind and spirit of men been so robbed of freedom and dignity". He continues "It is not merely that academic freedom, freedom of speech, and freedom of thought are forbidden.... Men must publicly deny their real thought and feelings....That the Soviet regime is founded upon force and fear there can be no question."

In regard to the cooperative farm movement fostered by Mr. Eddy, I take the liberty to say that the kind of cooperation he instigates between negroes and whites is not the kind to which we are accumstomed and which meets the general approval of our people.

I greatly wish that some able and informed speaker might be invited to the University to present the truth about these matters and to show how all these theories are completly repugnant to our accepted standards.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

NNS:LC

N. N-S-

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

May 10, 1941

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

Your letter of May 5th came promptly. My absence to speak before the U. D. C. at their annual meeting in Natchez and again yesterday to speak in Greenwood on National Defense accounts partly for my delay in answering. The other reason why I haven't answered until today is that I wanted to hear Mr. Page and Mr. Eddy, so that I would know first-hand whether there is, in my judgment, any reason for any regret or distress about their speaking at the University.

I can assure you now that, in my judgment, there is no reason either for regret or distress about their coming to speak before the students and faculty of the University. In Mr. Eddy's last address, which I heard (I did not hear but two of his talks), he took as sound and solid a stand for National defense and for righteousness as I have heard anyone take throughout the distressing period which we are now living, with the United States confronted with possible war.

I give you here the list of speakers who have come to the University during the past year as part of our Forum Program. I believe if you will look over that list of eleven speakers you will see that any institution should consider itself fortunate in having eleven men of the standing of these gentlemen discuss in open forums public questions. The speakers are: Mark Ethridge, F. L. Law, Walter Durham, Ross Collins, Brooks Hays, James Street, James Barrett, T. V. Smith, Charles E. Martin, Mr. Kirby Page, and Mr. Sherwood Eddy.

We conduct these meetings in the following manner: first the speech, then the questions from the audience, following later by a semi-social meeting in which these is a give-and-take discussion which sometimes goes for two or three hours. Personally, I think this is a fine part of an educational program.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A B Butts

A. B. Butts
Chancellor

ABB:ge
Enclosures

Oxford

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Butts
Chancellor

Encl: 2
VHB:ks

UNDESIRABLE SPEECHES

BY FLORENCE S. OGDEN 1941

"State College, Miss., Jan. 16—Dr. Sherwood Eddy of New York will speak at a chapel program at Mississippi State college at 1 p. m. Thursday."

The above news item was called to my attention by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville of Greenville, long an advocate of National Defense and outspoken enemy of Communism and other isms that infest the U. S. A.

Last May Dr. Eddy and Mr. Kirby Page appeared in a joint lecture at the University of Mississippi, and Mrs. Somerville protested at that time to the university authorities upon their selection. Quoting from Fred R. Marvin's book, "Ye Shall Know the Truth," she gave a few highlights upon these gentlemen and their confreres, as follows:

"September, 1924, there was held at Seaside Park, N. J., a joint conference of the fellowship of Reconciliation and the Fellowship of Youth for Peace. . . . Plans were made for the pushing of a vigorous campaign in the colleges against military propaganda and military training."

Elected to this council at that time, according to Mr. Marvin, was Kirby Page, "author of the pacifist pledge, pacifist writer and propagandist." Also: Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, "a draft dodger during the World War, who served one year in jail, now under conviction for violation of a New Jersey statute in agitating that state during the silk strike;" Scott Nearing, national committee, Civil Liberties U., head of Rand School of Socialism; John Haynes Holmes, assistant chairman, Civil Liberties U., and "otherwise apologist for the Communists."

"None of these persons," writes Mr. Marvin, "were youths, but instead were tried and proved agents of the Socialist movement. . . . Although this was supposed to be a youth organization the old-time radical leaders were found to be the guiding spirits."

So much for Mr. Kirby Page. Dr. Eddy needs no introduction to a Delta audience. Quoting Mr. Marvin: "Sherwood Eddy, long an apologist for Socialism, after writing his recent book, 'The Challenge of Russia,' resigned his post with the YMCA, stating that since he had joined the Socialist party he felt further connection with the Y might embarrass it."

In her protest, Mrs. Somerville made the following observations: "It has long been my belief that the lack of preparedness in this country has been due to Kirby Page and others of that same sort and to the active organizations which they have promoted. . . . The trouble about bringing such people before students is that it is a difficult matter and requires real study to become informed as to the ramifications of the radical movement and to those who take part in some branch of the movement. A pleasing speaker can influence young people and win them to his views and do great harm when there is no one to show the fallacy of the views presented. . . . In regard to the cooperative farm movement fostered by Mr. Eddy, I take the liberty to say that the kind of cooperation he instigates between the negroes and whites is not the kind to which we are accustomed and which meets the general approval of our people."

Needless to say, both Mr. Page and Dr. Eddy spoke at the university. I suppose Mrs. Somerville felt it would be useless to protest to State College upon Dr. Eddy's appearance there a week or so ago.

What I am trying to get at is, why do colleges, who hold in their hands the future of America, persist in promoting lectures by men who hold ideas of government which are foreign to those upon which our republic was founded? What good can come of it? The many Communist front organizations among the students and youth of America prove to me the fallacy of this policy of the universities and colleges.

It seems to me that now is the time for some good old-fashioned American talk. I would like to get back to a simpler, less complicated pattern of patriotism, the good old "Give me liberty or give me death" sort of stuff, meaning liberty (not license) for all classes, the upper as well as the lower.

As for Dr. Eddy, we of the Delta have a practical knowledge of his Utopian views, as demonstrated in the cooperative farm at Hillhouse. Such ideas are not compatible with our ideas of free enterprise. It has proved a dismal failure. If the farming of Mississippi was based upon Dr. Eddy's noble experiment, our state institutions which foster his lectures would have to close their doors. It takes executive ability, wisdom and judgment to operate a plantation.

For 150 years we have had here in America a government which has stood unchallenged as the most liberal and best government on earth. It has offered the common man opportunities heretofore undreamed of in other lands. Yet the Socialists and like groups are forever tinkering with it, trying to change it.

They remind me of that peculiar creature (whom we all know) who cannot keep his hands out from under the hood of an automobile. He's got to tinker. He may have a brand new, 12-cylinder motor, designed and assembled by experts, which runs like a top. But he is not satisfied. He's got to get out his monkey wrench and his screw driver, raise up the hood and begin to tinker with its "innards." In other words, he wants to "suggest the carburetor." Any of you who have colored chauffeurs know what that means. When we break in a new one at our house, Dad tells him, "Keep your hands out from under that hood." And that goes for the whole family.

Socialists, Communists, the Civil Liberties Union and other groups are chronic tinkerers. They've tinkered with the government so much they are about to get it all out of whack. I'm in favor of calling them in until this war is settled. Let them keep their hands out from under the hood.

JACKSON TEACHES IS NAVAL OFFICER

Lee Taylor Stokes, 999 North State street, has been commissioned as an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, Eighth Naval District, headquarters at New Orleans announced Monday. Mr. Stokes resigned last week from the faculty of Central High school to enter the Navy.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Letters to Nellie Nugent Somerville, 1918-1951. Correspondents include family members (C,J. Nugent, Nugent Shands), James O. Eastland, United Daughters of the Confederacy, American Association of University Women, Mississippi State Democratic Party, M.E. Church South, First Methodist Church (Memphis). Also letters to Lucy Somerville Howorth.

Folder 34

DIVISION A
SYDNEY SMITH
CHIEF JUSTICE
JOHN BURT HOLDEN
EUGENE OCTAVE SYKES
ASSOCIATES

Supreme Court
CONSULTATION ROOM
Jackson, Miss.

DIVISION B
SAM C. COOK
PRESIDING JUDGE
J. MORGAN STEVENS
GEO. H. ETHRIDGE
ASSOCIATES

May 1, 1918.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent [redacted]erville,
Greenville, Miss,

My Dear Mrs. [redacted]erville:

I am just this morning in receipt of your letter and take great pleasure in writing the Manager of the A.R.C. in accordance with your wishes.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

E.O. Sykes

EOS:h



After 5 days, return to
MISS BELLE H. BENNETT,
RICHMOND, KY.

RICHMOND, KY.
SEP 4
7 30 PM
1921

Mrs. Robert Somerville,
Greenville,
Mass.

Montcalm
Texas

Womans Missionary Council

Methodist Episcopal Church South

President
MISS BELLE H. BENNETT

Sept. 14-1921

Richmond, Ky.

Mrs. Robert Somerville,
Greenville, Miss.,

My dear Mrs. Somerville,-

It has been a long time since we have exchanged letters, but just the same, I always think of you as a dear, God-given friend, and one that I shall love through time and eternity.

A few weeks ago, Mrs. McCoy the Home Mission Secretary of the Eastern Division, wrote me that the Rev. W.L.Duren, one of our preachers who had been living in Keener Cottage during the summer, was quite anxious to buy it. I answered ~~it~~ her promptly, telling her of the gift of the cottage from Mrs. Keener, thru you, and that personally, I would not think of selling the cottage at all. I also told her that I knew there were certain conditions attached to the gift, and that I would write you, and get all necessary details. I will be greatly obliged if you will let me have these.

New Secretaries, coming into the work, who know nothing of the years behind us, have a hard time, frequently, because of their ignorance of the past. I am enclosing Mrs. McCoy's letters, and you will see that she did not at all want to press the matter of a sale, and is altogether willing to do the thing that would be perfectly satisfactory both to you and dear Mrs. [redacted]

Keener. Do tell me something of yourself and your children when you write. Can you not go to the next General Conference? It will not be very far from you, and I would so love to see you once more.

Always, affectionately, your friend,

Belle H. Bennett

HOME MISSIONS SECRETARIES
O. E. GODDARD
R. L. RUSSELL
MRS. J. H. McCOY
MRS. J. W. DUREN
TREASURERS
J. D. HAMILTON
MRS. F. H. E. ROSS

W. W. PINSON, GENERAL SECRETARY
BOARD OF MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS, 810 BROADWAY. MAIL ADDRESS, P. O. BOX 510
NASHVILLE, TENN.

FOREIGN MISSIONS SECRETARIES
E. H. RAWLINGS
W. B. BEAUCHAMP
MISS MABEL K. HOWELL
MISS ESTHER CASE
EDUCATIONAL SECRETARIES
C. G. HOUNSHELL
MRS. H. R. STEELE
MISS ESTELLE HASKIN

Aug. 25, 1921.

BUSINESS OFFICE
MRS. J. H. McCOY

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL
MISS BELLE H. BENNETT, PRESIDENT
MRS. B. W. LIPSCOMB, HOME BASE SECRETARY

Miss Belle H. Bennett,

Richmond, Kentucky.

My dear Miss Bennett:

Referring to the question of the sale of the Keener Cottage at Biloxi, Mississippi, I am replying to the Rev. Duren (W.L.) as per the enclosed carbon copy.

We will have to spend a little money on the house, but I am sure you are entirely right in advising that the wishes of the donor be carried out to the letter.

Affectionately yours,

Mrs. J. H. McCoy

Enc.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH
BENJAMIN COX, PASTOR
MEMPHIS, TENN.

October 26 1921

Dear Mrs. Somerville:-

We thank you very much for the information concerning Mrs. Davidson. She is now in the Workhouse, and we shall try to use what influence we can to have her placed in some better and more suitable place.

From all the evidence we get she is much more sinned against than sinning, and needs real friends.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

BC/h

Fraternal Life Insurance on Legal Reserve Basis

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT
PETER F. GILROY, HEAD CONSUL
DENVER, COLORADO

C. J. NUGENT
DISTRICT MANAGER
1447 TREMONT STREET
DENVER, COLORADO

Pocatello, Ida.,

Oct. 27, 1928.

Dear Cousin Nellie,

Your letter with check came while I was out of town. Let me thank you most cordially for your kindness in this matter, Cousin Nellie. I assure you that it is sincerely appreciated.

Lewis reports that he is feeling much better, but that he is still confined to his bed. He has been showing color and they keep him in bed as a result. I also got word from the doctor in charge of the institution saying that Lewis' condition was not at all serious and that there was no cause for alarm. I would not worry, were it not for the money involved. I am not making enough right now to take care of the expenses, and it goes mightily against the grain to borrow, even when the money is available from that source. It seems now that I will be forced to change Lewis to some other place. A few hundred dollars in the form of a loan would tide me over this thight situation to the point where I could take care of the situation, and be the making of Lewis, perhaps, but I do not know where to get the loan.

After November the FIFTH I will be at Rexburg, Idaho. Again thanking you, Cousin Nellie, and with all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

C. J. Nugent

President
MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
Greenville

First Vice-President
MRS. B. M. HOWORTH
West Point

Second Vice-President
MISS SUSIE V. POWELL
Jackson

Corresponding Secretary
MRS. A. P. HAND
Shubuta

Recording Secretary
MRS. A. N. ADAMS
Vicksburg

Treasurer
MRS. C. A. BUTTERWORTH
McComb

DEPARTMENTS

FLOWER MISSION AND RELIEF
Mrs. Sallie A. Lewis, Starkville
EVANGELISTIC
Mrs R. B. Gunter, Jackson
SUNDAY SCHOOL
Mrs. W. Q. Sharp, Jackson
SABBATH OBSERVANCE
Mrs. Clara C. Cox, Corinth
CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP
Mrs. W. K. McMillan, Booneville
TEMPERANCE AND MISSIONS
Mrs. R. L. Estelle, Jackson

MISSISSIPPI

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Headquarters
213 MILLSAPS BUILDING
JACKSON

April 15th, 1929

DEPARTMENTS

L. T. L.
Mrs. W. G. Brady, Mendenhall

Mrs. G. A. Carothers
Headquarters Secretary
In Charge of
SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION
PUBLICITY
Y. P. B.

Dear Miss Lucy:-

Your mother called, and requested me to write you, letter received. She thinks best for you to go to Gulfport and foreclose the property, but try writing once more, and tell them you will take this step unless you hear at once.

It is real cold here. Everyone anxious over river conditions.

Sincerely,

Lulu Stone

Jackson, Mississippi.
January 29, 1935.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville,
Cleveland, Mississippi.

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your check in the amount of $10.00 sent to Mr. Karow for Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.

As secretary, and speaking for the Council as a whole, I wish to express our deep appreciation of this gift and the thoughtfulness that prompted it. We can assure you that it comes at a most opportune time and can be used to a good advantage.

Should you, at any time, be in Jackson on a Sunday, we extend to you a hearty welcome to worship with us in our Church.

Again assuring you of our sincere appreciation and praying God's richest blessings on you and yours, we remain,

Yours in His service,

Otto F. Schnetter Jun. Secty

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Wm. Eugene Morse
Attorney at Law
617-618 Standard Life Bldg.
Jackson, Mississippi

Nugent Shands

April 27th, 1939

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dearest Aunt Nellie:

I have investigated your matter and find that the lots are located out near the Airport. So far I have not been able to get a line on any prospective purchasers, but I am going to put Willard on the trail. If there is one anywhere, I believe he will find him.

I have at last settled down, and I am really enjoying my work.

If I can be of any further help in this or any other matters, please let me know.

Affectionately,

Nugent

Nugent Shands

NS/W

867
152
9
1
101

CHARLES N. BURCH
H. D. MINOR
CLINTON H. MCKAY

C. O. FRANKLIN
JAS. J. CHALLEN, JR.
LUCIUS E. BURCH, JR.

BURCH, MINOR & MCKAY
LAWYERS
1006 EXCHANGE BUILDING
MEMPHIS, TENN.

May 31 - 1939

Dear Bro. Samaroilis:—

The Layman's Organization for Preservation of M. E. Church, South, has advised me of your recommendation that I be associated with the lawyers employed in the proposed litigation. I can most well appreciate how greatly I appreciate this thoughtfulness on your part and the high compliment it involves. —

I do hope and pray that success may attend the efforts to save our organization.

With every possible good wish.

Sincerely your friend
W. D. Lamar

This little church - a gift by me as a memorial to my wife - is at a country cross-roads in DeSoto County about 8 miles east of Walls. Wish you could see it.

W. D. L.

BISHOP COLLINS DENNY
1619 Park Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

May 31,1939.

My dear Mrs.Somerville:

A few days ago I received a kind letter from your son telling me that you were having a number of copies of my communication to the Uniting Conference printed, and this morning I received two envelopes of those reprints.With heartiness I thank your son for his letter and thank you for this effort to get these particular facts before the public.I am now and then called on for a copy of that communication,and you have made it possible for me to do what is asked.

You may be interested to know that my son,who has long benen asked to accept retainer in a suit that it was proposed to begin for the legal settlement of this complex matter.Because I had long ago told him always to keep in mind that steadioy declined I was the third generation of my family to enter the Methodist ministry he must ever show kindness and give help to the preachers and the Church,and as nearly as possible without remuneration,he hesitated to act as one of the lawyers.At last he with the consent of his partners agreed to act.He never had any professional reason for declining employment.Last week all his reluctance gave way because a suit was entered against us,and he has been wholly engaged in preparing the necessary papers.Of course he is associated with others,for he knows little of South Carolina law,the jurisdiction in which the suit has been filed.Fortunately he has been brought up on Methodist history and law,and naturally what little I can do to help him is done,though he needs little help.If sound fact and sound law avail I feel sure of the outcome,but Judges are as fallible as are other men and have their prejudgments.

Please excuse such a letter.I am crowded and am a poor typist,as you see

Cordially and respectfully yours,

Collins Denny

Wm. Eugene Morse
Attorney at Law
817-818 Standard Life Bldg.
Jackson, Mississippi

July 8th, 1939

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Aunt Nellie:

As soon as I received your letter this morning I called Daddy's office and his stenographer has promised to make a copy of Harley's speech and send it to you. I am sure you will get it within the next few days.

I would be glad to attend to the matter in regard to your lot for you, but I believe it would probably get better results if you would write directly to Mr. W. B. McCarty of this City. He is one of the owners of the McCarty-Holman Company which owns the Jitney Jungle stores. Their office is at 453 North Mill Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

It has occurred to me that it would probably be wise to have a number of citizens of Cleveland write him if they really want a Jitney Jungle store in that City. I do not know how he determines where to place these stores, but I am sure he would be glad to give you any information that you desire. I am not suggesting this procedure because I do not want to attend to the matter for you, but I really believe you would get better results this other way.

With every good wish and much love to all, I am

Affectionately,

Nugent

Nugent Shands

WNS:S

Starkville, Mississippi
Aug. 20, 1941

Mrs Nellie N. Somerville
Greenville, Miss.
Dear Mrs Somerville:

With much appreciation and great interest I have watched you through newspaper while in research on the subject of Woman's Suffrage in Miss., my thesis.

I would like to know whether you have minutes of the Miss. Woman's Suffrage Association or any material I could use. Mrs C.H. Thompson let me use her rich store of information but does not have minutes of association after 1912, which I should like so very much to find, and need even more to get a full history of the movement.

Thank you,
Nina Green

JAMES O. EASTLAND
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
RULEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

October 8, 1942.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville,
Cleveland, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

I have been away some since the election and I am just now getting around to my correspondence. It was mighty thoughtful of you to write me and I appreciate your letter very much.

The pamphlet on the poll tax has been well prepared. I am glad that you brought Senator George's speech on the poll tax to my attention. I knew that he had made such a speech but I did not know the exact time it was delivered. It is my purpose to secure the Congressional Record for the first three weeks in 1891 and study this masterpiece of Southern statesmanship. I have heard of it for many years.

I want you to write me from time to time for I always value your suggestions. I know I will see Lucy from time to time in Washington and,as you probably know, Joe is a lifelong friend of mine. He and Lucy were mighty nice to me last summer and I look forward to seeing them again.

Tell Bob hello for me and ask him to come to see me.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James O. Eastland.

JOE:MC

I wrote that I am retired from public affairs but talked for him probably &c -
Mama

M. E. Church, South

Mullins, S. C.

FRED R. HARPER,
MINISTER

Nov. 12/1942.

Mrs. Nellie Somervell,
Cleveland, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Somervell: By this time you have noticed in the Layman that I was elected pastor of the Memphis church. The Layman's Organization urged me to accept, so after prayerfull deliberation I accepted.

As pastor, I want to give you a most cordial and warm welcome to membership in the Memphis M. E. Church, South. We shall be so happy to have you. You may send your membership to me here, as I will be here about two weeks. I will see that your name is placed on our roll.

Our church year at Memphis will begin with November, as we expect the Mid-South conference will hold it's annual sessions around Nov. 1st. to 7th. The conference will be organized in Memphis 2nd Sunday in January.

Your friend and pastor
Fred R. Harper,

Mrs. Geo. Somervell, Stanton, Tenn. is corresp. secy. You could send contribution to her. She will see that the treasurer Dr. C. Malone Battle, gives you proper credit. Dr. Battle is very busy and asks that he be excused from the secretarial work.

216 S Camilla Apt 1
Memphis Tenn
Jan 15 - 1943

Mrs Nellie Somerville
Cleveland Miss
Dear Mrs Somerville

Seeing a letter from you in "The Layman" in which you mentioned an interest - in the Southern Methodist - Church in Memphis and a desire to know some thing about it, I thought - I would write you about it. April 12 '42 we held our first meeting. Since then it has been slowly, but surely growing amid many difficulties and obstacles. Now that we seem on the upward

Hay, the worst difficulty is a house for the pastor and his salary. You could not believe the acuteness of the house shortage unless you were here. Tho the war works and camps and many many soldiers here. Of course our soldiers have the right of way. But there's no room here for any one else. We had two houses engaged for Bro Harper but the Tenants refused to vacate when the time came. So Bro Harper and wife and five children. They had to get a house at Stanton, a village fifty miles away. They have to come in every Sunday for Service.

[15 January 1943]

They left a furnished parsonage in Mullins S C and came here to - Nothing. I felt humiliated, but dont see how it could have been avoided. The neighbors in Stanton furnished a few articles of household utensiles, but the bareness is pitiful. We didnt know that their only furniture belonged to the parsonage in S C. Of course, we could each donate a few pieces, but it wouldnt be what they needed and then it would be impracticable to truck it 50 miles and then back again when (if ever) we get a home. Our pastor is a fine man, and

[15 January 1943]

doing fine work. But heavily handicapped by circumstances. Mrs Harper is doing doing her best by chiefly camping. Don't know what to salary. I don't know what he gets. But I don't believe its half enough. They say the Church Extension is helping with the pastors expenses. But it it takes lots & help for a man with six dependents. He has three children self supporting in two other states. One son enlisted. Will you pardon me for this long letter. We are holding the fort. But its a bitter fight and our

ammunetion is severely rationed.
and the garrison is few in
member. Bro Fred R Kasper
has a PO Box here — 1349
His address is also Stanton Tenn

Sincerely Yours

Jas E & Raynor

216 S Camelia
Apt 1
Memphis Tenn

216 S Camilla
apt 1
Memphis Tenn
Jan 24 '43

Dear Inis Somerville

This is just a short note of appreciation for your kind letter. I do not expect to take up your valuable time in letter writing. Bro Harper had told me of your generous donation to our little church some time before I wrote you; but I was so taken up writing about our hardships and obstacles

[24 January 1945]

in starting our church that-
I forgot to thank you for
your generousity to us. I do
so now very heartily. You will
not miss your Reward, for you
know what our Saviour
said about a cup of cold
water given in his name.
We are going up more rapidly
now. We have a nice warm
room, a piano, comfortable
seats and we are trying to
make our Pastor's family
more comfortable. I thought
you would like to know

about This. We have interested
generous friends all over the
Southern Delta. Of course
we dont expect to go heaven
"on flowery beds of ease;" but
many of us rest more com-
-fortably since we do not
have to worry as about our
little church's progress.
Heartily thanking you again
for your kindness to us -

Yours Sincerely

Mrs E A Rayner

PAUL RENSHAW
MEMPHIS
MOTION PICTURE ADVERTISING

1751 Poplar, apt 11
Nov 13, 1943

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

I have your letter of Nov 10, written from the Wm. Len Hotel; and have read it with interest.

I am sorry that my brother did not have a more satisfactory arrangement with you, regarding the scope of the activities of the Finance Committee.

However, I am in full accord with a suggestion which you offer, to wit: that, in a group so small as ours is at this stage, it is undesirable to have too many committees at work "doing the same thing". Hence, as your suggestion prompts me to feel, it might be the desirable thing for the Finance Committee to function as a Church Extension Board, also; and to set about raising the amount to "match" the $1000.00 that Mr. Manget so generously offered (if we shall raise it) within the Conference Year).

Brother Harper is away; so I am unable to contact him for dicsussing the matter. When he returns I shall see him and tell him of this, as a suggestion by you. Perhaps he will be willing to take it up with Dr. Hendry, and have the Finance Committee "appointed as" the Bd of Chch Extension.

In view of the omission by the Conference in electing the Board (as provided in the Resolution), it would, as you point out, be appropriate for Dr. Hendry to appoint; and the imperative need for a money-raising committee further justifies it.

I will go over your letter carefully with Bro. Harper and ask that a ~~committee~~ treasurer be named. He may have some suggestion; though you have suggested an aggressive, capable woman.

I will be glad to function as best I can in coordinating the groups, by notifying of appointments, etc; however, if you recall, I was elected "secretary" only for the sessions of the Conference - not for the year. But I won't stand on a technicality, if work is to be done.

I will keep in touch with you, and advise you of Bro. Harper's action.

It was a pleasure to see you again, and I enjoyed the association.

Sincerely,

(Paul Renshaw)

(Over)

P.S. Did you see in Friday's Commercial Appeal(Nov 12) the story out of Murray,Ky - about the Memphis Annual Conference of the Methodist Church? If not,let me quote a brief extract(from the newspaper):

"The statement of regret that the literature for children from the Church Board of Education contains so little of the Bible as source of material,and that some church periodicals teach other than Divine inspiration of Scriptures,was questioned by Dr.Grimes of Memphis and was ordered stricken from the report,on vote of the conference".

Just as a comment:Dr Grimes,in my judgment,was "running true to form"!

PR

I have written Brayman about this.

W.W.S.

for me to take the trip
to Cleveland to my regret
for I wanted to be with
you
"This path we mortals
tread he has given
some inviting steps ahead
& that you too once past
the bend
Shall meet again at
face to face this friend."
When our time comes
there will be one more
link in the chain of
family on the other side.
With love & understanding
sympathy
Goodbye dear affectionately
July 11 1946 Cora

My dear Nellie.

My heart is grieved for you my friend I know how you are wounded and there is nothing any one can say to help. Only time can ease the pain but never cure as long as life lasts. The void will be there. This I know

I saw Bob so recently, he said he had been to Hot Springs - felt quite well he was agreeable and affable as was his habit - looked fine.

Not feeling quite well the family was afraid



Death of
eldest child
Robert Nugent
Somerville
June 29, 1946

Dec 26 1946.

Dear Margaret;-

Santa Claus came out my way yesterday, and he left a gift for you.

I am leaving it in your checking account at First National Bank and they will notify you of it.

Santa Claus says the gift was made and accpmpanied with love and all good wishes, and the doner who wished to retain anonymity hopes you may find some little use for it in the way of more help, or anything to give you more assistance in the care of either or both of your patients.

I wont have time to see you again before we leave, but we will be thinking of you and Alle and J.W., and hope to find when we return that "all is well". And to all of you,

Love,

Dear Mrs Somerville—
With this copy of letter to Margaret
I enclose a duplicate of deposit &
made to her account.
Think she will accept and make
good use of the money.
Jane and I thank you again for
your interest in her, as well as your
generosity.
Happy New Year,
Read

[Dec. [illegible] 1946 - Enclosure]

DEPOSITED IN

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

By [signature]

12/26, 1946

	DOLLARS	CENTS
CURRENCY	10 -	
SILVER		
CHECKS AS FOLLOWS		
34 Total $		

DUPLICATE DEPOSIT TICKET

NOT NEGOTIABLE—RETURN WITH BOOK FOR ENTRY

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

By [signature]

ATLANTA PRINTING CO. INC. JACKSON, MISS.

3459 Spottswood Ave.,
Memphis 11, Tennessee.
July 11th. 1947.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville,
Cleveland, Mississippi.

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

This is to acknowledge receipt of contributions from you and Mrs. Shands, this to be applied on debt on our church held by the Insurance Company.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shands,	$ 5.00
Mr. Oscar O. Wolfe,	50. 00
Mr. W. B. Alexander,	5.00
Mr. H. Dent Minor,	25.00
Mr. W. E. Kent,	20.00
Mr. J. C. Renshaw,	10.00
Mr. J. L. Smith,	10.00
Mr. W. H. Hughes,	20.00
Mr. R. A. Ort,	20.00
Mrs. Moore,	5.00
Mrs. Sessums,	5.00
	175.00
Acknowledged before	253.00
	428.00

All these have been sent letters, and thanks. This was delayed some due to the fact that I have been out of town twice on vacations and had a lot to do when I was home.

Know I will see you tomorrow but wanted you to have something for your files as to just what you had sent in. Should I be i n eerror please let me know.

Love and good wishes to you and yours.

Sincerely yours,

Treasurer.

Nov 3 Miss Leamilla Kilbrew Jennica $15

Sept 3 Mrs T. M. Scarbrough

J. H. Elliott Nov 2 Jennings 10-

Mrs Montgomery 10-

July W. P. R. & H. H. S 1-0

Ogden 10-

H. H. S-

J. H. Hellbrun Clarksville

First Southern Methodist Church
Memphis Tenn.
Property 1974 Leonidas Ave.
Value $10500/-
First and second mortgage.
First $7775-28
Second $3000/-
First mortgage held by
John Hancock Ins. Co.
payable monthly.
This is the debt we are
are trying to pay or reduce
materially.

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
SOUTH VICTORIA STREET
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Subscription to assist in repairing
dept on church property for Memphis
1st Southern Methodist Church

Mrs Nellie N. Somerville	25	Elizabeth Shands	5
" J. R. Hockery	25	W.B. Alexander	5
Paul Seed Jr	10	Judge Hunt Miller	25
Lowe G. Finch	10	W E Kent	20
D Mowrey	15	J. L. Renshaw	10
W. P. Bradshaw	10	J. R. Smith	10
R. P. Hume	15		20
Miss Geraghers	3	W. H. Hughes	20
J. W. McLaurin	25	R. A. Ort	10
E. S. Lewis	10	Miss Moore & Sessum	
H. H. S.	5	Mrs Ogden Rosedale	10
J. W. Lipscomb	15	Mrs Searles Wyly	5
[illegible]	25	J. H. Wellborn Starkville	5
Delta Mfg. Co	100	J. Wunderlich	47
R. W. Hall (Boyle)	5	Oct.	
a friend	50	Miss Camilla Wathen	15
		Mrs L. S. Jennings	10
		Daddy Nesbit	

Mrs. Dr Montgomery $ 10-
W. P. K. + H. K. S. 15-
Mrs. Kirkpatrick 3 00
Mrs. Miss Priest 10-
Mrs May 10
W. D. Prior 5-
Mrs E. W. Burton 10-
Mr Jennings gift 10-
E. H. Leach 10-

150 FIREPROOF ROOMS
COFFEE SHOP SERVICE



CIRCULATING ICE WATER
CEILING FANS

Ref 27
$2765.08
Jr Hancock Lot

Greenville, Miss.

C. S. JENNINGS
VICE-PRESIDENT & MANAGER

Subscription to assist the First Southern Methodist Church of Memphis in paying for their property located at 137 1/4 Central Ave

W. P. Kretschmar	15 —
R. P. Dunn	15 —
C. S. Jennings	10 —
Dr Montgomery	10 —
Mrs M. D. Friar	5 —
Mrs R. A. May	10 —
Mrs Ed. M. Burton	10 —
C. S. Jennings (2)	10 —
E. H. Deacon	10 —
Malcolm Kretschmar	25 —
N. E. Pringle	10 —
Mrs Dunn	5 —
Mrs E. E. Clark	10 —
W. L. Shelton	10

"THE DELTA'S FINEST HOTEL"

Greenville,Miss.

March,24th-1948

Dear Mrs. Somerville;

Your nice letter was received to-day,and I believe you will always be interested in the beautifying of Greenville. We claim you any how as one of our prominent citizens,though you do stay in Cleveland, quite a bit of your time.

It is always such a pleasure to meet you at the Hotel Greenville, as we often do,when we are there for luncheon.

If we get "The Green Light",so to speak,to make the old cemetery,into a "Bird Sanctuary",Eunice Stockwell,to whom I was talking this morning,saying to her,that I did not want to name the place;"Yellow Fever Cemetery Sanctuary,Nor did I want to call it;"The Old North Poplar St?", suggested that we call it "Harriet B. Theobald Bird Sanctuary". I thought her idea very good,since Mr.T.Theobald gave the lot to the City, for the purpose of burying the victims of yellow fever.

A Mrs. Hughes,who is a sister of Miss. Josie Strum,an outstanding trained nurse,of Greenville,called to say that she sews for a living,and that she had some relative buried in the above mentioned cemetery,and that she wants to make a contribution,to The Bird Sanctuary. She also said that she doesn't see how any one could have any objection to this project.

$50 - M

Please let me add,that I am very grateful,to you for such a nice contribution,mentioned in your letter,if we can put this thing over.

I wish you would write a letter to the Editor of The Democrat-Times, giving or stating your sanction of the project,and the amount of your contribution(if we are successful),because your influence would be such a big help,and the Greenville people love and respect you so much,that it may make them"think in your terms",

Remember me to all the family,and to Lucy when you write,and with best wishes for your continued good health,

I am sincerely your friend,

Mary G. Weatherbee

Please return

Greenville, Miss.
June 7, 1948

My Dear;-

They had a fine rain between Shaw and Leland - plenty of water still in low places all along.

Reached here a little after seven. Mrs Campbell insisted on driving me on to the Church, but I stopped just long enough to look over a little mail etc., then on to the MEETING.

RESULT; Vote of 96 to 10 in favor of putting a new Church on the same spot. The ten seemed to think differently. Don't believe they wanted so much spent on the same spot. Well it was suggested that they start a building on the Country Club land and maintain it themselves. This d did not set well. There was so much discussion that when it was all over, one man asked me"well what did I vote for"

So much for that, I want to tell you again and again what it meant just being with you and talking over various and sundry things in which we both awe vitally interested. The trip to Decksey will always be remembered - it was worth every effort you made to make it possible.

I feel good over knowing how comfortably you are situated - with every convenience. I rested just as well as if I had been in our old home - in fact it seemed as though I was back at home really.

Enclosed is a little to help on that little Church, which I trust will not always be "little".

Much love to each of you,

May God bless and keep you, is my prayer.

devotedly,
Margaret Price

Greenville, Miss.
Sept 2, 1948

My Dear;-
On last Sunday the young married people asked me to teach for them. Their regular teacher is Mrs Wingate who teaches seems to want one Sunday each month off.

Well, the latest they told me was that they call the Young People now the Young Adults------

One of the Young Adults gave the Devotional and her subject was about the Camp they had just had--------

She told of what they emphasized and one thing was the "Way to the Lord".

It came out before I had time to do much thinking---- and I told them RECREATION and CAMPS were quite important all right but the most important of course was the one thought about getting closer to God.

If I ever had any ego it was all knocked out, when the Leader announced that Mrs Paxton of the Baptist Church would speak to them. Of course I explained that was one of the greatest compliments I had ever had, and please leave it that way---but then told them what my name really was.. I am still in doubt as to whether or not they intended to ask me or Mrs Paxton.....

Well known in my own Church??????

Helen has been trying to write to Eleanor but has not been at all well lately. Said tell her that she would write before long though.

I am going with the Elams tomorrow to take Helen to Memphis to consult a Dr Crawford. Real called Dr Boyd of Memphis and he told them about this Dr Crawford. We do hope she can get some relief.

I have been quite worried about myself for a few months--- Thought I had every disease you could mention. At last Bessie came over and we went to the Clinic here and had pictures made, which showed an infected scar. They claim it can be cured by five X Ray treatments and after taking two, have been helped wonderfully; in fact believe I will now live a lifetime. Feel fine.

I am so anxious for you to see my apartment. At last it is just about finished. Have been about three months getting this little work done, but it is so comfortable that it is worth waiting on it.

Hope it will not be long now before you will be staring for home.

All my love to you and Eleanor

devotedly,

Margaret Price

Do hope you are feeling stronger

PHONES: 2-1391 AND 2-1446 P. O. Box 919

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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

HEADQUARTERS—418½ EAST PEARL STREET

★ JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

October 15, 1948

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

Mrs. Kendall and I appreciate very much your interest in this campaign and your willingness to cooperate with us in the Women's Division.

We are enclosing a Handbook that is being used in all of the Southern States, and on page 4 you will find where the duties of the State Women's Committee are defined. In the first paragraph you will notice that we desire a statement from each member of the Executive Committee to be quoted in the Press. We would appreciate very much if you would prepare such a statement and return it immediately as so many important things are happening in the world it isn't always easy to get everything we want in the newspapers. However, we are anxious that publicity be given the work being done by the Women of Mississippi, and if you will send your statement right away we think there will be time before November 2.

If there is anything that you think needs to be done in your section of the State to get the women more interested in the States' Rights movement, we would appreciate your efforts in that direction, and if there is any help that you need from the State HeadQuarters, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Looking forward to seeing you in the near future,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. O. H. Palmer

Mrs. O. H. Palmer, State
Vice-Chairman

GIVE THE GOVERNMENT BACK TO THE PEOPLE AND TO THE STATES

FIGHT FOR STATES' RIGHTS!

Black Hawk, Miss.,
Feb. 22, 1949.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville,
Greenville, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Somerville: Mother and I have read the splendid tribute which you gave to father's character and career in this week's issue of Bro. Ashton's paper, The Southern Methodist, and we both wish you to know that we appreciate your writing it very much. It was, I thought, unusually well written, but, of course, we would not expect anything less than this from your able pen. You had a noble subject, and a lofty and inspiring occasion, and you did full justice to both. I am very enthusiastic over what you wrote, and I cannot praise it too highly.

Sincerely yours,
Robert E. Meek

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United Daughters of The Confederacy

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MISS MATTIE LEE BUCHANAN
EDITOR "OUR HERITAGE"
OKOLONA, MISS.

728 N. Jefferson, Jackson
Dec. 12, 1949

Dear Mrs. Somerville,

I was glad to know more of the facts about the monument in front of new Capitol. However, I have little to do with "Heritage," Miss Buchanan is editor and Estelle Heiss helps her, and it was to her any credit goes for that article. She was in Dr. McCain's office and spent some time getting facts about that monument, and may have missed some important items about it.

I am so relieved to again have a good U. D. C. paper, and this time it gave much more of the New Orleans convention than did the General U. D. C. Magazine, which arrived Saturday. The new president general is a jewel, but that Magazine has gone so much in debt, it has many things to over come.

The U. D. C. organization seems coming back again, but its not so good as the days when we had the interested Veterans to help keep things going in this Division. The New Orleans convention was most interesting to ne, for it was first one where I'd had any part, we worked so hard here in Jackson in 1946 that we hardly knew what convention it was.

I see Mrs. Ezelle often, she took the lead in State WCTU again, and she will make good in anything she gives her best interests to. She is so relieved to have Mr. Ezelle so well again, his voice is not strong, but he talks some.

Thank you for your letter, and I join with your friends in the very best of wishes for you and yours for this coming holiday season, and the years to come.

Sincerely,

Effie M Neal

HORACE H. HULL
120 SOUTH THIRD STREET
MEMPHIS

March 7, 1950

My dear Mrs. Somerville,

I do thank you from the bottom of my heart for your check to help us in our program to try to preserve the liberties that we have enjoyed for so long in this country.

You have lived long enough to know just what it has meant, but I very much fear that another generation will see quite a lot of regimentation and subjugation unless we can definitely stop this ever increasing tide.

Again, with assurances of appreciation and hoping that you are enjoying the best of health and will live to see us accomplish something, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
Hotel Greenville
Greenville, Mississippi

Jackson Branch
American Association of University Women
1241 Pinehurst St.,
Jackson, Mississippi

March 5th 1951.

Dear Mrs. Somerville,

Thank you so much for your note, and for the generous check for $25.00 which helped a great deal in making up our Study Grant.

I mailed the pictures to Mrs. A. W. Shands this morning, and included with them the Clarion-Ledger and Daily News articules that appeared yesterday on the Somerville-Howorth International Study Grant. The Daily News was very apologetic about the caption it placed saying that the Grant was named by a Jackson MAN. But otherwise the write-ups are fairly accurate.

Our Branch is elated over having achieved the Grant, for we feel that it is one of our best projects, combining a contribution to education and to international understanding, and honoring two outstanding Mississippi women.

Sincerely yours,

Lucy G. Westbrook

Mrs. Rondo A. Westbrook.

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

This is a letter from Mrs.Alfred Holt Stone daughter of Mr.Henry T.Ireys who wrote the article that describes Greenvill,Miss. in 1852,etc,published in the "Papers of the Washington County Historical Society". Mr.Stone wrote some of the articles in that book. LBH - 1958

Also - a letter from Mr Stone

Saturday, Feb. 27/5-1

Dear Miss Nellie;

I have wanted to send you these clippings, which I felt would be of interest to you. And, at the same time, I felt that you would like late news of Dr. Shands.

Twice, this week, I have phoned Alma's home - she was out each time: so, this morning I phoned a close friend of Alma.

This friend told me that Dr. Shands was just about as well as they could expect - that he was getting along satisfactorily, in fact.

He is still at the Hospital, where

Dr Sure Alma spends the
greater part of her Time.
Alfred has a Business en-
gagement in Greenville, the
Evening of the 27th; so I am
going there with him for just
a glimpse of my Darlings.
If you are there at the
Hotel we shall see you.
I trust you were there during
our recent Storm of ice and
sleet and snow.
It was a trying Time, but we
managed to keep fairly com-
fortable by shutting ourselves
and not complaining!
Alfred joins me in love to you
Affectionately - Mary Bailey.

STATE TAX COMMISSION

J. E. DAVIS
EXCISE COMMISSIONER

A. H. STONE, CHAIRMAN

M. C. YOUNG
AD VALOREM COMMISSIONER

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

April 17, 1944

Mrs. Joseph Marion Howorth
The Pall Mall
Washington, D. C.

My dear Lucy:

I am awfully sorry not to have seen you the other day, and appreciate very much your coming by. There are lots of things which I would like to have discussed with you. I am somewhat older that I once was, but my interest in current affairs increases with my age.

With every good wish, and with my most affectionate regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. H. Stone

AHS:kw

Cleveland, Miss.
July 18, 1951

Dear Mr. Somerville,

I hope you will use your absentee ballot to cast a vote for me for Circuit Clerk.

As you probably know, I have taught in the high school here since the death of my husband two years ago, and I have found it impossible to support myself and three children on a teacher's salary. I feel I am well qualified for this office, and I'll certainly appreciate your vote.

Sincerely yours,
Virginia West Lewis
(Mrs. Walter Lewis)

MRS. WALTER LEWIS
CANDIDATE FOR
CIRCUIT CLERK
OF BOLIVAR COUNTY

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE WILL BE APPRECIATED

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

To children of Nellie Nugent Somerville, letters of condolence re: her death, 1952-1953. Including John E. Rankin, John Stennis.

Folder 35



Mrs A W Shands

Cleveland

Mississippi

Mrs Bessie Street Coburn
Hotel Tennessee
Memphis
Tenn

Tuesday

B
C

My dear Eleanor: Thank you for your prompt reply to my letter to dear Mrs Somerville.

Indeed, through the years she has not only been a "valiant soldier" in her Master's service, but has led a host of others to awaken with courage born of strength gained through life's experiences.

us as we be with Him," and we would not choose to be elsewhere. Life is eternal, and there is no death to the soul that knows that, as does Miss Somerville.

I am temporarily out of my Hotel rooms, but my mail goes there and is delivered me daily:

Elizabeth Jr is with me as it is vacation time shared with me, and sends regards and loving wishes to all of you.

Faithfully

Tuesday Bessie Street Cobourn

I cannot think of Women's work in Mississippi without "Nellie August Somerville" with whom I first became acquainted in 1917 when together we were working for Womans' Suffrage.

Through the years, I have valued your dear Mother, and the memory of the Winters together when she was in the Legislature in Jackson and we were living at the Edwards House, & cherished My love, and my heart, and my prayers are with her and with you all. God's with

Mrs. Rosa Belle Shelby

7-
29-
5-12

Please know my
dear - I am thinking
of you with
sympathy - & affection
The power of
honor, and right
thinking has been
implanted by your
Mothers power of
intellect, and gentle
kindness - what
benediction could
be greater - Rosa Bell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NSC031 SSD079

NS MRA069 PD=DEKALB MISS 29 954A=

1952 JUL 29 AM 10 30

JUDGE LUCY HOWORTH AND FAMILY=

:CLEVELAND MISS=

:HEARTFELT SYMPATHY IN YOUR LOSS WE ARE THINKING OF YOU SINCERELY=

SENATOR AND MRS JOHN STENNIS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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NSC036 SSE146

NS JZA288 PD=JACKSON MISS 29 1132A=

MRS AUDNEY W SHANDS=

CLEVELAND MISS=

1952 JUL 29 AM 11 47

PLEASE ACCEPT THIS ASSURANCE OF OUR LOVE AND DEEPEST SYMPATHY FOR EACH AND EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY IN THE LOSS OF YOUR DISTINGUISHED MOTHER WHO WAS ONE OF OUR DEAREST FRIENDS=

MARY AND ALFRED STONE=

Edited Washington County Historical Papers

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

DEMOCRATS
JOHN E. RANKIN, MISS.
A. LEONARD ALLEN, LA.
OLIN E. TEAGUE, TEX.
JOE L. EVINS, TENN.
HAMILTON C. JONES, N. C.
W. J. BRYAN DORN, S. C.
WALTER ROGERS, TEX.
ROBERT T. SECREST, OHIO
ELIZABETH KEE, W. VA.

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

JOHN E. RANKIN
CHAIRMAN

House of Representatives, U. S.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Washington, D. C.

REPUBLICANS
EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, MASS.
BERNARD W. (PAT) KEARNEY, N. Y.
ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, WIS.
JAMES P. S. DEVEREUX, MD.
WILLIAM H. AYRES, OHIO
E. ROSS ADAIR, IND.
ALLAN O. HUNTER, CALIF.
WILLIAM L. SPRINGER, ILL.
WINSTON L. PROUTY, VT.
EDWARD L. SITTLER, JR., PA.
EDMUND P. RADWAN, N. Y.

Tupelo, Mississippi
July 29, 1952

Honorable A. D. Somerville,
Cleveland,
Mississippi.

Dear Abe:-

I have just learned of your mother's passing away, and I hasten to extend to you, and to all the other members of the family, my heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement.

I realize that, owing to her extreme age, her death was probably not unexpected; but these are things for which we never get ready.

She was one of the most glorious women I have ever known, and one of the most patriotic Americans we have ever had.

Please communicate this message to the other members of the family.

May God bless you and keep you all is the earnest prayer of

Your sincere friend,

J. E. RANKIN

JER:K

MRS. ELISE G. HERRING
734 NORTH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

July 31, 1952

Dear Eleanor,

A wonderful woman has fought the good fight and finished her course, surely a crown of righteousness awaits her.

The world would not be in this state of moral degeneracy if there were more crusaders for righteousness like your mother.

It was a great privilege to

have known Mrs. Sommerville
and shall always treasure
her friendship for the Greene.

Take care of yourself, for
you have been unsparing
in your loving attentions
to her.

With sympathy
Elsie G. Herring

truly a dominant personality -
My own dear Wife always
thought so highly of her -

It is difficult to say comforting
words at a time like this but
it helps some to know that others
are thinking of you. and this we
wanted you to know -

With love & sympathy to you all from
Sister & Mac - Sincerely your friend - Ella A Fairfield

July 31 - 1951

Hyannisport

Dear Eleanor:-

Bitter - and I want you to know that I have been thinking of you & Lucy & Abe during these days of sorrow.

To lose one mother is one of the greatest sorrows that can come

to owe & something that my
years can, by fanning, help one
to adjust - Having been all
along the road I know what
it means to you all -

Mr. Kitchener had told us
how seriously ill your mother
was, so the news was not
unexpected -

You had a wonderful
mother - Sister & I always enjoyed
talking with her for she had
a keen mind and was so
well posted on world affairs - We
always felt that it had sharpened
our wits after a chat with
her - She was indeed and

Memphis, Tenn.
Aug 1, 1952

Dear Mrs. Sloan,

We of the First Southern Methodist Church wish to express our sympathy to you in the loss of your dear Mother. We realize words are so inadequate at this time, but we do want you to know we, too, shall miss her for she looked to her for guidance, advice and inspiration, for she certainly gave freely of all she had, and we know it is a comfort to you that she had such a long, full, and useful life, and that you had the blessing of having such a wonderful Christian Mother.

The memory of her goodness and faithfulness to the Church will long live in the hearts of us all.

Our prayers are with you and her other loved ones.

Sincerely in Christ

Ina Edwards, Sec.
First Southern Methodist Church
1374 Central
Memphis, Tenn.

Monteagle Woman's Association
Monteagle, Tennessee

Aug. 1, 1952

Dear Mrs. Shands,

Your friends the members of the Monteagle Woman's Association, wish to express to you their deep sympathy in this time of sorrow and loss.

Your mother was a very valuable resident at our Monteagle Assembly, and she will be greatly missed. She will always be held in our remembrance.

Your sincere friends,
The members of the
Monteagle Woman's Association.

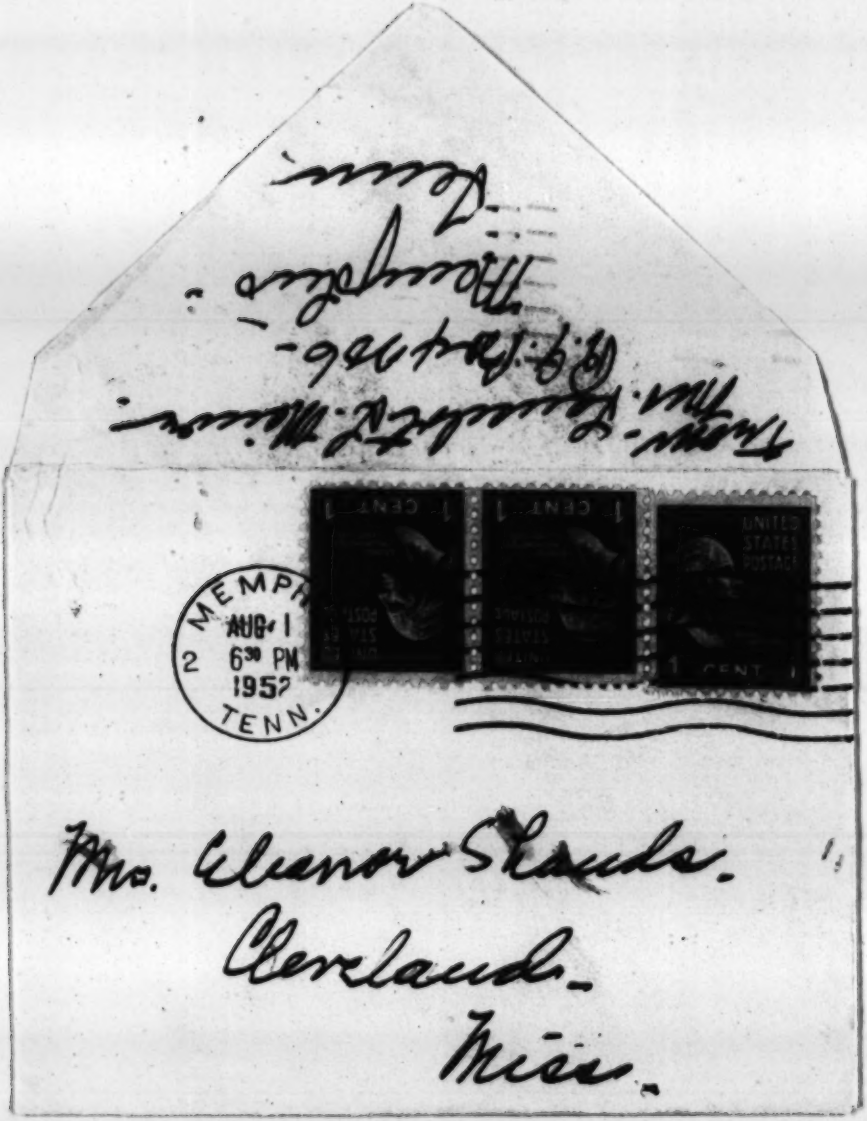
Mrs. Lancelot Minor

Dearly Beloved.

The burial service from Justyn was so much like her a great woman, a learned woman, yet so simple, so true - so wise, where should we find her like again. The Southern Methodist will miss her. Remote Bro. Aston & Bro. Hargis. The Lord be with you & your family and give you comfort, and make her life an example that her children will follow. Million Thy prayer.

Yours B. Munger.

A. 9. Box 706. Memphis Tenn.


MEMPH
AUG 1
2 6:30 PM
1952
TENN.
1 CENT
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
Mrs. Eleanor Shands.
Cleveland.
Miss.

Mrs. Marvin T. Duncan
Duncan Cottage
Monteagle, Tennessee

Aug 2 - 1952

Dear Eleanor,

It grieved me very much to hear of the illness and death of your mother. I have always felt a deep admiration for her. She had such a logical mind, and always had the courage to stand up for her convictions. Mr Duncan asks me to include him in this expression of our sympathy. He says, "Because I always thought a lot of her mother".

We realize that she had been a wonderfully useful + influential person for many years beyond her

[3 August 1952]

Mrs. Marvin T. Duncan

Duncan Cottage

Monteagle, Tennessee

"threescore years & ten"; but we also know that the fact that you had her with you for so long, will make you miss her all the more -

Remember that Marvin & I are thinking of you, & wishing that we could, in some way, comfort you.

Your sincere freind,

Pauline Duncan.

ALEXANDER, FEDUCCIA & ALEXANDER
LAWYERS
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

W. B. ALEXANDER
J. C. FEDUCCIA
WM. B. ALEXANDER, JR.

August 6, 1952

Mr. A. D. Somerville,
Mrs. Audley W. Shands,
City.

Dear Friends:

You have my sincere sympathy in the passing of your mother on Monday, July 28. At the time I was absent attending the Democratic National Convention at Chicago and later visiting my brother in Nashville for several days, so I did not return to the city until August 1, and did not know that your mother had passed away until I read it in the county paper upon my return.

Mrs. Somerville was not only a fine southern lady of the highest type, but she was in my judgment over the years a real statesman. She was a real old time Jeffersonian Democrat. Her views were always sound and before her retirement from public life, she was undoubtedly one of the most influential private citizens in the state. I always admired her and read everything she would write and highly respected her opinion.

I thought that perhaps you would wish some day soon or perhaps on some Sunday, to lay some flowers on her resting place and, consequently, I request that when convenient you go by Mistlow Gardens and pick up some flowers which I have instructed them to furnish whenever you come by to get them.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely your friend,

W. B. Alexander.

WBA/h

here on another week-
end. It was on my
return to Mt. Eagle
that I heard the sad
news of your mother's
death.

She was one of the
truly great persons
and I shall always
be grateful that such
influence came into
my life. Her strength

August 12-1952

My dear Eleanor,

I had planned to come by Cleveland on the week-end of July 18th as I returned from New Orleans.

The schedule was so difficult that I thought I would wait and go directly from

of mind and soul was
unsurpassed by anyone
I have ever known.

Please convey to Lucy
and Abe my sympathy
and great sorrow at
this time.

Montcagle will never
be the same without
your mother's wisdom
and council— I enjoyed
my visits with her
in these later years as
well as the memory of
of being in your cottage
with her in my childhood
days while playing with
Lucy. With deepest sympathy,
Kate Gordon.



May these few words
serve as an expression
of deepest sympathy.

(See inside)

Dear Eleanor, Lucy, and
others of the Somerville Family:

This in appreciation of
Mrs. Somerville. She did
me a kindness once in
time of need and which I
shall never forget. She
lived a wonderfully useful
life.

Loving regards to all of you.

Sincerely,
Annie Clayton

"RESTOVER"
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

Dear Elinor,

My thoughts and heart have been with you these hard days you have had to live through. I am sure you feel it is God's mercy that your dear Brother is at last at peace.

The days to come will also be hard ones for you. So much goes out of one's life with one's Brother, that it makes a very hard adjustment for us. You have been such a

"RESTOVER"
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

wonderful daughter able to
administer to her to the last.
I feel sure that thought to sustain
with your faith will carry
you through the days to
come.

We that were privileged
to know Mrs Simonville and
profit by her experience and
wisdom have also suffered
a great loss, I shall never
cease to be grateful for
having known her.

I am sure missing you

"RESTOVER"
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

and I hope you will come
be coming up for a visit.

With much love

Irene M. Benner.

Tuesday August fifth.

1952

named for her
great aunt
E. Myra Smith
hence NNS left a legacy to her

→ MISS MYRA BURRUS
104 CALHOUN AVENUE
YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI

April 8th 1953

Dear Eleanor:

I was deeply touched when I received your letter with check enclosed. It was sweet of Cousin Nellie to remember me in her Will. and I shall always cherish the thought that she thought this much of me.
You will never know how much I do appreciate her thinking of me.

I always enjoyed the visits that she & Bob made me, when I was in business. They often stopped by. She was a wonderful person.
Mama was so fond of Cousin Nellie & always felt so close to her.

[8 August 1953]

MISS MYRA BURRUS
104 CALHOUN AVENUE
YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI

We did not learn of her passing until last fall.

You were sweet to send me the little picture of Mama, for we did not have one like it.

I would love to meet you & if you are passing through Yazoo City sometime, stop & see us. It would give us great pleasure.

I am enclosing 2 rubbers as requested.

Thank you so much for everything, and with best wishes,

Sincerely,
Myra

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Presidential addresses, First Mississippi Suffrage Convention and Suffrage Club, 1898. Nellie Nugent Somerville. Ms. and ts. of each.

Folder 36

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT

FIRST ANNUAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

March 28, 1898

The strength of any movement lies not in its notoriety or popularity but in its justice— "Thrice armed is he, ~~whose cause is just~~ who hath his quarrel just" Think today not of difficulties and opposition but of the truth and righteousness of our cause.

The rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust: seed time and harvest come to saint and sinner, but in the higher realm of thought the gifts of God are not so equally bestowed. Great truths do not ~~revealed~~ come at once to the multitude. ~~The fire from the altar of God burns into the~~ Only the ear attuned to heavenly music hears the still, small voice in the revelation of truth— A physical law and again a moral law: In either case, a burden unescapable and overwhelming, a trust to be sacredly discharged. The preservation and the propagation of truth depend upon the fidelity of those to whom the divine light is given.

Shall we be less faithful than those who received this trust in earlier days?

Enjoying the fruits of their labors in open colleges, business opportunities and more equitable laws, we can scarcely imagine what the situation would be if the early workers in this cause had not been obedient to the heavenly vision.

The suffrage movement began as a struggle for actual individual rights, the right to education, the right to earn a living and property rights. In all of these the goal has been reached or nearly so and a higher note has been sounded. The key note of the movement may now be given in the word Patriotism. Among thoughtful people there is a growing belief that American institutions can not be preserved without the infusion into the body politic of a new moral force and there are not a few who think that only the womanhood of the nation can furnish that moral power.

One of the great questions to which the attention of the American people should be directed is, "what is patriotism in

in time of peace?" In the minds of most men there is no idea of patriotism save in connection with war. Reflection will bring the conviction that in a republican country patriotism must find its truest expression thro politics, and further, that a disfranchised class can never be truly patriotic. If, today, our political life is controlled by selfish and corrupt men, if good men, to a great extent, hold themselves aloof from politics the cause may be found in a disfranchised motherhood. The mother's influence is extolled to the highest degree. How, we ask, can disfranchised mothers teach their sons the patriotic use of the ballot? When we ask for the ballot we ask for the privilege of assisting in perpetuating ~~American institutions~~ the traditions and usages of freedom. more as mothers we ask for an endorsement of rights that shall enable us to rear a generation of truly patriotic citizens. No man is bold enough to deny to women the right to be patriotic citizens and if political rights are denied the cause is that men have not studied the relation between patriotism and rights. No apology need be made for the existence of a woman suffrage association in Mississippi. The agitation of this question in Mississippi was

began in ~~Mississippi~~ 1890 - only a body
of the best and wisest men in the
state - Without solicitation on the part of
women the subject was brought up and
a vote of two fifths given in its favor.
Observe now the watchfulness and patience of
our friends of the National Association -
The action of that convention was noted
Soon after it chanced that devout and
intelligent southern woman came to Mississippi
on a religious mission. While in the
state she spoke privately of woman suffrage
and wherever she found a woman who
gave a favorable hearing to that new
doctrine her name was forwarded to
an officer of the National Association
a later. Then those women, opening
were made in this state for
suffrage speakers and the State Associa-
tion was formed in May 1897 -
Thus the organization may be said to
have grown out of the action of the
Constitutional Convention.

A limited experience does not warrant a decided opinion but I incline to the belief that there is a strong favorable sentiment in the state - Good men and women adhere to this principle but do not feel moved to any active work. The question is how may these opinions be changed into active workers or at least into paying members? for no organization can live without a paying membership as a basis of work -

It was once said of Lucy Stone "that little woman is the center of an irrepressible propaganda" - Nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm - Those whose feeling on this subject is deep and strong can if they will constitute themselves centres of an influence that will soon have a wonderful effect. Any reform must gain a foothold through the courage, patience, and self denial of a few adherents. All can not have Lucy Stone's talent but all can imitate her courage and patience.

There are three classes whose attitude is of special importance. ministers, preachers, educators, editors. Systematic inquiry should be instituted to learn the views of every preacher, teacher & editor in the state. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to three members of the legislature who favored woman suffrage. This work involves no small correspondence but in no other way can we learn so quickly the opinions of those who have a wide influence.
We must find our friends and get their help, find the doubtful and convert them, and even our bitterest opponents must not be forgotten & in time influences may be brought to bear that shall lead them to see the error of their ways. It need hardly be said that an active organizer would advance the work. Competent organizers should be employed whenever possible. But such work presents many difficulties After the organizer has been found she must be paid and persons must be found who will advertise and arrange

meetings. Arranging a lecture tour for a speaker is a most onerous duty and one ~~from~~ which I have always hesitated to undertake. ~~In~~ Such work ~~is~~ viewed from 3 standpoints, the speaker has here, the audiences have theirs and the friends who arrange local meetings have theirs. The state officer is apt to be criticised by all three.

As a further step towards complete organization the state should be districted and district presidents appointed. Our work is legislative, it would seem, therefore, that the plan of Congressional Districts is best adapted to our purpose.

The object of this Association is stated in the Constitution as follows

"To advance the industrial, educational and legal rights of women, and to secure suffrage to them by appropriate State & National legislation." For the better attainment of this object the following departments were adopted

Bible Study - Political Study - Literature & Press Work - Petition & Legislative Work - Educational Opportunities for women, Industrial Opportunities for women - Hygiene & Home Improvement - National Enrollment

An effort was made to secure superintendents for most of these departments but only three were secured. Press - Bible Study - Industrial Opportunities for women.

For the coming year, in addition to these we should provide for the departments of Educational Opportunities for women and Legislative work; and another year should show some progress in the work for which we organized - (for while it is true that little work can be done without the financial support of paying members it is also true that we must do some work in order to secure the help of many who are friendly - On all sides the question will be asked - "what are you doing"? Let us be able to give a practical answer.

In educational advantages to women over

state has been liberal. The state University is open to girls and the I. I. U. has for some years been a source of great benefit & pride
Of late the college has been in trouble the cause of which is not known to the general public.
Perhaps the real necessities of the case would be better understood and more easily supplied if one or more discreet women were on the board of trustees.
The constitution of the state does not specify that the trustees shall be men
I therefore advise that the convention memorialize the Governor on this subject at the same time thanking him for his expressions ~~of the subject~~ - (Ext from Governor's message.

No department is more important than that of Press work. Our Superintendent will speak for herself but I beg that you make special effor during another year to utilize the power which the courtesy of

many editors will put within our reach
Some classes, whom need not be named are not expected to lead in a movement for woman suffrage. But I shall be surprised if we do not meet with sympathy from lawyers who best know the legal injustice under which women have suffered and from newspaper men who are most keenly alive to the signs of the times

It comes within our province to inform ourselves, and other women, of such fragments of suffrage as are granted by our state legislature; and to encourage the exercise of that privilege.

The crumbs of suffrage which the common sense of Mississippi men have given to women are the following - Stock law - is to be voted on by property owners. Municipal bonds. Privilege of petitioning against is given to tax-payers. School trustees in certain districts are to be elected by patrons. It might be well to have prepared & printed a leaflet on this subject for general distribution.

Our constitution & by-laws were adopted hastily and will bear revision. The office of district president should be created. Representation in annual meetings enlarged. The time for An.

Meeting fixed and a change made in committees to be appointed -

In conclusion

All who engage in reform work must sometimes grow weary (and faint-hearted (At times it will seem that error is never to be conquered by truth - but not so - for "through the ages one eternal purpose runs"

And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns"

We must endure as seeing that which is invisible - the purposes of God - the ideal of truth hidden in the heart which inspires and strengthens for the work that must be done by those who seek to lift humanity heavenward

Address
at Woman Suffrage Convention 1896

PRESIDENTS ADDRESS

AT THE

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

WOMENS SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

U.S.A.

March 28th 1898.

The strenght pn any movement lies not in its notoriety or popularity , but in its justice. " Thrice armed is he whp hath his quarrel just." Think not to day of difficulties and opposition , but of% the truth and righteousness of our cause.

The rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust ; seed time and harvest come to saint and sinner , but in the higher realm of thought the gifts of God are not so equally bestowed. Great truths do not come & at once to the multitude. Only the ear attuned to heavenly music hears the still small voice in the revelation of truth. A physical law and again a moral law . In either case a burden irresistable and overwhelming, a trust to be sacredly discharged .v The preservation and the propagatinn of truth depend upon the fidelity of those to whom the Divine light is & given. Shall we be less faithful than those who receive this trust in earlier days? Enjoying the fruits of their labors in open colleges, business opportunities and moral equitable laws, we can scarcely imagine what the situation would be, if the early workers in this cause had had not been obedient to the heavenly vision.

The suffrage movement began as a struggle for actual individual rights, the right to educate, the right tp earn a living and property rights. In all of these the goal has been reached or nearly so and a higher note has been sounded. The key note of the movement may now be given in the one word PATRIOTISM. Among thoughtful people there is a grd growing belief that American Institutions can not be preserved without

PRESIDENTS ADDRESS

AT THE

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

WOMANS SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

U.S.A.

March 28th. 1898.

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The rain falls a like upon the just and the unjust: seed time and harvest come to saint and sinner, but in the higher realm of thought the gifts of God are not so equally bestowed. Great truths do not come at once to the multitude. Only the ear attuned to heavenly music hears the still small voice in the revelation of truth. A physical law and ag again a moral law.In either case a burden irresistable and over whelming a trust to be sacredly discharged. The preservation and the propagation of truth depend upon the fidelity of those to whom the Divine light is given. Shall we be less faithful than those who received this trustin earlier days? in time of peace? In the minds of most men h there is no idea of patriotism save in connection with war. Reflection will bring the conviction that in a republicancountry patriotism must find its truest expression through politics, and further , that a disfranchised class can never be truely patriotic. If to day , our political life is controlled by selfish and corrupt men, if good men to a great extent hold themselves aloof from politics the cause may be fon found in a disfranchised motherhood. The mothers influence is extolled to the highest degree, how, we ask, can disfranchised mothers teach their sons the patriotic use of the ballott?

When we ask for the ballott we ask for the privilege of assistance in perpatuating the traditions and usages of freedom, more

PRESIDENT,
Mrs. Robert Somerville, Greenville, Miss.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
Miss Belle Kearney, Flora, Miss.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson,
Crystal Springs, Miss.
RECORDING SECRETARY,
Mrs. Charlotte L. Pittman, Vicksburg, Miss.
TREASURER,
Mrs. Mabel Pugh, Yazoo City, Miss.

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

c1898
c99?

Greenville, Miss. ——— 189

Christian Citizenship

Some years ago Hon. J. J. Ingalls said "The purification of politics is an iridescent dream. That a man seeking reelection to the high office of U. S. Senator should deliberately and publicly declare his belief in dishonest politics was a distinct shock to the moral sense of the nation and hastened his retirement to private life. But what Mr Ingalls said many smaller men have put into actual practice From Tweed to Sen Mark Hanna, one side of our political history is a record of shameful crimes, some of which as the stealing of a presidential election, have affected the entire country. Defalcations of officials are common, office is bought & sold, and the Investigating Committee has become a national institution. The phrase "practical politics" has come into high favor and is accepted as a cloak for immoral practices which are declared to be inevitable

PRESIDENT,
Mrs. Robert Somerville, Greenville, Miss.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
Miss Belle Kearney, Flora, Miss.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
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Crystal Springs, Miss.
RECORDING SECRETARY,
Mrs. Charlotte L. Pittman, Vicksburg, Miss.
TREASURER,
Mrs. Mabel Pugh, Yazoo City, Miss.

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

2

Greenville, Miss. ——— 189

As this condition has been forming and growing, there has been a constant addition to the voting population of foreigners who can have no sympathy with American institutions, often not being able to speak English.

On the other hand, there is a larger & increasing class of good men who are inactive, who say no man can go into politics and retain his integrity, who therefore hold themselves aloof & do not even vote.

It is reliably stated that in N. Y. Paradise, of the politicals "Rose 3 rules of 7 brown stone fronts on 5th Avenue from into only 24 votes. But the slum vote can always be depended on. The ward politician makes himself the friend of the poor, lends them money, helps them to get work & in return, is there their votes, placed in an position

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VICE-PRESIDENT,
Miss Belle Kearney, Flora, Miss.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson,
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RECORDING SECRETARY,
Mrs. Charlotte L. Pittman, Vicksburg, Miss.
TREASURER,
Mrs. Mabel Pugh, Yazoo City, Miss.

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

Greenville, Miss. _____ 189

which enables him to defraud the public

There is another side to this question presented in the demand that we have no religion in our politics. This demand finds specific expression in opposition to Sunday laws, opposition to the Bible in public schools, opposition to restraints upon intemperance & immorality & in the opinion openly expressed, that this is not a Christian land but belongs equally to Jew Mohammedan, Chinese or any other.

(Omit from here to the question, What is politics?)

Does the practical politician correctly represent American manhood, is this denial of God in accordance with American traditions? Those who believe this forget the history of this country.

Founded by men to whom religion was everything, freed by those who said "give me liberty or give me death"

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and who gave property & life to purchase freedom - Later still in 1860 when our fathers took up arms, when Robt E. Lee gave up his brilliant prospects in the federal service to unite with a weaker cause, when southern youth by thousands gave up prospect of material advancement to fight for principle, where then was the practical politician - When Mr Cleveland said "public office is a public trust", he was applauded as the discoverer of a new system of ethics - he but stated a principle taught the American people by George Washington.

And the patriotism of our fathers had its foundation and its constant inspiration in deity & God.

From Pike's Declaration of Independence to Pres. McKinley's peace proclamation (last summer) the Supreme Judge of the world has been acknowledged as the source of our rights and our power

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Emerson said "our whole history appears like a last effort of Divine Providence in behalf of the human race".
When we cease to honor God in our public institutions & leave the beginning of the end of our greatness will be at hand.

What is politics? Is it merely the nominating & election of officers or does it affect life at every point? Education is controlled thru politics. School boards are often composed of men who can neither write nor speak good English. often the selection of teachers depends not upon fitness but upon the personal favor of trustees. The citizen of the future is being trained in the public school of today. Proper management of public schools is a more important question than the free coinage of silver.
Life & health are controlled by politics. It is also said that in one district

6

in N. Y. city a change in the sanitary inspection caused 3000 deaths - Sanitary regulations, quarantine, inspection and disinfection at the pills -

posses nor do we claim that woman suffrage would at once cure "all the ills that flesh is heir to" — we only ask at your hands an undivided half in all the affairs of life & we claim that womans influence in politics would be for good not evil —

Frances Willard said "the 10 commandments are voted up & down on election day" — That belief is to day the corner stone of the suffrage movement

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A favorite saying of the Practical Politician is — "Men I can not be made religious by law" — This is true — Religion deals with the heart of men — law with their acts — Only God can look into the hearts of men & judge them — only the Divine Spirit can change impurity to purity & turn the mind toward heaven — but civil is also concerned in this matter — Civil law can suppress desecration of the Sabbath & release thousands of workmen who can not now keep the day holy — civil law can remove many temptations which now stand in the way of men — civil law can punish the guilty & so create good moral sentiment —

The Greek philosopher Aristotle said "he who is to govern ought to be perfect in moral virtue"

England's great statesman Gladstone said "the chief purpose of law is to make it as hard as possible to do wrong & as easy as possible to do right" The Supreme Court of the United States has declared public health & public morals to be the highest subjects of governmental care"-

The idea that good government must be founded upon sound moral principles is no ~~unpractical dream of a dreamer~~ but has ever been the belief of the worlds greatest statesmen

"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord"- Now, as ever since the creation of the world, nations are in the hands of God to work out his purposes- As the sway of empire passed from Asia, from Greece from the Latin races, so will it pass from the Anglo Saxons should they forget God- The whole prayer for England may well be ours alert for our country-

"God of our fathers, known of old
Lord of our far flung battle line
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm & pine
God of hosts be with us yet-
Lest we forget, lest we forget-"

9 Omit all of this

What is the duty which men owe to women - Many beautiful phrases are applied to women but examine that answer of public opinion and what is found? Jokes about the vanity of women, their folly, weakness & ignorance of public affairs -
Often have you heard of woman's influence upon men - Reconsider the influence of men upon women - Are women vain? Have you not taught them that their success in life depends upon beauty - Are the narrow & ignorant of affairs? Have you not ridiculed women who seek learning have you not especially condemned the woman who desires an intelligent knowledge of governmental affairs? The wish to please men is one of the most important factors in a woman's life, if then you would have women great in heart, noble in mind see that your influence is such as will encourage them in all high endeavor.
Every question in this life must be decided in the light of responsibility to God - Let the question of woman suffrage receive your most careful conscientious thought, try it by all the principles of justice & truth and may your decision be for the good of humanity & the glory of God.

(1)

ADDRESS OF THE STATE PRESIDENT

BEFORE THE

WOMANS SUFFRAGE CLUB.

OF

Clarksdale Mississippi.

U.S.A.

November 18th. 1898.

" CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP. "

Some years ago Hon. J.J.Ingalls said " the purification of politics is an iridescent dream". That a man seeking reelection to the high office of U.S. Senator should deliberately and publicly declare his belief in dishonest politics was a distinct shock to the moral sense of the nation and hastened his retirement to private life. But what Mr Ingalls said many smaller men have put into actual practice. From Tweed, to Senator Mark Hanna, one side of our political history is a record of shameful crimes some of which, as the stealing of a presidental election have, affected the the entire country.

Defalcations of officials are common, office is bought and sold, and the Investigating Committee has become a national institution, The political Boss is the oracle of our destiny, the phrase, practical politics, has come into high favor and is accepted as a cloak for immoral practices which are declared to be inevitable .

As this condition has been forming and growing , there has been a constant addition to the voting population of foreigners who can have no sympathy with Americans institutions, often not being able to speak English.

On the other hand, there is a large and increasing class of good men who are inactive, who say no man can go into politics and maintain his integrity, who therefore hold them selves aloof and do not even vote.

It is reliably stated that in New York City, Paradise of the political " Boss," three miles of brown stone fronts on 5th. Avenue furnished only 22 votes- But the slum vote can always be depended on . The ward politician makes himself the friend of the poor lends them money, helps them to get work, and in return, is through their votes, placed in a position which enables him to defraud the public.

There is another side to the question presented in the demand that we have no religion in our politics. This demand finds specific expressio n

in opposition to Sunday laws, opposition to the Bible in public schools, opposition restraint upon intemperance and immorality and in the opinion, openly expressed , that this is not a christian land, but belongs equally to Jew , Mohammedan, China or any other.

Does the practical politician correctly represent American manhood, is this denial of God in accordance with American traditions ?
Those who believe this forget the history of this country.
Founded by men to whom religion was everything, freed by those who said " give me liberty or give me death ", and who gave property and life to purchase freedom. Later still in 1860 , when our fathers took up arms , when Robert E.Lee gave up his brilliant prospects in the federal service to unite with a weaker cause, when southern youth by thousands gave up prospects of material advancement to fight for principle, where there was the practical politician? When Mr Cleveland said " public office is public trust " he was applauded as the discoverer of a new system of ethics, he but stated a principle taught the American people by George Washington.

And the patriotism of our fathers had its foundation and its constant inspiration in duty to God.

From the Declaration of Independence to President McKinley's peace proclamation last summer the Supreme Judge of the world has been acknowledged as the source of our rights and our power .
Emerson said "Our whole history appears like a last effort of Divine Providence in behalf of the human race." When we cease to honor God in our public institutions and laws the beginning of the end of our greatness will be at hand.

What is politics ? Is it merely the nomination and election of office or does it effect life at every point ? Education is controlled through politics. School boards are often composed of men who can neither write nor speak good English , often the selection of teachers depends not upon fitness but upon the personal favor of trustees. The children of the future are being trained in the public school of to day, proper managment of public schools is a more important question than the free coinage of silver.

Life and health are controlled by politics . It is said that in one district in New York City a change in the sanitary inspection caused 3ooo deaths. Sanitary regulations , quarentine measures are decided at the polls .

Penal and benevolent institutions also depend upon politics. A few years ago an important political question in this state was the convict leasing system. Every public institution, hospital, asylum or prison,in which women are placed, needs womens' influence in its management.

Adulteration of food, labor questions , all home one final court of arbitration, the ballot box.

Life liberty and the WR pursuit of happiness are there decided.

Seeing then the close, inseperable, connection between moral questions and political questions women have very naturally come to desire a share in the settlement of these questions . But you say- are not women represented ? Do they not influence votes ? The question of voting is one of personal moral responsibility, and in such questions a man can and must act acy entirely and exclusively according to this own conscience, and no mortal can represent another in such questions.

We wish to take from men not one right or privilege which they now possess nor do we claim that woman suffrage would at once cure "all the ills that flesh is heir to," we only ask at your hands and individual half in all the affairs of life and we claim that womans influence in politics would be for good, not evil.

Francis Willard said; " the Ten Commandments are voted up and down on election day." That belief is to day the corner stone of the suffrage movement.

A favorite saying of the practical politician is , " Men can not be made religious by law" This is true. Religion deals with the hearts of men, law with their acts. Only God can look into the hearts of man and judge them, only the Divine Spirit can change impurity to purity, and turn WRM the mind toward heaven, but civil law is also concerned in this matter. Civil law can suppress desecration of the Sabbath and release thousands of workmen who can not now keep the day holy. Civil law can remove many temptations, which now stand in the way of men. Civil law can punish the guilty

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The Greek philosiper Aristotle said;" he who is to govern ought to be perfect in moral virtue."

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The idea that good government must be founded upon sound moral principles is no phantasm of a womans brain, but has ever been the belief of the worlds greatest statesman.

" Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." Now as ever since the creation of the world, nations are in the hands of God to work out his purpose.

As the sway of empire passed from Asia , from Greece, from the Latin races, so will it pass from the Anglo Saxons should they forget God. The poets prayer for England may well be ours also for our country.

" God of our fathers, known of old ,
Lord of our far flung battle line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine,
Lord God, of hosts be with us yet -
Lest we forget! Lest we forget!

What is the duty which men owe women ? Many beautiful phrases are applied to women, but examine that mirror of public opinion the newspaper and what is found ? Jokes about the vanity of women, their petty jealousies and ignorance of public affairs.

Often have you heard of womans influence upon men. Considered the influence of men upon women. Are women vain ? Have you not taught them that their success in life depends to a great extent upon their beauty Are they narrow and ignorant of affairs ? Have you not ridiculed women who seek learning? Have you not especially condemned the woman who desired an intelligent knowledge of governmental affairs ? The wish to please men is one of the most important factors in a womans life, if then you would have women great in heart , noble in mind, be sure that your influence is such as will encourage them in all high endeavors .

Every question in this life must be decided in the light of responsibility to God. Let the question of womans suffrage receive your most carefull consecientious thought, try it by all the principles of justice and truth, and may your decision be for the good of humanity and the glory of God.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

"Progress of Women," 1898. Nellie Nugent Somerville. Speech to Hypatia Club. Ms

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Progress of Women

My Thalia Selma
1898

In presenting this subject much might be said in sarcasm or in jest but sarcasm is a weapon which truth does not need and in such a cause jesting would be a culpable waste of time. I shall ask you to consider not that imaginary progress of women which horrifies and alarms many good people but the real progress from former conditions to those now existing.

By way of preface (Ex Mrs Stanton)
In the U. S. high schools were not open to girls until about the beginning of this century. In 1790 girls were permitted to go for two hours in the afternoon provided there was room on account of the absence of boys. It is also a well known fact that violent objection was made in earlier

days to any education whatever for women. Many good people contended that women would neglect household duties if they knew how to read and write. These objections have their lineal descendants in those who fear that the endowment of political rights will lead women to forget their family cares. In fact there is a class of men who consider it the most cherished privilege of their sex to deprive women of it and keep her in it. The higher education of women began in 1833 with the founding of Oberlin College. Some universities in almost every country now admit women but all do not grant degrees. But the advance I speak of was not made without great effort on the part of women. A few years ago the desire for a thorough education was considered unwomanly. Special effort was required to secure for women the

opportunity to acquire professional training in any line— Susan Dr. Edson graduated Ohio 1854

Every such advance has been obstinately resisted by the same class who now oppose woman suffrage— At this time women have ample facilities for medical education and in many places there are hospitals controlled entirely by women— One result of this has been the addition to evangelizing forces of women as medical missionaries In many foreign countries no male physician is allowed access to women and the woman physician is the greatest blessing which christian women have given to their unfortunate heathen sisters— Dr Annie Walker. She first woman med. in 1870 In educational matters the progress of women means simply that women are not ridiculed or abused for desiring an education and many opportunities are afforded them that not altogether such as are open—

to men - What does this objectionable phrase mean in the religious world -

A few decades ago women had no large responsibilities in the management of religious affairs. The change may perhaps be well described as progress from individual work to organized work. Most denominations now have their missionary boards of women for foreign and domestic work. Money raised is expended by these boards and through them women missionaries are sent to every part of the globe. The W. F. M. S. of M. E. Church was organized in 1869 - ours in 1878 - These organizations were not formed without the usual protest against women leaving home duties. The phenomenal success of these societies very plainly shows that their appeals touched some chord in the hearts of women which had never before been reached - "Woman's work for

woman" furnished a pathetic and successful appeal-
Serious & interesting is the legal aspect of this subject. (
Among savage & semi-civilized tribes woman was (and is) a mere chattel & her position sunk to the lowest depths of degradation. Among many tribes the loan of a wife or daughter was, and is, the extreme of hospitality. Many tribes were indifferent to chastity before marriage
Wives were acquired by purchase or by capture. Among the Greeks & Romans these brutal customs gradually gave way to marriage by contract By the later Roman law property over & above the dowry could be given to a woman & controlled by her. Later still daughters were given the right to inherit equally with sons English common law gave a married woman's property absolutely to her husband

Roman law also gave the father absolute control of children. But here it may be said that ancient history is not pertinent. The connection is, however, closer in the last generation many women suffered from similar laws ~~and~~ from the time marriage by dowry was instituted in early Greece until the middle of the present century no law was enacted to protect a wife's property from her husbands misappropriation. The first effort in this direction was made in the N.Y. legislature in 1836 was the law was not passed until 12 years later. Many men have always bitterly opposed all efforts to enlarge the property rights of married women. (Charles Kingsley Relationship
As to the legal status of women at present. The right of unmarried mothers to their children have never

been generally granted. In only seven states are the father & mother on an equality in this respect—

Illegitimate children — instance — law suit —

As to property rights. In every state & territory a married woman can now make a will of both real & personal property, but in 16 states the married woman has not yet secured full legal control of her wages. In Nevada a law of 1873 decrees that "her earnings are the wife's if her husband have allowed her to appropriate them to her own use and it is deemed a gift from him to her. In five states the husband has control of the wife's property & in 3 more the wife's control is not full. You will therefore observe that in some states wives are actually

wearing their husbands clothes
Suffered under these laws.

There is one class of laws which are a blot upon our civilization. If there are among my auditors, those who do not desire a share in making laws, I beg that they will inform themselves in regard the odious laws covered by the title "Age of Consent."

It is a fact that in one state, Del. a man can not be punished for the ruin of a girl of 7 years. That being the age fixed by the law of that state as the "age of consent" In other states this age is placed at 10 & on to 16

In 1885 Oregon was the only state ~~which~~ in which the age was above 12 years - In 1885 Mr W. T. Stead

ventilated this subject in the Pall Mall Gazette & through this disclosures a wave of reform swept over the U.S. alert Be it noted that in this reform alert woman suffragists have led. The women who have gone & still go before state legislatures seeking changes in their laws are members of organizations which advocate woman suffrage.

On the hand consider if you please, this false modesty which leaves girls in ignorance of physical laws and on the other the laws which protect men for destroying the virtue of a child of 7-10 or 12 years. If these laws represent the womanhood of America, then indeed am I ashamed of my sex (Incident broken arm) Great progress has been made in the industrial, educational & legal positions of women but every step of the way has been

hotly contested - One party contending for advancement the other reiterating the lament that woman would lose her womanliness, forget the ties of affection, & the sanctity of home life be destroyed, should any change be made in her position as women - And strangest of all it is expected that women should feel complimented by this reflection upon their stability & discretion - (Mrs Browning wrote

Considering the past history & present condition of women throughout the world I have reached the conclusion that only two classes are constant in theory & practice on the woman question - The Mohammedan who says women have no souls & were created solely for the convenience & pleasure of men. From birth to death their women are treated with a contempt

which is thoroughly consistent with their faith— The advocates of equal rights in every sphere of live. Holding that women are intellectually & spiritually equal to men these are also consistent

Between these is the class who accord to women equality in mental & moral endowments but give them no more civil rights than a Mohammedan woman enjoys. Especially is it difficult to understand the mental processes of the reverend gentleman, who while professing reverence for women said he would rather see a saloon and a brothel on every corner that that women should have the ballot, & another who said "every woman who rides a bicycle has a personal devil"

on this point John S. Mills said— They are declared to be better than

men, an empty compliment which must provoke a bitter smile from every woman of spirit, since there is no other situation in life in which it is the established order and considered quite natural & suitable that the better should obey the worse. After all what is a ballot, simply an expression of opinion.

The N. Y. Voice says

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

"In reflection there is rest and strength." Nellie Nugent Somerville. Speech, n.d.

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1) We are here for a brief period of reflection & in reflection there is rest & strength.

Said the prophet Micah.

"He hath shewed thee O man, what is good & what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly & to love mercy & to walk humbly with thy God."

Such is the rule for a happy and a prosperous nation.

These words were quoted almost literally by George Washington ~~at the close of the revolution~~

3 The Commander in Chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend with that seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interpositions of Providence demand of us".

At the close of the revolution War Washington addressed a letter to all State Governors, in closing which he said.

"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you and the State over which you preside in His holy protection that He would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government, to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large and particularly for brethern who have served in the field, and finally that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper, of mind which are the characteristics of the of the Divine Author of our blessed religion and without whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation"

Says one great Bible scholar
of the Hebrew prophets supply us with four cardinal
rules by which to judge any civilization.
First of course, they insist that it is the moral
question upon which the fate of a civilization is
decided
Further: By what means has this system grown?
Is justice observed in essence as well as in
form?
Is there freedom or is the prophet silenced?
Does luxury or self-denial prevail do the
rich make life hard for the poor?

4 Is childhood sheltered & innocence protected?

Is justice really done?

A law enforcement official, an honorable man, said he had reached the conclusion that people do not want laws enforced. A spirit of lawlessness, contempt for law is abroad all over the land. None will deny this.

Now it is certain that justice depends

upon law. Justice can not be done where a spirit of lawlessness prevails.

Love mercy?

Here it will be said great works of benevolence answer "Yes. our people love mercy". But to love mercy means more than that. To love mercy is to have that true spirit of charity which suffereth long and is kind, envieth not, seeketh not her own

6

is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil.
Rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth
in the truth.

Walk humbly with thy God!
This is a day of great pride, pride of
wealth, of achievement, pride of intellect,
pride of education.

It is a day of great luxury.

"If today the American people were asked to
choose between liberty & slavery what would
the answer be? Present day sentiment seems to be
"Give me an automobile or give me death."
Dr George Adam Smith, Prof of Hebrew & Old Testament
Exegesis, Free church college, Glasgow, in his
study of Isaiah says

Materialism never presents itself as a
mere sum, it always takes some
concrete form.

He says, "Isaiah's problem was the fundamental one

8

between faith & atheism -- This fundamental religious question, whether men are to trust in the visible forces of this world or in the invisible God, came up as a bit of practical politics. It was not to Isaiah a philosophical or theological question. It was an affair in the foreign policy of Judah.

between faith + atheism -- This fundamental religious question, whether men are to trust in the visible forces of this world or in the invisible God, came up as a bit of practical politics. It was not to Isaiah a philosophical or theological question It was an affair in the foreign policy of Judah.

9 Our destiny, says Mr Smith, may be the work in Liberia's service, that flood of unscrupulous, heartless, unscrupulous, scornful forces which burst on our innocence with their challenge to make terms & pay tribute or go down straightway in the struggle for existence

10
Beside their prank & forceful demands how
commonplace & irrelevant do the simple
precepts of religion often seem, & how
the great brazen laugh of the world
seems to bleach the beauty out of
purity & honour

"conditions in our country today well illustrate these dangers of a great scholar.

Purity & honor are in retreat before indecency in social customs, in literature in amusements.

Brazenly indecent pictures have educated a generation in crime & immorality

These are things alone & the failure to cope with it, shows moral decay in

In the conscience of the nation.
Moral decay means ~~decay~~ political decay -
Nurse - effort
P. Bell

13
A modern writer, who apparently, sees not
Providence in anything says of
Bradford's History of Plimoth Plantation
" " saw the wonders of Providence
in the events of every season"
Many other great Americans have seen
the wonders of Providence in events.
After the surrender at Yorktown
Washington issued orders for prayer

to behold in every brigade + said.
"The Commander in Chief earnestly
recommends that the troops not on
duty should universally attend with
that seriousness of deportment and
gratitude of heart which the recognition
of such reiterated and astonishing
interpositions of Providence demand
of us".

There was published recently a report of President Hoover's research committee on social trends. The committee composed of over 500 people has been at work for three years.

The report says.

"There can be no assurance that violent revolution in America can be averted unless there can be a more impressive integration of social skills and vision of social purposes than is revealed in recent trends".

16 Our country is well supplied with boards
committees
commissions. conferences. associations,
engaged in research, surveys, investigations,
passing resolutions, selling forth plans
for saving the nation with our our
"we are the people and wisdom will
die with us"—
They are all mistaken.
One thing is needful and only
one — to fear God and keep his commandments.

Says one writer (Insert)

"It is a great crisis for any nation to face from the seclusion of its youth and become a factor in the main history of the world. Our country has reached that crisis. The only way to survive, to help the world, is to be a God fearing nation, strong in the Lord and in the power of His might

17 How then shall there be a God fearing nation? You & I with others make up the community. Many communities make the state. Many states make the nation. Private opinion makes public opinion. Private standard make public standard Private conduct, private customs make the conduct the customs of the nation. Your thoughts, your opinions, your conduct Your attitude toward God and your fellowmen are vastly important because out of such opinions, such conduct such ~~conduct~~

18 attitudes is the attitude, the public opinion
of the nation Insert 18+
he lives today are when first they were
spoken are the words of the prophet.
"He hath shewed thee O man what is good
and what doth the Lord require of thee
but to do justly and to love mercy and
to walk humbly with thy God"

"And the Man of Galilee. thus all the ages
says to a weary world
"Come unto me all ye that labour and are
heavy laden and I will give you rest
Take my yoke upon you and learn of
me for I am meek and lowly in heart
and ye shall find rest unto your
souls
For my yoke is easy and my burden
is light."

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Speech for Methodist Preachers Meeting, 1896, and "The Signs of the Times," Nellie Nugent Somerville. Speech, n.d.

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Pages 1 and 2 missing

Speech for Methodist Preachers

Folder 39

the year 1789-

"Some of our responsible members of Cumberland have formerly lived at a place called Natchez on the Mississippi river, then under the British, now under the government of Spain. There are, they say, six or seven hundred American families there who have no Protestant minister of any kind, and I fear are perishing for want of the bread of life. I expect to know by the spring, if there be free & full toleration for the Protestant religion there and if there be to make the report to the conference".

It was ten years from that

time before the first methodist preacher came to the territory. In 1779, four years after Spain ceded the land to the United States and one year after it was organized as a territory Rev. Isaac Gibson came from South Carolina to Adams county. At that time the total population of the territory was about equal to that of the town of Greenville now, 6,000.

From that time the methodist church was an important factor in the history of our state and methodist preachers were prominent figures on all important occasions. History records that the first convention held to

form a state constitution in July 1817 - sat in a methodist meeting house in the town of Washington -

At that time the delta was the home of the savage but nine years later 1826 Washington county was organized and later still in 1836, Bolivar Tehahoma & Tunica, were organized and in a few years methodist preachers were sent to these counties, which were called missions until about 1845.

The first settlers of the delta were people of education & refinement and though little inclined to godliness they received the preachers kindly. Methodist preachers were the first who came to

the country and for nearly fifty years they cultivated their field without the aid of any preachers of other denominations. They endured many hardships in traveling to their appointments.

Rev. J. D. Vernon says. "In those days worldlyites were unmolested. I have known preachers to shoot dangerous rapids in skiffs & dug outs and venture to traverse uncertain forests under overflow in order to reach the regions beyond"

Our preachers have been known to reach families who had not heard a sermon for fifteen years.

Christians of other denominations bear cheerful testimony to the faithful work done by our preachers in those early times. A presbyterian lady says "they buried our dead, baptized our children and gathered into the church all who felt any desire to serve God". The same lady also says. "Many of the planters paid a yearly sum for preaching to their servants. All of this was due to the methodist ministers"—

It should be recorded to the credit of slave owners that as a rule provided for their slaves the same religious teaching that

were accessible to themselves.

Conviviality & lavish hospitality were the almost universal custom of those times but the line between worldliness & godliness was sharply drawn and christian character of the highest type was developed Sabbath desecration was one of the commonest sins. Every Sunday some one would give a dinner party at which all the neighbors for miles around would assemble. Mrs Myra Smith long known for her consistent life used to say that one of the hardest trials of

her early christian experience
was to give up this custom.
When she announced her
intention of doing so she
met protest, entreaty &
ridicule on all sides. At last
her friends said "we will
come to your house any
way & you will have to
entertain us" - She replied
"You will find plenty of
cold victuals" - They did not
come.
Methodist preachers came to
the country early and they
remained there every trial.
Brother Page who died
with yellow fever in '78.
will not soon be forgotten.

The people of this district

should gratefully recognize their obligations to Methodism and should give a liberal support to Methodist institutions.
If this section is favored as we ever expect I hope to see a good methodist school in Fredonville

Having discussed the subject in a most inadequate away, I can not refrain from asking, what does Methodism owe to this district?
The early preachers and Church members set a high standard of holy living. They were, as the Lord's true disciples must ever be,

a peculiar people, and they were neither ashamed nor afraid of that position. Methodism owes this district a maintainance of the high standard set by the christians of those times.

In reading our old books of methodist history I frequently found this expression.

"discipline had been much neglected"

I confess to you that I found much comfort in that fact. I thought surely there is nothing new under the sun, our fathers neglected discipline then as we do —

But I also read that some faithful preacher always came along, administered discipline and great revivals of religion followed -

Let us learn from this that if we are faithful to our traditions, faithful to the Lord, our church will ever continue in its work of unequaled usefulness -

Outline
for the
Preachers Meeting
of
Greenville District
1896

The Signs of the Times

"Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" Matt-16 - 3rd year

God always gives a sign plain enough to those whose hearts & minds are open to the reception of truth. There is always a heavenly vision for those whose eyes are watchful. But those who asked a sign were not seeking truth. They believed not Moses, as Christ himself told them. They were not obedient to the law but had substituted for it or hidden it under a multitude of observances which no man could endure. They had taken away the key of knowledge - what were the signs which they could not, or did not discern? These, that all the conditions, political, social, religious, showed the times were ripe for the Messiahs coming and that Jesus Christ

in his life and work, met all the requirements of prophecy.

When John the Baptist sent to ask "Art thou the that should come or do we look for another"? The answer was, in effect "You believe the prophets, are they not fulfilled in me? Read the signs of the times—
This answer, showing how the Scriptures bore witness to Christ, must must have been to John more comforting, a more certain assurance than if He had said "I am he".

We do not realize how the Scriptures testify of Christ until we notice how He used them as His witness.

The Pharisees and Sadducees did not read the signs of the times because they did not want to be disturbed
How is it with me?

Latter day prophets are those who, under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, discern the signs of the times.
Such was Miss Frances Willard. Looking over the whole world she saw the direction of life currents and in her annual messages to the W.C.T.U. foretold accurately the trend of temperance and social reforms, predicting especially the forms of opposition about to arise. She was a faithful watchman on the walls of Zion. The prayer of God's children are the shadow of coming events. Some one has said we would know what is about to happen if we could know what christians are praying for. It may be surmised that the prayers of South Africa's distinguished citizen, Rev Andrew Murray, will greatly influence the result of the present war in that country.

What now are the signs of the times? What is the great ~~problem~~ question

of the day and what the chances for and against its solution?
In every age the great question has been the same, the conflict between the will of God and the powers of evil, the battle ground the hearts of all mankind - But in every age this conflict has varied according to the degree of civilization and the stage of the revelation of God's purposes.
To read the times aright we must remember that this struggle is not ended and never will be until the second coming of Christ and we must ask, what form has the conflict assumed?
To find the answer, all the conditions of life, ~~social~~ political, intellectual, social, religious and civic where opposition and unbelief show their angry faces.

So far has the battle progressed that the advantages of christianity,

are universally admitted among civilized nations. The great powers of earth are christian, no country can be admitted to the "comity of nations" without meeting the requirements of christian governments.

It would seem that opposition is dead that Christ is Lord of all.

This is the surface. But let not the elect be deceived, the conflict is here.

Practical benevolence as the outcome of the doctrine of brotherly love is too plain an argument to be resisted the evil one, in his wisdom, has admitted that and the struggle has assumed a more subtle form. There is now no objection or opposition to a form of religion, but there is great objection strenuous opposition to vital godliness. The danger is that we may mistake the shadow for the substance and be content with the form of godliness without

its power
The world today holds out its arms
to us and invites us to a compro-
mise. It says, we too are religious,
we are benevolent, we will fill
your churches with listeners and
your coffers with money, only do
not be extreme - do not condemn us

Fashionable society will give balls
for the benefit of the church if
the church will be silent on the
subject of balls. Men engaged in
those trades which ruin mind
and morals, will give largely
if the church will not molest
them - (Tobacco may come in here)
Formal christianity has been accepted
by the civilized world but that very
fact may presage a great apostasy
unless the faithful watch and pray -

In the age when the church
ruled the state men were forced to

be religious but not so now. With religious freedom there are educational advantages, ~~and~~ great intellectual activity and a widespread disposition to prove all things. Religion pure and undefiled was never more distinctly on trial that it is now.
Heathen nations watch to see whether the practice of Christianity conforms to the theory (England in China + India + our army in Cuba)
Narrow the subject to our own church and our own conference.

Our church has become a great ecclesiastical corporation, rich and powerful but conference reports last year showed lessening in conversions and accessions
Our own conference reported fewer conversions and accessions than for years
This should set us to thinking -
Humanity's need is as great as

ever and the Lords arm is not shortened that he can not save
If our church is not increasing in numbers and in power what is the reason?
Some churches may have the form of godliness without its power and increase in numbers but ours never will. The written laws of Methodism will drive from among us those who seek a formal religion. People who desire to flee from the wrath to come in a comfortable easy going fashion will never come into our church.
The Methodist church was raised up to protest against such a religion, to teach the witness of the Spirit in the conversion of sinners and the sanctification of believers, separation from the world, holiness of heart + life, when we cease to teach those things, and to live them, there will be no excuse for our existence as a church.

Fewer conversions means loss of power
Let us not conceal the fact or condone
the fault, but seek the cause and
remove it. —

I think I shall have refer to that
address in the "Journal" - A Change
of Emphasis Needed" - Note how
the time of our preachers is occupied
in "edification", and by way
of exhortation ask how we
might relieve them, leaving
more time for study + evangelistic
work -
But exhortation + application
depend on the occasion - I want
to say that we are not here to
perpetuate any church but to glorify
God and when our church
ceases to do that some other means
will be brought forward -
Also, to women, we must not let
spiritual decadence begin at a time

when women are brought to forward more prominently than for several generations -

Compare the few who were given power on the day of Pentecost with the thousands now - & how powerless we are to save those around us -
The same power given them is at our command -

It would take 10 minutes or a half hour to say all this & I shall keep it until the occasion comes - & if it never comes no harm is done -
I have enjoyed saying it on paper -
The Ladies of North Carolina who send out cigarettes (or did so) with those dreadful pictures in every package, give thousands to our church - But of course I should not mention the name if I should speak

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Re: John Wesley: "Wesley's Journal." Ms. and ts. "John Wesley" ts. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 40

/1

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
818 SOUTH VICTORIA ST.
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Wesley's Journal.

Mrs Wesley's Journal, published in four small volumes is a work of unsurpassed value to one who would understand the true spirit of Methodism.

The Mrs Wesley's own explanation of the Journal is that it was undertaken in pursuance of advice given by Bishop Taylor in his Rules for Holy Living and Holy Dying. The Journal shows how the writer developed, how his work grew until he felt that the world was his parish.

He gives details of his journeys on horseback the Methodist circuit rider of later years

I never endured more hardships than did Mr Wesley himself.

He tells of his visits to bands and societies established. Many texts of his sermons are given. Persecutions and hardships are related.

The first extract from the journal was issued on his return from Georgia and the last when he was in his 88th year.

~~The Wesley's~~

The journal itself is an education in Methodism to any reader.

Wesley's first publication was a volume of daily prayers in 1733.

The number of original works credited

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
515 SOUTH VICTORIA ST.
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Mar. 16. 1951

Dear Brother Wilson

3/ to him by his bibliographer Green is 233.
Works which he shared with his brother 30,
Works extracted or edited by him 109.
The Arminian Magazine was started by
Wesley in 1778, has been carried on since
and (now known as the Wesleyan Methodist
Magazine.
The following tributes to Wesley are taken
from Dr Fitchett's book, Wesley and His
Century.
"Macaulay ridicules those writers of books
called histories of England who failed to see
that amongst the events which have determined
that history is the rise of Methodism.

4 "Lecky says that the humble meeting in Aldersgate street where John Wesley was converted formed an epoch in English history". He further adds that the religious revolution begun in England by the preaching of the Wesleys is of greater historic importance than all the victories by land and sea under Pitt. Lecky also holds that Wesley was one of the chief forces that saved England from a revolution ~~like~~ such as France knew later.

Mr Fitchett says, the great scandal of the 18th century in England was the general decay of religion which marked the first fifty year

5-

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
518 SOUTH VICTORIA ST.
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

Brethren of the ministry,
watchmen on the walls of Zion,
what do you see today in our
country?

May every Southern Methodist preacher
be imbued with the faith
and the fervor of the Wesleys.

M. N. S.

WESLEY'S JOURNAL

Mr. Wesley's Journal, published in four small volumes is a work of unsurpassed value to one who would understand the true spirit of Methodism.

Mr. Wesley's own explanation of the Journal is that it was undertaken in pursuance of advice given by Bishop Taylor in his Rules for Holy Living and Holy Dying.

The Journal shows how the writer developed; how his work grew until he felt that the world was his parish.

He gives details of his journeys on horseback. No Methodist circuit rider of later years ever endured more hardships than did Mr. Wesley himself.

He tells of his visits to "bands" and "societies". He also tells of charities and of schools established. Many texts of his sermons are given. Persecutions and hardships are related.

The first extract from the journal was issued on his return from Georgia and the last when he was in his 88th year.

The Journal itself is an education in Methodism to any reader. Wesley's first publication was a volume of daily prayers in 1738.

The number of original works credited to him by his bibliographer Green is 233. Works which he shared with his brother 30, works extracted or edited by him 100. The Arminian Magazine was started by Wesley in 1778, has been carried on since and now known as the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

The following tributes to Wesley are taken from Dr. Fitchett's book, Wesley and His Century.

"Macaulay ridicules those writers of books called histories of England who failed to see that amongst the events which have determined that history is the rise of Methodism."

"Lecky says that the humble meeting in Aldersgate street where John Wesley was converted formed an epoch in English history." He further adds that the religious revolutions begun in England by the preaching of the Wesleys is of greater historic importance than all the victories by land and sea under Pitt. "Lecky also holds that Wesley was one of the chief forces that saved England from a revolution such as France knew later.

Dr. Fitchett says, the real scandal of the 18th Century in England was the general decay of religion which marked the first fifty years.

Brethren of the ministry, watchmen on the walls of Zion, what do you see today in our country!

May every Southern Methodist preacher be imbued with the faith and the fervor of the Wesleys.

N. N. S.

-June 17 1703

John Wesley came of notable stock; for at least three generations his ancestors had been gentle folks by birth, scholars by training, clergymen by choice, and in a sense martyrs by the roughness of fortune. / The Church of England

His father was a clergyman - High Church, while Susannah Wesley would have been a remarkable woman in any century. She was gently born and a brilliant woman, an ideal wife and mother incomparably superior to her husband in practical matters although lovingly blind to that fact.

This courageous pair began life on a curacy that paid Lbs. 30 per annum, and about $8.00 or $10.00 a month, and in 21 years 19 children were born to them.

The Wesley household was richly endowed with will so the first step in each child's life was to bring that force under government. It was a household of strong natures strongly ruled by a wise mother's discipline tempered by love, a cluster of bright vehement, argumentative boys and girls, living on a high and clean code and on frugal fare.

Of the 19 children 9 died in infancy and of the 7 girls 5 made unhappy marriages. In this sober and ordered household John Wesley grew up a silent, patient boy with silent meditative ways. A narrow escape from the burning rectory when he was six years old impressed his mother with the belief that he was destined to an extraordinary career.

Next day walking in the garden he found a portion of a leaf from his testament on which could be read the words, "Take up thy cross and follow Me;" and this incident made a deep impression on his childish mind. 1714 his father procured, thro the influence of the Duke of Buckingham an appointment to Charter house School, Westminister Hall. Not 11 years old and from an atmosphere charged with prayer as with the fragrance of an ever burning incense John Wesley went into the competition and tumult that marked a great public school of that day. That he was a model pupil this son of Susannah Wesley goes without saying. At 17 he entered the University at Oxford, and in the moral atmosphere of that stay Oxford had not escaped the general Contamination where Samuel Wesley had / at this time was a student in Westminister school

young. These three sons of Wesley household had the very best educational advantages to be had in England , that means in the world at that time and perhaps this time too. Of the three one was to mould to a new type the religious life of the nation to which he belonged, the second was to be the greatest Hymn writer in English literature, while the eldest Samuel, had a strength of will and vigor of intellect equal to that of his more famous brothers, and a wit even keener.

Unfortunately in this case no thaw ever came to the benumbing frost of High Church theology that enveloped him. When John Wesley entered College there was a circle of young men banded together for congenial companionship and mutual encouragement, and as a mute protest against the laxity of morals and profligate living of students and dons, for Oxford had not escaped the general contamination, of that day. They had been called by various nick-names Holy Club, Bible Bigots and others. The genius for organization which was so brilliantly manifested in later years displayed itself in the leadership of these young men - his rare moral courage and strength of character ~~displayed themselves~~ were manifested in his indifference to gibes and ridicule. He drew up a set of rules and exacted a pledge of each member of order his life according to these rules. A certain time for each duty to which they were pledged. Ritualistic observances, prayers, visiting the sick the prisioners, self denial by which a small sum was saved by each for relieving want, all of these activities were ordered by a set of rules to which each rigidly adhered. Then their critics said." Why they do every thing by method; from that it was but a step to coin a new moral for the English language and the term bestowed in ridicule on John Wesley, Chas. Wesley and Geo. Whitefield is proudly acknowledged to be a title of honor by some 30,000,000 of their faith today. When John Wesley was 22 he was a Fellow of the most scholarly college in ~~Christ Church~~ Christ Church, Oxford; took his degree of B. A. in 1724; was ordained deacon in 1725 and in 1726 was an Fellow of Lincoln College and a Lecturer and Moderator in Classics; he , he took clergymen's orders in 1728.

Heredity, environment and inclination were compelling forces in this. The Church of England has always offered a career to a scholar and there are found opportunities for rapid advancement

in the world of letters, for a man fitted as John Wesley was by a profound education, studious habits, and love of learning and devoting to religion. There is no indication that, in any moment of his life, he was ever swayed by ambition, in any decision. He was naturally inclined to a literary career. There was not then, and there is not, now, any special call to preach the Gospel considered a necessary part of the spiritual equipment of the Minister of the Church of England. Family considerations, as often as other reason, determined the taking of orders.

After graduation he served for three years as his father's curate at Wroote; the curacy where the father had begun his ministry. Rev. Samuel Wesley, was now the incumbent of Epworth living at Wroote. The Wesley's were reared in Epworth rectory. Those years were wholly devoted to religion. He was frugal by nature, and had lived the life of an ascetic during his eleven years in College, now he practised every austerity, religiously observing every ordinance, every rule and ceremony; all the elaborate ritualistic observances, many of which has been borrowed from the Church of Rome in the change of a hundred and fifty years before this; He visited the sick, visited the prisons, gave of his small means to charity.. neglected nothing that could conduce to his religion; but at the end of three years of the hardest services, the most ascetic living, realised that there remained an unsatisfied longing in his soul, that all these empty forms failed to relieve.

Gov. Oglethorpe had returned on business connected with his settlement in Georgia, among other things he wanted a minister to preach to his colonists and the Indians. One who could fill the requirements for this frontier life must be willing to forego all the comforts of civilisation, and practise self-denial. Rev. John Wesley was recommended to him as a man who had already shown that self-denial was no hardship; his College record was well known. Gov. Oglethrope extended an invitation which he accepted. Many of his friend were sorely disappointed, considering the course as a black eclipse that had fallen on what promised to be a brilliant career in the Church of England. Oct, 10th He writes. "My chief motive is the hope of saving my soul; I hope to learn the true sense of the doctrine of Christ by preaching it to the heathens."

He was groping in the dark, feeling his way; unsatisfied; and for 13 years of ascetic self-denial; ritualistic observances, increasing prayer and works of charity, he felt his way along before the light burst upon him in his glorious conversion. His mission to Georgia resulted in failure, it was empty of true spiritual force; he determined to enforce by true priestly discipline strict conformity to the Church of which he was minister, he took the Litany apart, and made two forenoon services, celebrated the Lord's supper every week refusing it to those who had not been baptised by a bishop. He refused the sacrament to the pastor of the Salzburgers because he had not been episcopally baptized, nearly 20 years after he recalled this incident and writes " Could High Church bigotry go further; how well have I been beaten with my stick." He led the life of an ascetic, living on frugal fare and breaking that fast by frequent feasts.

The strongest proof of his absolute sincerety and earnestness of purpose in his unwearing devoting to religion thro those long wearisome, comfortless 13 years of seeking God without finding him. Perhaps there i no fact more surprising in his marvelous career, than that with his singularly large perceptive powers, and his familiarity with Scripture, and the writings of the English divines, he lived so long without gaining a right conception of what Christianity means.

While in Ga. he taught school; the more prosperous Colonists could supply their children with shoes, while the poorer went barefoot, finding they were made uncomfortable by the scorn of more fortunate companions for several days he went barefoot which promptly cured that condition. To avoid the intense heat out door laborers did not work from 12 to 3. Wesley took advantage of finding them in, and visited his parishonies in these hours of intense heat.

A wise instinct warned him that without venture a religious life in solitary condition would not flourish so as at Oxford he organised his people into socities met once a week or oftener, to improve, exhort and instruct each other. In all these ceaseless round of duties, his letters show that he was fully conscience of something lacking, but the rigid High Church views in which he was born and brought up would not allow him to

sbsts any of the formal High Church theology, the heavy plodding footed ritualism which was as the breath of life to him. His determination, to enforce strict conformity to the observances of the Church led to controversies, disputes, and arguments with the colonists; they had neither time nor inclination to follow the lead of High Church ritualistic observances, many of them had no previous knowledge of this ceremonial religion, many others had no special inclination to religion; and not one had the time from the cruel exigencies of life in this settlement for from all comforts of civilization, such as they had were to be wrung from the opportunities at hand, and this necessity confronted each one at every hour of the day. The settlemen was a cluster of unrelated human atoms representing social political and racial elements of divine kinds.

They had left formalities behind them with the old life and were there to carve homes out of the wilderness; they were planted on a new soil and breathed the air of a new world with ancient conventions forgotten, a new liberty fermented in the blood.

All this constituted an ideal field for social and religious experiment but in the attempt to enforce his views he was confronted with an indictment drawn up by the Grand Jury of Savanah in 1737 Which consists of ten indictments and to one of these John Wesley plead guilty with every sign of penitense, his crime consists of having baptized a child of an Indian - with only two sponsors. " In this" cries the conscience -stricken rituslist " I own I was wrong; I should at all hazards, have waited until there wass third." There spoke the true High Churchmen who not only believes that spiritual and eternal issues hang on material form but will sacrifice them for the sake of the form.

On Wesley's theory the eternal destiny of the child hung on its being baptized, yet even at that dreadful alternative he believes he ought to have refused baptism without a third sponsor. But if Wesley's standard for others was high it was with nothing less than heroic for himself. Zeal for high ideals burned him like a flame; there were no austerities of self-denial from which he shrunk. He sadly prepared to sail for England where Chas.Wesley had already gone equally a failure in his attempt in Georgia.John Wesley was not a fugitibe from the law, but his own flock had

used the law as a weapon to drive him out. His ministry had failed his reputation was shadowed; his fortune dark. He would land in England hopelessly discredited; and as he meditated during the long hours of his homeward journey he saw all this in clearest vision; his career was marred if not hopelessly wrecked.

The tradegy of the situation ley ih the truth that he was a spiritual failure; his religion with its passionate zeal, its unsparing self-sacrifice, yet gave neither place to his own soul nor the power to reach others. The Wesley who embarked for Georgia, in 1735 and the one who returned in 1738 were two different, men. As he landed the ship on which Geo.Whitfield was sailing for America left the shore, so at this crisis of his life he has not the sustaining presence of his great comrade. He went straight to London to give an account to the trustees of his disappointing venture. While in London he went to hear Peter Bohler the Moravian preach. Peter Bohler appears in this spectacular manner as having been the instrument in the conversion of this great man, and then no more is heard of him; he goes back, so far as we know in to oblevion.

In his own words in his Journal he records the experience - About a quarter before nine while he was describing the change which God works in the heart thro Jesus Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed; I felt I did trust in Christ, in Christ alone for my salvation."

Lecky says his conversion forms an epoch in English history. The change in John Wesley alarmed and perplexed his friends; his father was angry, he said John had been converted ever since he knew him! But John Wesley was the last man to be moved by the perplexities and alarms of his friends. He immediately, began to preach; he had found the key to the human heart; and had a message of joy and peace and comfort. As a clergyman he had permission from fellow ministers to preach, but only once in the same church his steel-like hardness of speech denouncing sin was too brusque and abrupt for the drowsy congregations of that day.

As the Churches of London refused to hear him, he and Chas. Wesley whose conversion occurred about this time betook themselves to the prisons which were always crowded, with the condemned

cells full. In one lot of 52 awaiting execution there was a child of ten.

Geo. Whitfield had returned from Georgia; he was the youngest and most enthusiastic of the three and he led the way in what came to be the inauguration of the great religious revival of the 18th Century. George Whitfield was impatient of the restraint the Church laid upon them in London and went out across England to preach.

He had closed the sermon in a vast Church in Bristol, and going out found a greater crowd which could not get into hear him. He promptly mounted a tombstone and preached to them. He was summoned before the Bisop next day, who among other things asked him if he did not know there was a canon of the Church forbidding a man to preach in a ~~xxxxx~~ diocease without permission of the Bishop. Whitfield was tired of his brandings and said "Sir, there is also a canon forbidding clergymen to frequent taverns, and get drunk and play cards. Why isn't that enforced ?" The Bishop told him that if he preached in his diocese again he would excommunicate him. There were and are entensive coal mines near Bristol and at that time those coal mines were a community left to itself. They were almost the most ignorant, degraded, brutal wretches in the Kingdom.

When John Wesley was leaving for America a friend asked him if he had to preach to savages why he didn't go to Kingswood and preach to the Colliers ? Geo. Whitfield went to Kingswood outside Bristol a mounting a little rise he preached. At the first service there were about 200 of these unforunates who were outside the pale of society, outside the Church and practically a law unto themselves. They crowded around staring in open mouthed amazement at the strange sight of this young preacher in gown and bands with a voice like thunder preaching a sermon by the side of the road.

When asked about it he said," I thought I might be doing a service to my Creator who had the mountains for a pulpit and the heavens for a sounding-board." He is said to have been the most eloquent, the most magnificent preacher that ever lived. At the next service there were a 1000 gathered. about him, the next time 5000, then 10,000 and when there were 20,000 in that vast out door place of worship, he sent for help. The Wesley's had been restricted to the various little societies.

To the prisons and social wrecks of the work-houses of London for opportunities to preach; but when John Wesley heard that call for help from Whitfield; it was, as says his biographer, with a feeling of dread; he seemed to feel in a dim way that great issues hung upon his next move; probably no man with the same - learning, and characteristics so conducive to a great career was ever so completely without a plan of life at 35.

In reference to the field-preaching Whitfield had inaugurated, he says in his Journal ,"All my life till lately I had been so tenacious of every point of decency and order that should almost have thought the saving of souls a sin if done outside a Church." When he conquered his life long prejudices and answered the call, he solved the problem of his Evangelical career.

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Speeches and articles: National Defense, ms and ts (incomplete), Women's Clubs, ms (incomplete), Keep Thy Heart. . ., ms, Re: May-Roberts Act (re: prohibition). Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 41

We approach the subject of National Defense with different ~~views~~ Skilfully directed pacifist propaganda has penetrated every part of our land, churches and organizations of women have been reached to such an extent that National Defense is truly on the defensive.

Consider the facts.

The greatest influence behind the original movement for the framing of a constitution was George Washington and the strongest most compelling motive in his mind was necessity for a plan of National Defense- He knew what it meant to fight without an adequate plan, without the support of a strong Government.

Following his influence the preamble to the Constitution says;

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United State of America".

Article 1- Section 8 of the Constitution has the following;

The Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a Navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and Naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and discipling the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

In an address to the Fifth Womens Patriotic Conference for National Defense January 1930 Mr. Thomas C. Washington said;

"Breathes there a man, with sould so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is My Own, my native land?'
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As Home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?"

These lines surged up in a million breasts as boat after boat of human cargo, just emerging from the hell of death on European battlefields, nosed into the harbor of New York and discharged their loads of maimed and ruined young men who had been sucked into the vortex of a foreign war simply because America did not have a Navy to prevent aggressions on our commerce and check European insolence! If for no other reason in this world I am for adequate National Defense now and for all times until Europe gives us postive proof of her Peaceful intentions by scrapping the guns now aimed in all directions and liable to explode and hurt someone at any minute.

"I believe in Peace, as every sensible man believes; and, as I look across the broad stretches of my Country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I can find no evidence of military activities in it to threaten anybody. So, why all this propaganda for Peace in America where no one is preparing to butcher his neighbor? The place to preach, Peace is at all desired by the European nations, is right in Europe where every nation is armed, beyond the power of an American's understanding.

"The one sure way to get into another war at present is, clearly, to stick our noses into the germinating quarrels of Europe. "Hands across the Sea" is a beautiful legend, but beware lest they

draw you into deep waters! To be prepared is not to fight everybody's battle. Nobody can convince us that the World War would have ever started if the United States then had the Navy it did have in 1920. The mere possession of such a Superior Navy in America would have caused European dipàomats to hesitate and consult our wishes before plunging into a conflict the end of which neither side could prophesy with certainty."

PREPAREDNESS

Our country has always been unprepared for War but lack of preparedness has never prevented War-President Roosevelt December 3, 1906 message to Congress,

"Our people, during the twelve years before this War of 1812, refused to make any preparations whatever. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing; and in mere money paid a hundredfold for each million thus saved during the three years of war which followed."

Preside Colonel Charles Burton Robbins of the American Legion Defense Constitution said in a recent address;

"I will venture the statement that it is lack of preparedness that has been the cause of most all of our national conflicts. While the idea of preparedness was firmly fixed in the minds and the doctrines of the founders of this nation, the era of peace following the close of the Revoluntionary War is remarkable for the decline of this doctrine of this doctrine and the spread of the doctrine of non-preparedness

"To such an extent had non-preparedness become the settled policy of the nation that the outbreak of the War of 1812 found the nation almost totally undefended. Had the United States previous to the War of 1812 possessed an Army and Navy ready to protect the lives and rights of its citizens, there would have been no War at that time, and it was only because of the helpless condition of the Nation to assert its rights that acts were committed, principally upon the high seas, which eventually forced the nation to fight. The history of that struggle is one of the most melancholy in American History. The Navy

had been reduced until at the outbreak of the war it had only eight ships, four of them forty-fours, and a fleet of gunboats which had been built for river and harbor protection, and which it was discovered at the outbreak of the war could not put to sea. The Regular Army consisted of only 6,686 officers and men. Fortunate it was for the United States that the Napoleonic wars were then engaging almost all of the resources of Great Britain in the continental struggle then going on between the outstanding military powers of Europe and the allied nations. England was using not only her army but her fleet as well. She could ill afford to send ships of war or trained soldiers to far-off America, yet so firm was the conviction in the European mind that America could not "be kicked into a fight" that embargoes against our ships and impressment of our sailors had gone on for year almost undisturbed. Our condition of unpreparedness was as well known in Europe as it was in the United States, and it was because of this that American rights were so frequently violated with impunity.

The war itself presents a series of indecisive engagements or American defeats that is without parallel in the history of the Nation. Too late it was discovered that untrained, ill-equiped men cannot hope to cope on equal terms with an armed and disciplined force. The capture and destruction of Washinton was an illustration, with one-fourth of the number of men detailed to garrison the Capitol, the British Army with very little resistance put the garrison to flight and captured the Capitol of the Nations.

We read a good deal of our brilliant sea victories, but by the close of the war England's sea power had made itself felt to such an extent that the sea was practically denied the Americans, only swift

The National Defense Act provides for a National Land Defense consisting of the Regular Army & National Guard, Organized Reserves including Officers Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps. Provision was made for R. O. T. Corps in educational institutions and for C. M. T. Camps.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR.

The National Council P.W. has reached thousands of women through churches and clubs.

Frederick J. Libby is the founder and ex-Sec. of this organization. He is described as a super pacifist.

The National Republic published the following concerning Libby.

Congressman Andrew in the same statement declared that Libby as long ago as January 28, 1922, said: "The time has come long since to recognize Soviet Russia", and that in his bulletin of February 11, 1922, he wrote: "Soviet Russia has found an advocate in our bulletin". Congressman Andrew quoted from an address by Libby at Oldtown, Pennsylvania, at about the same time, in which Libby declared that the 600,000 communists in Soviet Russia"had weathered every storm and had obeyed every command of the soviet leaders," and cited reforms under the soviet regime which he said were examples of progress "undreamed of" in the United States. Rev. Libby is the leader of the "peace" and disarmament lobby in Washington, and is now engaged in raising a $200,000 fund to further this purpose. Concerning connecting between recogintion of Russia and the Communist program, A report of the United States says;

"The dangers that lie in the future are in the seemingly harmless and innocuous expedients with which the Communists have learned to

engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.- Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relations. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politice, (or) the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities.

If we remain one People, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve)upon) to be scrupulously respected.- When belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will (not) lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by justice shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so pecular a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the tiols of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectably defensive posture, we may safely trust to (Temporary) alliances for extraordinary emergencies."

My soul be on thy guard ten thousand foes arising.

No compulsory military education Adequate DefenseDisenur best guarantee for world peace.

He has't showed thee man what is good and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly to love mercy and to walk humbly with our God.

"May the day never come when our army is not large enough or our

American Legion Auxiliary

Unit No. [illegible]

Cleveland, Mississippi

Against
Army or Navy
Military Preparedness causes War -

Compulsory military training

Groups & organizations advocate disarming our country by abolishing all military establishment -

Reason advanced - military preparedness causes war -

Such an argument is like unto one who would try to disarm our country by abolishing all military establishment in order to prevent crime -

Military Preparedness does not cause War -

Not true - different - benefit & character

We need not fear the effect of stimulating too much the love of glory in this age of dollars & cents. It is amusing to hear even sensible men discoursing in laudatory terms of the reign of commerce as bringing about a universal peace when the only danger of war among the great civilized nations to be found in the rivalry & jealousy of the very spirit of commerce & trade- England - India - U. S. revolution

The lovers of peace in chasing before them the chivalric heroic which lay at the bottom of ancient wars are pursuing an enemy that left the field long ago, leaving the place occupied by a more querulous, excitable & dangerous spirit.

"A book which places before the public in one volume a comprehensive story of the total need of N. D."

Must observe the efforts of abolish war not new

American Legion Auxiliary

Unit to Glen Crosby Post No. 165

Cleveland, Mississippi

N D-act 1920 — 290,000 men in time of peace - Plan of Gen Pershing - Congress did not act - & pacifist attacked

Peace - no new thing Henry & Elizabeth

First time disarmament & advocated

Not militaristic

Stock arguments &c

Our country different

Geog- situation & character

Here to present

purpose of book

Place info at your disposal because various groups advocate complete disarmament & abolition of all military establishment

Reason given for their demand is that to military preparedness causes war

History of our country disproves that R- Dec 6 1906 Message to Congress Our people during 12 years before war of 1812

Page 3 address

N.D. Act 6 & 7

Col Burton Robbins

Mexican war

Spanish Page 5

World War

9 Get Mr Libby, head of the secret work in U.S. for recognition of Soviet Russia

Further.

Our line report is the annual meeting of the National Council for U.S. Last Oct 1933

I for one, am convinced the time has come for a concerted drive against the R.O.T.C.

Brecker book

1d Mrs Sherman Walker in an address
for Preparedness Jan 1931 said

How would the abolition of the battleship affect the growth of your business, the protection of your homes?

Such a resolution calling for the abolition of the battleship and substantial reduction of all other classes of ships was passed by the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War at their last annual session held in Washington, D. C. This

As soon as they had passed the resolution ~~that was calling~~ for the abolition of the battleship, they named an escort of women to carry it to the London Naval Conference. It was delivered with ceremonials into the hands of the London conference leaders.

Within the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War at that time were delegates from the foreign missionary societies. Notwithstanding the lives of their missionaries and the property of their church societies had been recently shielded from foreign uprisings by the presence of American ships in the harbors of these foreign countries, the foreign missionary delegates allowed this resolution for the abolition of the battleships to be passed.

International Petition to ~~Hold~~ Disarmament Conference

2 Movements against Defense Committees for Militarism in Education

2

An Attempt to Abolish All Armed Forces in United States

The Women's Peace Union, affiliated with the War Resisters' International has maintained headquarters in New York City for several years

condones war."

The Women's Peace Union interested Senators of the United States in a proposed constitutional amendment.

"On April 13th, 1930, there was a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate on the Frazier Amendment to the Constitution. This is the third time that Senator Frazier has introduced this amendment, which, if carried, would make war illegal. The Women's Peace Union originally conceived the idea of getting such a law passed by Congress and at their request Senator Frazier of North Dakota took the measure up and has fought valiantly for it ever since. The amendment reads as follows: 'War for any purpose shall be illegal, and neither the United States nor any state, territory, association or person subject to its jurisdiction shall prepare for, declare, engage in or carry on war or other armed conflict, expedition, invasion or undertaking within or without the United States, nor shall any funds be raised, appropriated or expended for such purpose

Much Psychology in Religion

Last

We have declared a moratorium of a year on the war debts. We should follow it up with a moratorium on Europe's financial and political affairs. A little sane concentration on our own affairs might make it possible for us to celebrate our next Thanksgiving Day as one of returning peace, prosperity and plenty.

Washington

"

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign Nations is, (in extending our commercial relations,) to have with them as little Political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.-Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relations. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politice, (or) the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities.

If we remain one People, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve (upon) to be scrupulously respected. - When belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will (not) lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by justice shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour or caprice?

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectably defensive posture, we may safely trust to (temporary) alliances for extraordinary emergencies. "

My candidate on this issue would have to be Washington

No compulsory military education

Adequate is our defense best

guarantee for world peace

Be bring informed

duty

(Continued on Page ...)

CURTIS ASKS DEFENS...

Vice President Calls for Strong Army and Navy.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—"May the day never come when our army is not large enough or our navy is not strong enough to defend the United States!"

Armistice Day crowds at the Olympic Stadium today broke into a thunder of applause when Vice President Curtis made that declaration.

"I am glad that we have the hope of peace in the world," he said. "But it must be peace with honor, peace which does not involve us in the political quarrels of other nations; peace which does not bring entangling alliances."

POLICE RIOT SQUAD ... CALLED TO ...

He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God

8 of The Communist Party Program & Constitution
adopted May 1921
Grayce

"The Communist Party will systematically and persistently propagate the idea of the inevitability of and necessity for violent revolution, and will prepare the workers for armed insurrection as the only means of overthrowing the capitalist state.

"It is the task of the proletariat to DESTROY THE ENTIRE MACHINERY OF THE BOURGEOIS STATE, NOT EXCLUDING ITS PAR-

"The Communist Party will keep in the foreground the idea of the necessity of violent revolution for the destruction of the capitalist state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat based on Soviet power.

[redacted]

the replacement of the capitalist system by a Communist society. THIS IS THE FINAL AIM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

—5—

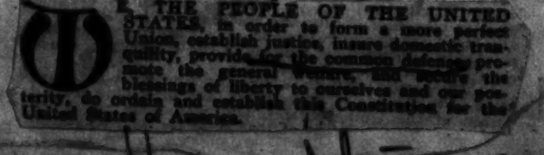
Dr Walsh of Georgetown University in a speech broadcast a few days ago said -
Previous to 1917 the Soviet Communistic was merely a debating society. Since that time, with control of Russia it has become a world power. Moscow — declared purpose

I We approach the subject of National Defense with diffidence. Skilfully directed pacifist propaganda has penetrated every part of our land and churches and organizations of women have been reached to such an extent that National Defense is truly our 1st defense.

Consider the facts

The greatest influence behind the original movement for the framing of a constitution was George Washington & the strongest most compelling motive in his mind was necessity for a plan of National defense — he knew what it meant to fight without an adequate plan, without the support of a strong government.

Following his influence the preamble to the Con- says


WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Art I - Secy of the Con have the following

2

First Vice President, Mrs. Ben M. Howorth, West Point.

Second Vice President, Miss Susie V. Powell, Jackson.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. P. Hand, Shubuta

Treasurer, Mrs. C. A. Butterworth, McComb.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. N. Adams, Pelahatchie.

BRANCH SECRETARIES

Y. P. B.—Mrs. C. A. Carothers, Arlington Ave., Jackson.

L. T. L.—Mrs. W. C. Brady, Mendenhall.

Mississippi

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

PRESIDENT
MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
GREENVILLE, MISS.

DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS

Sunday School — Mrs. W. O. Sharp, Poplar Blvd., Jackson.

Christian Citizenship—Mrs. R. S. Gunter, Yazoo St., Jackson.

Temperance and Missions—Mrs. A. S. Mason, Quitman, Miss.

Flower Mission and Relief — Mrs. Sallie A. Lewis, Starkville.

S. T. L.—Mrs. C. A. Carothers, Arlington Ave., Jackson.

Sabbath Observance and Bible in Public Schools—Mrs. Clara C. Cox, Corinth.

Publicity—Mrs. D. A. McCall, Winterwoods, Jackson.

Evangelistic — Mrs. Daisy P. Wright, Greenwood.

Insert on

In his farewell address Washington said

P346 - 347

In closing this part of the address he said P348

Speaking at the 5th Patriotic Conference on National Defense Jan 1918 Mr Thos Jefferson quoted Washington ~~quoted~~ and continued

~~[illegible]~~ Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

~~[illegible]~~

3

In an address to the 5th Women's Patriotic Conference for National Defense Jan 1930 Mrs Thomas B. Washington said

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is MY OWN, my native land!'
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As HOME his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?"

These lines surged up in a million breasts as boat after boat of human cargo, just emerging from the hell of death on European battlefields, nosed into the harbor of New York and discharged their loads of maimed and ruined young men who had been sucked into the vortex of a foreign war simply because America did not have a NAVY to prevent aggressions on our commerce and check European insolence! If for no other reason in this world I am for adequate NATIONAL DEFENSES now and for all times until Europe gives us positive proof of her PEACEFUL intentions by scrapping the guns now aimed in all directions and liable to explode and hurt someone at any minute.

I believe in Peace, as every sensible man believes; and, as I look across the broad stretches of my country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I can find no evidence of military activities in it to threaten anybody. So, why all this propaganda for PEACE in America where no one is preparing to butcher his neighbor? The place to preach PEACE, if peace is at all desired by the European nations, is right in Europe where every nation is armed, beyond the power of an American's understanding.

The one sure way to get into another war at present is, clearly, to stick our noses into the germinating quarrels of Europe. "Hands across the sea" is a beautiful legend, but beware lest they draw you into deep waters! To be prepared is not to FIGHT everybody's battle. Nobody can convince us that the World War would have ever started if the United States then had the NAVY it did have in 1920. The mere possession of such a SUPERIOR Navy in America would have caused European diplomats to hesitate and consult our wishes before plunging into a conflict the end of which neither side could prophesy with certainty.

[illegible] said

4. Preparedness

Our country has always been unprepared for war, but lack of preparedness has never prevented war — Pres Roosevelt Dec 3 - 1906 Message to Congress

"Our people, during the twelve years before the War of 1812, refused to make any preparations whatever. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing; and in mere money paid a hundredfold for each million thus saved during the three years of war which followed."—President Roosevelt's Message to Congress, December 3, 1906.

Col Charles Burton Robbins of the American Legion Defense Com, said in a [illegible] address

I will [illegible] you [illegible] venture the statement that it is lack of preparedness that has been the cause of most all of our national conflicts. While the idea of preparedness was firmly fixed in the minds and the doctrines of the founders of this nation, the era of peace following the close of the Revolutionary War is remarkable for the decline of this doctrine and the spread of the doctrine of non-preparedness. To such an extent did non-preparedness become the settled policy of the nation that the outbreak of the War of 1812 found the nation almost totally undefended. Had the United States previous to the War of 1812 possessed an Army and Navy ready to protect the lives and rights of its citizens, there would have been no war at that time, and it was only because of the helpless condition of the nation to assert its rights that acts were committed, principally upon the high seas, which eventually forced the nation to fight. The history of that struggle is one of the most melancholy in American history. The navy had been reduced until at the outbreak of the war it had only eight ships, four of them forty-fours, and a fleet of gunboats which had been built for river and harbor protection, and which it was discovered at the outbreak of the war could not put to sea. The Regular Army consisted of only 6,686 officers and men. [illegible] Fortunate it was for the United States that the Napoleonic wars were then engaging almost all

14

of the resources of Great Britain in the continental struggle then going on between the outstanding military powers of Europe and the allied nations. England was using not only her army but her fleet as well. She could ill afford to send ships of war or trained soldiers to far-off America, yet so firm was the conviction in the European mind that America could not "be kicked into a fight" that embargoes against our ships and impressment of our sailors had gone on for years almost undisturbed. Our condition of unpreparedness was as well known in Europe as it was in the United States, and it was because of this that American rights were so frequently violated with impunity.

The war itself presents a series of indecisive engagements or American defeats that is without parallel in the history of the nation. Too late it was discovered that untrained, ill-equipped men cannot hope to cope on equal terms with an armed and disciplined force. The capture and destruction of Washington was an illustration, with one-fourth of the number of men detailed to garrison the Capitol, the British Army with very little resistance put the garrison to flight and captured the Capitol of the nation.

We read a good deal of our brilliant sea victories, but by the close of the war England's sea power had made itself felt to such an extent that the sea was practically denied the Americans, only swift privateers being able to get out of our blockaded harbors, and the only brilliant land victory which the nation won was gained by Jackson at New Orleans, after a treaty of peace had been signed and after we had been endeavoring for two years to get an effective army together.

The Mexican War would have been over in six months had the United States possessed a navy and army which her size and resources would well have permitted at that time, and the declaration of war by the Santa Anna government was made because he considered his well trained troops infinitely superior to raw levies of untrained troops in the United States. We won that war but at tremendous loss of life made necessary by throwing untrained troops into the battle line.

A great many of those people present can remember the outbreak of the Spanish War. At that time you will recall the United States possessed a Regular Army of only 25,000 men, deemed insignificant by the government of Spain, and it was only after months of training and tremendous losses in camps due to sickness caused by ignorance of sanitary conditions, that we were able to throw an army into Cuba sufficient to win the war.

The same situation confronted the nation at the outbreak of the World War. Had the United States possessed an army and navy commensurate with our population, wealth and resources, Germany would never have resorted to unrestricted submarine warfare and the agony of the World War would have been spared us.

The thought of war is abhorrent to every sane and right minded person. It is only as to the means of preventing war that we differ. The Pacifist and Internationalist Societies would have us believe in the face of the history of the nation that lack of preparedness will prevent war. Such a concept is contrary to history and contrary to common sense. It is due in some measure, I believe, to the [illegible] known as the Spirit of Internationalism, as opposed to National-

Internationalism B

Preparedness

Theodore Roosevelt Nov 23 - 1921

D

National Defense Act

During the century a half preceding the World War the U.S. had no general military policy following the world war largely thru the influence of Gen Pershing the National Defense Act was passed in 1920. This National Defense Act is the special effect of pacifist attacks. They are succeeding as well. What a year ago Gen Pershing, under something is done to counteract the pacifist influence in congress the National Defense Act will be a dead letter in two more years.

Provisions

The National Defense Act provides for a National Land Defense consisting of the Regular Army National Guard Organized Reserves including Officers Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps Provision was made for R.O.T.C. Corps in educational institutions & for C.M.T. Camps

7 National Council for Prevention of War

The Natl Council P. P. has reached thousands of women thru churches & clubs.

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Congressman Andrew in the same statement declared that Libby as long ago as January 28, 1922, said: "The time has come long since to recognize Soviet Russia," and that in his bulletin of February 11, 1922, he wrote: "Soviet Russia has found an advocate in our bulletin." Congressman Andrew quoted from an address by Libby at Oldtown, Pennsylvania, at about the same time, in which Libby declared that the 600,000 communists in Soviet Russia "had weathered every storm and had obeyed every command of the soviet leaders," and cited reforms under the soviet regime which he said were examples of progress "undreamed of" in the United States. Rev. Libby is the leader of the "peace" and disarmament lobby in Washington, and is now engaged in raising a $200,000 fund to further this purpose.

- connection between recognition of Russia & ~~concerning~~ the Communist program

...ch. A report of the UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA ~~a warning, in this connection, whereof~~ says:

"The dangers that lie in the future are in the seemingly harmless and innocuous expedients with which the Communists have learned to cloak and conceal their true aims and purposes. One of these is the plot to compel recognition of Soviet Russia by the Government of the United States, with the establishment of diplomatic relations between two countries.

"No greater victory short of the overthrow of the Federal Government itself could be won by the Communist organization in this country than to bring about recognition of the Soviet regime in Russia by this Government. Experience has demonstrated that wherever the Soviet Government goes, it goes for propaganda. If diplomatic relations were established with this country, the Soviet regime would be the sole beneficiary.

"A recognized Government is entitled to a consulate in every city, and a consular staff may be as large as desired and may do about what it wants to do. In the light of their past activities the first thing that the Soviets might be expected to do in the United States, if accorded recognition, would be to establish 'consulates,' with large propaganda staffs, in all of the leading cities. The present 'underground' revolutionary organization centered around the Communist Party of America would then be able to come to the surface and start its work with renewed impetus in the open.

"With the diplomatic doors opened to them, the Soviets could bring in men and money in such numbers and sums as they desired. While the possibility of their overthrowing the American Government is not to be conceded, one of the major lines of defense against them and their revolutionary designs and purposes would be removed; they would be afforded unlimited opportunities for their revolutionary work, and energies that are sorely needed for constructive effort in America would be diverted and dissipated in fighting the serpent in the house."

MISSISSIPPI MONUMENT
TO THE
WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY

Committee for M. C. V.
Charles Scott, Columbia
Charles Hamilton, Crystal Springs
W. H. Collins, Biloxi
W. Coleman, West Point
J. L. Chadwick, Oxford
S. D. Cowell, Macon
W. R. Webb, Liberty
Val Giddens, West Point
W. C. Wright, Magnolia
R. E. Wilson, Vicksburg

Committee for S. of V.
J. G. S. Snowden, Jackson
A. L. Tyler, Columbia
R. C. Brown, Gulfport
George E. Neville, Meridian
Frank Montgomery, Tupelo
Dudley Pemberton, Holly Springs
Parish Taylor, Oakland

Committee for U. D. C.
Mrs. S. S. P. Scott, Pres., West Point
Mrs. Mamie Kimmell Thompson, Town Chr.
Mrs. R. T. Bullington, Summerland
Mrs. Sallie H. Collins, Vicksburg
Mrs. W. H. Hardy, Gulfport
Mrs. J. F. Snowden, South Side
Mrs. John D. Richards, Meridian
Mrs. Hollie Bonner Somerville, Greenville

You remember the familiar quotation
"Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas"
To give the details of the work of
women's clubs would be to cover every
phase of human endeavor in that
field of culture and philanthropy.
Such details and statistics you
have or can readily gather
from printed reports. It takes it that
this assembly of intelligent well
informed women would prefer
to hear an (take) inquiry into the
causes, the origin of women's
clubs, the tendency of the [illegible]
of the latest work

CHAIRMAN, GEN. CLAY HOOPER
HOWARD, MISS.

TREASURER, GEN. CLAY HOOPER
JACKSON, MISS.

MISSISSIPPI MONUMENT
TO THE
WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY

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W. H. Webb, Liberty
Tol Hibbler, West Point
W. C. Wright, Magnolia
S. E. Wales, Vicksburg

3

Committee for S. of V.
J. G. S. Reynolds, Jackson
A. L. Yates, Columbia
R. C. Brown, Gulfport
George S. Neville, Meridian
Frank Montgomery, Tunica
Dudley Featherston, Holly Springs
Parish Taylor, Oakland

Committee for M. V. C.
Mrs. S. E. V. Rose, Pres., West Point
Mrs. Maggie Kincaid Thompson, Tunica City
Mrs. E. T. McCooper, Hattiesburg
Mrs. Belle N. Collier, Vicksburg
Mrs. W. H. Beaty, Gulfport
Mrs. J. P. Saunders, Swan Lake
Mrs. John D. McLaurin, Meridian
Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, Greenville

Possibilities

A woman's club should be the thought & change for the women of a community — naturally

Opportunity means responsibility

Opportunities of American women

In the ancient woman was a mere chattel, a piece of property — to the early Christian she was a temptation, charitably called "the weaker vessel" — What is the American woman today? Admitted to be more equal intellectually, no inferior morally, not even his inferior physically — truly is the American woman the heir of all the ages?

What shall she do with her inheritance?

What is the source & the extent of responsibility?

The measure of responsibility is that God gives ~~[illegible]~~ to [illegible] moral agency. The extent of responsibility is there is capacity for ~~[illegible]~~ there can be no other limitation.

God did not create men to blind them but to develope them. Truth does not change truth cannot grow but as a great educator has pointed out it is the mind which grows. The development of mankind advances ~~[illegible]~~ nations rise & fall just in proportion to the readiness & willingness of men to open their minds to the truth from the beginning of recorded history

[illegible] work taught the necessity of knowledge, then if any failed to prepare the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sir Edward Dyer.

My mind to me ,a kingdom is,
Such present joys therein I find
That it excels all other bliss
That earth affords ,or grows by kind.
Tho much I want which most would have
Yet still my mind forbids to crave.

Content to LIVE,this is my stay,
I seek no more than may suffice.
I press to bear no haughty sway;
Look,what I lack,my mind supplies
Lo,thus I triumph like a king,
Content with what my mind doth bring.

Girl Reserve
Conference
Nov 10- 1934
Brunswick

Sir Edward Dyer

My mind to me a kingdom is
Such present joys therein I find
That it excels all other bliss
That earth affords or grows by kind
Tho much I want which most would have
Yet still my mind forbids to crave

Content to live, this is my stay,
I seek no more than may suffice
I press to bear no haughty sway
Look what I lack my mind supplies
For, lo, this is my triumph stiles a king
Content with what my mind doth bring



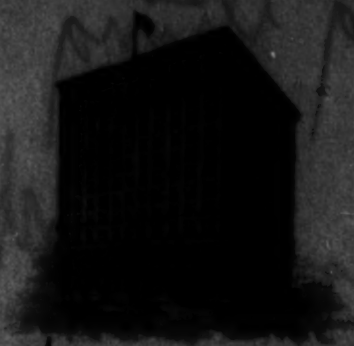
EDWARDS HOTEL

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I. C. ENOCHS
MANAGER

JACKSON, MISS.

My mind to me a kingdom is -
intellectual candy, fiction
Modesty, truthfulness
Exaggeration -
Habits & mind
As the thing is sent
the voice is inclined
contentment, consideration
for others, tact, thoughtfulness



EDWARDS HOTEL

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I. C. ENOCHS,
MANAGER

JACKSON, MISS.

A trained mind thinks
bro + all around — bro

Divine commands are received
Mentally honestly — see facts
as they are. / Be Mary
good business woman

Pleasure — duties of life

Peace maker !

Decision form character

"I said the wrong thing"
did not think
Endure without complaint
standard of living

Not what you
eat.

Finally brethren, whatsoever
things are true, whatsoever things
are honest whatsoever things
are just, whatsoever things are
lovely whatsoever things are of
good report, if there be any
virtue and if there be any
praise think on these
things

Phil. 4-8

X



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"There is a saying in Holy Writ, Keep thy heart with all diligence for out of it are the issues of life"

And again

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city

Again

He that hath no rule over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down and without walls.

Contentment

Matt 7 - 15 - 20 - 21 - 22.

Habit of the mind are as important - yes more important than habits of

The body





EDWARDS HOTEL

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I. C. ENOCHS, MANAGER

There is a saying in Holy Writ, Keep thy heart with all diligence for out of it are the issues of life. Our Lord Jesus further explained this matter when he was accused of violating the ceremonial law he said

"Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man: but those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart and they defile the man. for out of the heart proceed evil thoughts"

"Whatever you do, do it for the glory of God"

Consider how you may keep your heart diligently-

Mental habits are as real as physical habits; remember, as a thinketh in his heart so is he.

At the very foundations of this keeping the heart diligently there is the habit of truthfulness-

It is not easy always to be truthful. You may avoid direct falsehood but there maybe indirect falsehood. The habit of truthfulness must be cultivated - Positive falsehood - Protection through

Think clearly - Do not deceive yourself, look facts in the face. To see things as they are is part of training in truthfulness Protection through

Consider

Honesty. Many shocking instances



2 —EDWARDS HOTEL—

EDWARDS HOUSE CO. Props.

JACKSON, MISS.

I. C. ENOCHS, Manager

of dishonestly recur - very few such people have intended to be dishonest, usually they began intending to replace stolen goods.

Honesty shew is more than a theory it must be a habit - Pay what you owe, to make no debts which you cannot pay or to do this regularly, steadily, to develope the habit of honesty

Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God"

When we say "peacemakers" do not think of professional pacifists who would destroy all national defense. For the Lord spoke to a multitude of people who certainly had no power as to war or peace. The blessing is personal

E & R.N.

cultivate this spirit of a peacemaker in your own heart & life.

Love your neighbor as yourself



I. C. ENOCHS, MANAGER

EDWARDS HOTEL

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JACKSON, MISS.

There is a saying in Holy Writ. "Keep thy heart with all diligence for out of it are the issues of life."

Again. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

What does it mean to keep your heart diligently?

Mental habits are as real as physical habits. At the very foundation of this keeping the heart diligently is the habit of truthfulness. It is not easy always to speak the truth. There is direct falsehood and indirect falsehood, it is so easy sometimes to make a wrong impression without telling a direct falsehood. Truthfulness must be carefully cultivated. Think clearly, cultivate the habit of seeing things as they are, face the fact

Education is to Train the mind to think

Do you of this life you can have no greater
than this habit of thinking clearly
& speaking truthfully - If you do not deceive
yourself other people can not deceive you -
Cultivate honesty remember that honesty is
not merely a theory it is a habit:
Honesty means to make no debts which
can not be paid and to pay what you
owe. Think of honesty in little things.
If a clerk by mistake gives a few cents
too much in change or some other
small matter may occur - The few cents
might make little difference but the
habit of honesty does make a difference
By cultivation right habits in small things
strength is developed for right thinking & right
acting in greater things - Emerson

3 cultivate the spirit of kindness + consideration
If an unkind word is spoken do not repeat
it. be a peacemaker rather than a trouble
maker.
You hear something, you are fairly bursting
to tell it but ~~tell it not~~ bite your tongue +
forget it. (Old southern). Remember the words
of our Lord; "Blessed are the peacemakers"
Be fair — be just
cultivate the spirit of ~~contentment~~
contentment.
The great Apostle said "I have learned in
whatsoever state I am therewith to be content".
~~Written~~ Poet

4 x You are the captain of your soul your
one inalienable possession is the Spirit within
You are indeed the captain. Do not let
your barque drift with every tide.
Conform your soul in self control. Cultivate
strength not weakness. Remember.
"He that ruleth his own spirit is greater
than he that taketh a city."

~~Pure lovable dear~~

~~If there be~~ True honest just pure lovely good report
~~virtue~~ virtue praise, think on
these things

Again

Romans 12-2
And be not conformed to this world but be
ye transformed by the renewing of your mind
that ye may prove what is that good
acceptable & perfect will of God.

Dr Morgan
"I do not follow the fashions of
this age."

Seek ye first the kingdom of God & His righteousness
& all these things shall be added unto you

Written by Nellie N. Somerville

Two things have been generally understood and believed to be true, namely, that that May-Roberts Act is to be submitted to a direct vote of the people on July 10. That the May-Roberts Act would become law and be in effect only when, and if, approved by vote of the people on July 10th.

It has been taken for granted that the ballots used on July 10 would have as the proposition to be voted upon, for or against the May-Roberts act.

Wrong every time.

The section of the act ordering the election July 10, says, "Upon the ballots used at such election shall be printed the words, For the sale of alcoholic beverages in the county and against the sale of alcholic beverages in the county" also For State wide prohibition and Against state wide prohibition.

As to the status of the Act.

The closing section of the act, says, "This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage." Sec. 3 of the Act says, "The liquor commission created by this act shall not advertise for bids nor create any expense relating to the purchase of alcoholic beverages or renting of warehouses until after the holding of the election provided for in Sec. 11 of this act."

Section 11 ordering the election says, "If a majority of the qualified electors in the state voting in said election on said proposition vote for state wide prohibition, the Governor shall issue his proclamation declaring this act (May-Roberts) no longer in effect in the state."

Thus the May-Roberts act is law, in force and effect, otherwise how could the Governor proclaim it no longer in effect.

However the actual operation of the law is delayed until after the election on July 10th.

The May-Roberts act may be repealed, that is proclaimed to be no longer in effect, if there is a majority vote for state wide prohibition.

Here is a new thing under the sun, a law yet not a law and the repeal of a law by a vote on another proposition. And no direct vote on the May-Roberts act. Voters intending to vote against the May-Roberts act, going to the voting place and finding no mention of the act on the ticket, will be confused unless they thoroughly understand these facts.

The only way to stop the May-Roberts act setting up a state dispensary system is to <u>vote for state wide prohibition on July 10.</u>

Omit + put another title

A NEW POLITICAL TRICK.

The May-Roberts Act puts over on the people of Mississippi the neatest political trick of a decade.

Two things have have been generally understood and believed to be true, namely, that that May-Roberts Act is to be submitted to a direct vote of the people on July 10. That the May-Roberts Act would become law and be in effect only when, and if, approved by vote of the people on July 10th.

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state-wide prohibition

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Re: suffrage, women: Parlimentary Ethics, ms (written for women), Practical Points for Club Women, ms fragment. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 42

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

Parliamentary Drill

Parliamentary Law is simply the etiquette of public occasions. Ignorance of the public etiquette is as conspicuous and as fatal to useful[illegible] as is the lack of good breeding in purely social affairs.

But it is important not only to preserve order but the letter of the law but to understand the principles of equality, justice & fairness upon which those rules have been built up for it might be that a gross violation of justice & fairness might occur without a violation of any particular rule of procedure. Rules are made for the purpose of carrying out the principles of justice & fairness & should always be subservient to them.

her own threshold, stepping out to participate in public affairs she has no right to remain ignorant, narrow or unjust. If she is going to enter public work, whether for business, for pleasure or for benevolence, it is her solemn duty to inform herself & prepare herself to play her part honorably & truly before God & men.

What then are these principles of justice? The first is, equal rights to all in a public meeting each member have equal rights; this right to hear & be heard; this right to ask for & receive information on pending questions; this right to do this without fear or favor

"The Ballot Shall Make You Free"

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

protection of the presiding officer
in all other rights.
This suggests another principle
the duty of the presiding officer
to preserve himself from rude jostling. The chair
or president occupies a judicial position
He the arbiter between the laws & rules
of the body whose interests he presides
over. That they are obeyed, that every
member has due, fortiori enough & all
& not prevents justice by attempting to
occupy the chair & the floor at the
same time. When a President desires
to make an argument he should
invite some one else to the chair
while he takes the floor.
A third principle is that a public
meeting should remain public &
cannot not begin as a public meeting
& end as a private conference
party. This is the duty of the

+ addressing a lady opposite says I agree with you Mrs B- but don't you think it would be better to have the Lea on Thursday instead of Friday - Mrs B- appealed to Mrs Field Mrs B- chimes in her opinion obliged to respond, & ensues the Chairman is alert + vigorous order is lost not to be regained, The disorder began in all good humor but remember ladies, when a public meeting, small or large, is diverted in that way some woman's rights are invaded, all fair discussion + sentenced decision become impossible - Under such condition matters are often considered settled without even taking a vote; some

3

"The Ballot Right Was First"

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

+ The whole thing is considered settled
+ if some fair minded woman protests
she is considered a disturber of the
peace.

Another point — Our religious worthies
avoid politicals methods — protest —
But come let us reason together — what
are politicals methods? Lobbying among
them is the "machine" A man goes into
office, he assures positions for his favorites
they then unite with him to control
elections to select candidates & put them
into office, using their official position
& influence & control elections & appointments (In short to keep
themselves or their friends in power)
Now any sister have you ever seen
anything like that at all? Have
Have you seen a conference presiding
all under the influence of selfish candidates
for office & their allies & friends
& prestige to themselves for selfish ends?
Let's see

officer or private has a right to her opinion, but no officer must remember that her official position restrains her liberty as an individual. When any leading officer openly & deliberately selects a candidate & forms a combination with her sister officers to elect that candidate, that woman has organized a political machine. Granting that his motive may have been nothing worse than a firm belief in the wisdom of his selection, yet a danger signal should be erected, to warn others from such a course.

Above all things let elections be conducted in perfect fairness. Let not woman think this world will go to pieces

4

"The Truth Shall Make You Free."

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

if she does not control the election.
Let us be set down as a people who
that the free unbiased judgment of
the majority can always be trusted
The thing to be feared is fraudulent
biased judgment, manipulation of
elections,
(learning principles for a beginner
Let us here consider a specific plan
Nominate by ballot
Another rule for ourselves is avoid
those motions which involve disorderly
or lack of consideration for others -
Motions to table are commonly used
out of the desire of a motion finally
a workable disposition of it is under consider
The temptation made is the think deserve
rebuke a remote contingency - Let every
proposition have a fair hearing.
Another motion which is often offensive
is the motion to make a vote unanimous
Three questions in an election
of the people [illegible]

of the rules of common sense. I say the vote was not unanimous but can a subsequent vote make it unanimous. And further these motion often involve personalities. One who has voted in the negative may not wish to change her vote or to assent to the motion to make it unanimous yet it appears discourteous not to do so. No such pressure should be brought to bear in a public meeting, it is not fair play. Some should be taken in offering resolutions of courtesy. Be sure that they are without opposition since any one will feel free to oppose openly even if desiring to do so. It votes of thanks forced down the throats of an unwilling audience are [illegible]

6

"The Only Path Under Your Feet"

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

Never act on the principle, more or less
prevalent in some parts, that the
[illegible] elections be conducted without
comment or compliment. To compliment
at such times amounts to bare-faced
electioneering
Learn enough about political methods to
avoid them—
Nominate by ballot— Hear who favor
the nominations each one may
say whether nominations are made privately
when they are not permitted publicly—
Some form of nominations is essential
to intelligent voting— If further nominations
are not provided for the elections will
be worked up privately— What do you
think of a woman who will select a
candidate [illegible]

Mississippi Human [illegible] Association

[illegible]

in the public meeting of every honorable [illegible] to [illegible] nominations — A conscientious

Appeals to [illegible] to cultivate a sense of justice — [illegible] Humble [illegible] Brethren have any [illegible] of justice —

Sincerity [illegible] with the [illegible] that any abuse or selfish use of position & influence will [illegible] Humble brethren [illegible]

Practical Points for Club Women

To the Woman & Her Club

There are two kinds of parliamentary procedure, one to facilitate business one to delay

A working knowledge of parliamentary law is important for every club woman -

The ethics of parliamentary law

Foresight is reasoning from cause to effect

constructive ability - made by the foresight and continuity of thought

The reason personally nice good women dislike an organization is that organizations ~~are~~ are different from individuals

The courtesy of public meeting must be learned —

It is not reflecting upon a woman that she does not know this by intuition — but it is a reflection upon her if she should not learn it when she goes into public work —

Based upon justice & equality — Rights of all is to be protected —

Sit around & talk

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

"History of Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, 1897-1919." Ms and ts (both incomplete). Written 1936? Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 43

HISTORY OF

MISSISSIPPI WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

1897 - 1919

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

Written in 1936?

The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was organized May 5, 1897 in Meridian. The meeting was held in the City Hall, presided over by Miss. Ella Harrison, president of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association, by authority of the Organization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Rev. N. B. Harmon made the opening prayer. Addresses of welcome were made by Mrs. L. S. Mount and Miss. Madge Montgomery. Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary of the National W. C. T. U. took part in the meeting, and Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford of Denver Colorado made an address.

Officers elected were:

President : Mrs. Robert Somerville, Greenville.

Vice Presidents: Miss. Belle Kearney, Flora.
Mrs. George C. Harris, Vicksburg.
Mrs. Thomas Mount, Vicksburg.
Mr. D. S. Harmon, Meridian.

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Lilly Wilkinson Thompson, Crystal Springs.

Recording Secretary: Mrs. Charlotte L. Pittman, Vicksburg.

Treasurer: Mrs. Mabel Pugh, Yazoo City.

Superintendents of Departments:

Bible Study: Mrs. S. E. Dean, Tuka.

Literature & Press : Mrs. Ella Biggs, Crystal Springs.

Industrial Opportunities for Women : Mrs. Fannie Clark, Shannon.

A collection was taken and the convention closed with prayer by Rev. H. Walter [illegible]. The first directory of Club

reported Vicksburg, Greenville, Columbus, Iuka, Durant and Yazoo City. Corinth, McComb, Crystal Springs, Meridian and Jackson reported members but organization incomplete.

In February 1895 Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York visited the state and spoke in McComb, Jackson and Greenville. Later in the same year Miss. Elizabeth Yates of Maine spoke at Corinth, Iuka, Brookhaven, Crystal Springs, Greenville, McComb and Harriston. The organization of Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association may be regarded as the conclusion of the work done by Mrs. Catt, representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and under the special direction of the Southern Committee, whose chairman was Miss. Laura Clay of Kentucky.

The first Annual Convention was held in Greenville, March 29-30, 1898. Mrs. Lide Meriwether spoke, also Miss. Belle Kearney. Judge Percy Bell of Greenville spoke on the Legal Status of Women in Mississippi. Rev. R. H. B. Gladney, methodist, and Rev Quincy Ewing, episcopal, were also on the program.

The second Annual Convention was held in Clarksdale. The vice president, Miss. Belle Kearney, presided in the absence of Mrs. Somerville, president, who, at that time, was in a sanitarium for her health.

Officers elected at this meeting were:

President : Mrs. Hala Hammond Butt, Clarksdale.

Vice Pres. at Large, Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Shannon.

Honorary Vice Presidents: R.K.Jayne, Jackson.
Grace W. Cox, Columbus.
E. H. Martin, Clarksdale.

Corresponding Secretary: Pauline Alston Clark, Clarksdale.

Recording Secretary: Rebecca Roby, Sardis.

Treasurer : Mabel Pugh, Yazoo City.

At this meeting Mrs. Butt, who had served as Superintendent of Press, reported a decided advance in the number of papers using suffrage material. Mrs. Butt was the editor of the Clarksdale Challenge and was greatly assisted by her personal acquaintance with the newspaper men of the state. At this meeting Mrs. Lilly Wilkinson Thompson, state corresponding secretary, reported three hundred copies of Rev. T. J. Mellen's booklet, Woman's Place Under the Gospel, had been purchased and distributed.

The fourth Annual Convention was held in Jackson March 25-26,1908 at the Governor's Mansion, presided over by Miss. Belle Kearney as president. A lapse in the work had taken place on account of the removal from the state of officers elected. This meeting was in the nature of a reorganization and was due to Miss. Kearney's interest and determination. At this meeting officers elected were:

President Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, Greenville.

Vice Pres. at Large Mrs. Lilly W. Thompson, Jackson.

First V.P. Mrs. Fannie Clark, Okolona.

Second V.P. Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, Jackson.

Corr. Secty. Mrs. Pauline Alston Clark, Clarksdale.

Recording Secrt. Dr. Delia Randall, Canton.

Treas. Mrs. Sarah Summers Wilkinson, Jackson.

Superintendents of Departments appointed were:

Press: Mrs. Lilly W. Thompson.

Legislative: Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

Enrollment : Mrs. Wilkinson.

Indistrial & Educational Problems affecting Women & Children : Miss, May Russell.

The fifth annual meeting was held in the ladies parlor of the Capitol in Jackson, Mrs. Somerville presiding, April 1969

The sixth annual meeting was held in Greenville, the seventh in Cleveland, the eighth at Flora, the ninth in Jackson, the tenth at Greenville, the eleventh at Meridian, Miss. Pauline Orr, president. This was the last convention as far as record is available. Mrs. Somervilleserved as president 1908 to 1912. She was followed by Mrs. Lilly W. Thompson, Mrs. Annie K. Dent and Miss. Pauline V. Orr.

Press Work.

One of the first lessons learned was the importance of publicity thro the press. The first superintendent of this department was Mrs. Ella O. Biggs of Crystal Springs. Hers was the difficult task of the pioneer, and little headway was made. At the first annual meeting or convention, Mrs. Hala Hammond Butt, editor of the Clarksdale Challenge, accepted this work and great progress was made. In her report to the next annual meeting in Clarksdale Mrs. Butt said:

> "From two papers, by the list furnished me , the number has grown to twenty two. Not avowed equal suffrage advocates all of them but that number of state papers has published articles, stereotyped, clipped and original in response to my solicitations I am free to confess that I have taken advantage of the personal friendship of some of these editors and have given them almost a greater burden than their extreme prejudice and

conservatism could bear, but, genuine heroes as they are in some respects, they have not failed me yet."

Mrs. Butt was followed by Mrs. Lily W. Thompson. Reporting her work for 1907 Mrs. Thompson said:

"The first week in Feb,1907 an attack on woman suffrage appeared in the Birmingham News and was copied in the Clarion Ledger. To this your superintendent made a lengthy reply."

She reported 1800 pages of suffrage literature distributed. In 1909 she reported extensive use of an article by Rev. H. Walter Featherstun. In 1910 she mentioned fine work done by local superintendents, Mrs. Madge Quin Fugler, McComb, Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, Martin, Miss. Ida Ward, Greenville and Mrs. Dell K. Mohlenhoff of Shaw.

The Civic Improvement Club of Greenville, under the management of Mrs. J. C. Greenley, edited a weekly column, Notes and Comments, in the Greenville Democrat.

In 1911 she gave special mention to the Jackson Daily News, Greenville Democrat, Cleveland Enterprise, Yazoo Sentinel, Magnolia News, Greene County Herald, New Albany Gazette and Magnolia Gazette.

In her report to the annual meeting, April 1912, Mrs. Thompson said:

"At the beginning of the year I wished to decline the office of press superintendent but allowed my name to stand with the understanding that the state president and corresponding secretary should give active assistance. The state president, Mrs. Somerville, assumed general oversight . The Corr. Sec., Mrs. Mohlenhoff, agreed to supply three weekly papers besides other assistance. My personal work consisted chiefly

of editing the column in the Jackson Evening News. Fifty five articles were written during the year besides an extended article for State Fair Edition of the Daily News, by request of the editor."

In 1913 the acting press superintendent, Mrs. Annie K. Dent, gave special mention to the following papers, in addition to those already listed: The Brookhaven Leader, Lambert Mirror, Ackerman Tribune, McComb City Journal, Columbus Commercial, Greenwood Enterprise, Summit Sentinel. These papers gave space and prominence to suffrage news. One of the outstanding supporters was Mr. C. S. Glassco editor of the Cleveland Enterprise. Many papers gave space as a matter of public interest without favoring suffrage for women. Mr. Glassco was outspoken in his support.

Public Health Work.

At the seventh annual meeting in Cleveland, April 11-12, 1911, Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff of Shaw gave a fine report on public health work. A state tuberculosis hospital was suggested. Active anti-tuberculosis work was reported. The first tuberculosis exhibit ever brought into the state was secured thro the cooperation of Mrs. S. R. Crockett of Nashville, Chairman of Health Committee for General Federation of Women's Clubs. This exhibit was shown in the suffrage booth at the Greenville fair, then was shown in city schools of Cleveland, Shaw and Clarksdale.

A notable feature of this work was publicity against careless spitting on trains and in public places. Capt. Webb, President of State Railroad Commission, became interested and thro his cooperation the first anti-spitting signs were placed in all passenger coaches and

stations.

Mrs. Mohlenhoff called attention to infant death rate and urged a law to prevent blindness in new born infants. This report shows good pioneer work.

Institutional and Educational Work.

At the fifth annual meeting, held in Jackson April 1909, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the time had come to bring before the people of the state the need for putting women on boards of Educational and Benevolent Institutions, also a resolution urging the employing of a woman as assistant physician in each asylum for the insane. In June 1909 Mrs. Madd Quin Fugler was appointed chairman of the department to promote work of the kind indicated. Mrs. Fugler reported excellent work to the Sixth Annual Meeting, April 1910.

She had gathered data and prepared a paper which was submitted to nine members of the Eleemosynary Committee of the Session of 1910 of the state Legislature. A committee hearing was arranged and the committee were favorable to the employment of a woman assistant in each asylum. The resolution passed the House. A woman physician was employed at the asylum in Jackson but was soon dismissed. Dethils were not made public.

Mrs. Fugler also took up the subjects of probation officers and matrons and factory inspectors.

Legislative Work.

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville writes::

As state president, and as chairman of legislative work I was in close touch with all legislative work. In Feb.1910 I went to

Jackson, and I well remember the blizzard in which I left Greenville, to be present at a House committee meeting, to urge favorable action on the resolution to employ women physicians in Asylums. Preliminary work had been done by Mrs. Madge Quin Fugler, Dr Broyles and Mr. H. M. Quin were sincerely cordial and appreciative. Local women who attended were Mrs. H. B. Kells, Mrs. L. W. Thompson and Mrs. Hannon Thompson. As reported elsewhere a woman physician was employed but was soon dismissed.

At the annual convention in Flora, April 10,1912, I reported as follows:

"The last annual meeting(1911) passed resolutions that we petition the next Governor to appoint women to serve on state Boards of Trustees of Educational and Benevolent Institutions ; that we petition the Legislature to submit an amendment making women eligible to serve as county superintendents of education. Gov. Brewer did all I felt warranted in asking,namely to submit the question of the eligibility of women for the position of Trustee to the Attorney General. An adverse opinion was rendered tho some lawyers held a different opinion.

Mr. E. P. Carter of Amite introduced a concurrent resolution for an amendment making women eligible for the position of school trustee but the resolution was not passed. Senator J. E. Norwood introduced introduced the concurrent resolution for an amendment making women eligible for the office of county superintendent of education. In response to my request for exact information Senator Norwood wrote:

"There was no special opposition to the resolution and most of those who voted against it appeared to take it as a joke. No Senator opposed it on the floor and I confess I was somewhat surprised when it was defeated by a considerable majority."

At the same meeting (1912), I also submitted the recommendation that state wide women's organizations be invited to unite with us in forming a central committee composed of two members from each organization for the purpose of working for such legislation as might be agreed upon. This was the first public suggestion of a central legislative committee, which was organized and did fine work, under Mrs. T. R. Henderson as chairman and Mrs. C. H. Alexander, Chairman of legislative work.

At the annual meeting of 1913 we screwed our courage to the sticking point and voted to bring the direct suffrage question before the legislature. The following were appointed as a legislative committee:

Chairman, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, Greenville
Mrs. Annie K. Dent, Yazoo City
Mr. R. N. Somerville, Cleveland
Mr. Warren Cox, Columbus
Col. H. Clay Sharkey, Jackson
Miss. Pauline V. Orr, Columbus
Mrs. Laura Harriston, Waynesboro
Mrs. Monroe McClurg, Greenwood
Mr. H. G. Johnston, Yazoo City
Miss. Belle Kearney, Bulfour
Mrs. W. B. Harbison, Carriere

Mrs. H. L. Montgomery, Starkville
Mrs. M. K. Thompson, Yazoo City
Mrs. Walter Clark, Clarksdale
Mrs. Allen Thompson, Jackson
Rev. H. W. Featherstun, Jackson
Mrs. Clara C. Cox, Corinth
Miss. Ethel M. Claggett, Natchez
Mrs. J. M. Jayne, Greenville
Mrs. Jimmie A. Lipscomb, Flora
Mrs. Lily W. Thompson, Jackson
Miss. Allee Dunn, Greenville
Dr. Sarah Castle, Meridian.

I take the following from my printed report of date May 27, 1914:

"I went to Jackson Jan.7,1914. The concurrent resolution asking for the amendment was offered in the House by Hon.N. A. Mott of Yazoo on Jan.9; in the Senate by Senator Hall Sanders on Jan.12. After being in Jackson for a week I was convinced our best policy would be to make a quick canvass and get a vote as soon as possible. I wrote to a few members of the committee, asking them to come at once, andassist,and to all of the committee and many others asking them to write to legislators. Mrs. Monroe McClurg and Miss. Pauline V.Orr came. Valuable help was given by local members; Col.Sharkey, Mr. Harmon Thompson, Mrs. Lily W. Thompson, Miss. Belle Kearney assisted, also Mrs. J. W. Tucker, president of the Equity League, and other members of the League.

The House Committee on Constitution gave us a hearing on Monday Jan.22,1914. Short talks were made by Mrs. Monroe McClurg, Miss. Kearney, Miss. Gordon, Col. Sharkey, Mr. Allen Thompson, Mrs. Lily W. Thompson, Mrs. Dent and myself. The report was against us by a majority of one. A minority report was made which included a request that we be allowed to present our case in the house on the next day, Jan.23,1914 at eleven o'clock at a public hearing. This was carried by a close vote."

Here I leave the printed page to relate a "human interest" item, as the professionals say. Hon Henry Minor of Macon came to me in his courteous way to give me the news. He had exerted his best efforts to secure a public hearing for us and was highly gratified. Badly scared, I was all for declining, but Mr. Minor was firm with me and encouraged me. I must confess I was scared. However I went ahead and arranged the program, and now return to my printed report :

"The public hearing was a notable occasion. The Senate adjourned, all available space was filled with interested listeners, every courtesy was extended by the Speaker and members. Short speeches were made by Mrs. McClurg, Miss. Kearney, Miss. Orr, Miss. Kate Gordon, Mrs. Lily W. Thompson, Mrs. Dent and myself. The vote was taken the next day, Jan.29,1914; it stood 45 for to 88 against."

I made a financial report of expenses which I am sure will be considered unique:

"The expense of the work was covered by the following subscriptions : Dr. H. T. Stewart, Greenville $10.00

Greenville Club $10.00, Mrs. M. C. Farrington, Hernando, $5.00, Major Millsaps $10.00, Col. Sharkey, $5.00, Allen Thompson, $5.00. Expenses incurred were for printing, typewriting, postage, and Miss. Gordon's expenses. The Mississippi women paid their own expenses and Miss. Gordon accepted because I insisted."

Special thanks were given to Col. Sharkey and Mr. Allen Thompson, and to the Jackson Daily News. The preliminary work of sending out literature and learning the views of legislators was divided between the state president Mrs. Annie K. Dent and myself. At her own expense the state president sent Woman's Journal to all members of the legislature for a period of three months, also the literature. Mrs. Dent was at the capitol temporarily in charge of the post office for the House. She bore her full share of the work.

Mothers Rights.

An effort to secure what I termed a "Mothers' rights" law deserves mention. The subject of mothers rights to their children attracted the attention of suffrage leaders . I wrote a leaflet entitled "The Mothers right to her children"; I quote the following:

> "Kentucky is the only southern state which has written upon its statute books a law fully protecting mothers rights, as follows: 'The father and mother shall have the joint custody, nurture and education of their child or children, and in the event of the death of either of the parents the survivor shall have the custody, nurture and education, and may by will appoint a guardian' This is the law which we ask the Mississippi Legislature to enact.

This was brought before the session of 1916. Those in charge were Mrs. Monroe McClurg and myself. Mrs. Mc Clurg and I did our best but failed. We tried to arrange so one of us would be in Jackson all the time. Senator Van B. Boddie, of Washington county, secured passage of the bill in the Senate without a dissenting vote. The bill was held in the House Committee and we became very uneasy. Finally on a Monday forenoon, the only time Mrs. McClurg and I were both out of Jackson, the Committee met and killed the bill. The only report we could get was that lawyers considered it unnecessary. This was a distinct disappointment.

Visit to County Fairs.

In the fall of 1915 Mrs. Monroe McClurg and I made a trip to the East Mississippi county Fairs. We stopped at Mathiston, Louisville, Mt. Olive and Meridian. Mrs. McClurg was well known and popular, she secured the invitations; I furnished literature and decorations, and both of us secured donations to cover the expense. The Greenville Club loaned a quantity of bunting and other decorations. My method of securing literature was perhaps unusual. By courtesy of the editor and manager of the Greenville Times I edited for several months their "Woman's Page", without charge. I was allowed to include any kind of suffrage articles, and then the paper reprinted quantities for me at cost. In that way I very nearly filled a small steamer trunk with literature, most of it written by myself.

Some of the leaflets were:

Are Women too good to vote ?

Who takes care of Mississippi Women ?

Women Voters Keepers at Home.

The Mothers right to her children.

The sponsors of our appearance at Louisville were Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, and Prof. John Bunnell

A GREAT OCCASION.

A great occasion indeed was Dr. Anna H. Shaw's first visit to Greenville on April 28-29,1910. At the annual meeting of 1909 the state association was in the process of recovery from a depression and I, as president, was somewhat at a loss. Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, with wisdom born of experience urged that I get Dr. Shaw for the next annual meeting, and this was agreed to.

It took me six months to get Dr. Shaw's promise to come. Great preparations had been made in Greenville. Dr. Shaw spoke in the Opera House on the evening of April 28,1910. As ever, great enthusiasm resulted

A debt of gratitude is due the Gordon sisters, of New Orleans, Misses. Kate and Jean. They responded to every call to help on public occasions. Their wise counsel was of untold benefit.

Rev. H. W. Featherston and Rev. T. J. Mellen, two methodist ministers wrote articles which were printed and used extensively. In 1916 Mr. R. B. Campbell prepared, at my request, a paper on "The Legal Status of Women under the Laws of Mississippi", which was printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated. Clarksdale had a strong group of friends. Greenville was a strong center. Especially generous toward suffrage work, Greenville could be depended upon. Mrs. Clara Wilezinski gave welcome to speakers; this was important as hotel facilities were limited. She entertained Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt on her first visit to Greenville. Mr. and Mrs. Abe Blum, Mrs. Nathan Goldstein, Miss. Alle Dunn, Mrs. Julia P Greenley, and Mrs. Leila Jayne. The Greenville roll of honor is too long to print in full.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark of Clarksdale were among the earliest and staunchest supporters, Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson of Jackson, Miss. Belle Kearney, Mrs. S. Fannie Clark, Mrs. Augusta Cox, Mrs. Mary B. Curlee, Mrs. Annie Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mount, Miss. Madge Montgomery, Mrs. Nila O. Biggs, were also among the earliest and staunchest. Miss. Belle Kearney was out of the state much of the time and did not wish to be an officer but served several times as vice president and came to the front when her help was needed.

In the fall of 1919 suffragists considered the question of asking our legislature to ratify the federal amendment The state federation of Women's Clubs met in Clarksdale. During a recess hour a conference of suffragists was held. Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville was called to the chair. A subscription was taken and a nice amount was secured. Mrs. Ben Saunders of Swan Lake was asked to serve as chairman to bring the question of ratification before the legislature of 1920. Mrs. Saunders reluctantly accepted. Headquarters was opened in Jackson, and whatever could be done was done.

The amendment failed as was expected. The old guard gave their help in the work. Our thought was to show our colors and by so doing encourage other states in their efforts to secure ratification

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At the convention of 1912 held in
Flora Mrs Lily Wilkinson Thompson
of Jackson was elected president
and served one year
At the 1913 convention held in Jackson
Mrs Annie K. Dent of Hazlehurst Miss was
elected president and served
one year.
The convention of 1914 was
held in Greenville. Miss Pauline
V. Orr was elected president
The next and last convention
as far as any record shows
was held in Meridian.
War excitement was rising
and no active work seems
to have been done

Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

INCORPORATED

PRESIDENT
MRS. B. L. COULTER
COLUMBIA

1934-1936

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS SUSIE V. POWELL
JACKSON

Parliamentarian
MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE
Cleveland

The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was organized May 5-1897 in Meridian The meeting was held in the City Hall presided over by Miss Ella Harrison president of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association by authority of the Organization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Rev. H. B. Harmon made the opening prayer. Addresses of welcome were made by Mrs. L. S. Blount & Miss Madge Montgomery

Mrs Katherine Leno Stevenson Corresponding

Secretary of the National W. C. T. U.
took part in the meeting & Mrs
Mary C. C. Bradford of Denver Colo.
made an address.
Officers elected were,
Pres. Mrs Robert Somerville Greenville
Vice presidents
Miss Belle Kearney, Flora
Mrs Geo. C. Harris, Vicksburg
Mrs Thomas Mount, Vicksburg
Mrs D. S. Harrison, Meridian
Cor. Sec. Mrs Lilly Wilkinson Thompson
Perry Co
Rec Sec. Mrs Charlotte L. Pittman, Vicksburg
Treas. Mrs Mabel Pugh, Magnolia

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Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

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Supt 27 Departments
Bible Study. Mrs S. E. Dean, Tunica
Literature & Press, Mrs Ella Biggs, Crystal Springs
Industrial Opportunities for Women
Mrs Fannie Clark, Shaw
A collection was taken and the convention closed with prayer by Rev H. Waller Featherston.
The first directory of clubs reported Vicksburg, Greenville, Columbus, Tunica, Durant, Hazlehurst, Meridian, McComb, Crystal Springs, Meridian, Jackson, reported members

but organization incomplete.
In Feb. 1895, Mrs Jeanne Schappman
Scott of New York visited this state
and spoke in McComb, Jackson
and Greenville. Later in this same
year Miss Elizabeth Yates of Maine
spoke at Corinth, Tuka, Brookhaven,
Meridian Springs, Greenville, McComb
& Harriston.

The organization of Mississippi
W.C.T.U. may be regarded as the
conclusion of the work done
by Mrs Scott representing the National
W.C.T.U. & under the special direction
of the Southern Committee whose
chairman was Miss Laura Delay of Ky.

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Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

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Cleveland

The first Annual Convention was held in Greenville Mch 29-30-1894
Mrs Lide Meriwether spoke also Miss Belle Kearney - Judge Percy Bell of Greenville spoke on the Legal Status of Women in Mississippi - Rev R. H. B. Gladney, methodist + Rev Dabney Evans, Episcopal, were on the program

The second annual convention was held in Clarksdale. The vice president, Miss Belle Kearney presided in the absence of Mrs Somerville, who, at that time, was in a sanitarium for her health.

Officers elected at this meeting were. President, Mrs Hala Hammond Butt, Clarksdale
Vice Pres. at large, Mrs S. Fannie Clark, Shannon

Honorary Vice Presidents
R-K-Jayne Jackson
Grace H. Levy, Columbus
E-H-Martin Clarksdale
Cor. Sec.
Pauline Alston Clark Clarksdale
Rec. Sec.
Rebecca Roby, Cardis
Treasurer, Mabel Pugh Mayor Lelia

At this meeting Mrs Butt who had acted as supt. of press, reported a decided advance in the number of papers using suffrage material. Mrs Butt was the editor of the Clarksdale Clarion and was greatly assisted by her personal acquaintance with the newspaper men of the state.

At this meeting Mrs Lily H. Thompson, state cor. sec. reported three hundred copies of Rev. J. J. Mellen's booklet, Woman's Place under the Ballot had been purchased and distributed.

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Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

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Cleveland

The fourth annual convention was held was held in Jackson Mch 7 & 8-34 1934 at the Governors Mansion presided over by Miss Belle Kearney as president A lapse in the work had taken place on account of removal from the state of officers elected - This meeting was in the nature of a reorganization and was due to Miss Kearney's interest and determination.

At this meeting officers elected were.

President Mrs Nellie Nugent Somerville
Vice Pres. at large Mrs Lily N. Thompson Jackson
1st V. P. Mrs Fannie Clark Okolona
2nd " " " Harriet B. Kells Jackson
Rec. Sec. Mrs Pauline Alston Clark Clarksdale
Cor. Sec. Mr Helen Randall Canton

Treasurer, Mrs Sarah Summers Wilkinson, Jackson
Superintendents of departments appointed
were;
Press - Mrs Lily W. Thompson
Legislative, Mrs Nellie N. Somerville
Enrollment, Mrs Wilkinson
Industrial Educational Problems affecting
Women & children, Miss May Russell.

The fifth annual meeting was held
in the ladies parlor of the capitol
in Jackson, Mrs Somerville presiding
The sixth annual meeting was held
in Greenville. The seventh in
Cleveland, the eighth at Flora, the
ninth in Jackson the tenth at
Greenville, the eleventh at
Meridian. Mrs Pauline Dorr president.
This was the last convention
held as far as record is available
Mrs Somerville served as president

American Legion Auxiliary

Unit of Glen Crosby Post No. 165
Cleveland, Mississippi

1918 to 1917. She was followed by Mrs Lily D. Thompson Mrs Annie K. Clark. Miss Pauline D. Orr.

Press work.

One of the first lessons learned was the importance of publicity thru the press. The first superintendent of this department was Mrs Ella B. Riggs of Leruplat Springs. Here was the difficult task of the pioneer and little headway was made.

At the first annual meeting presented Mrs Hala Hammond Butt editor of the Clarksdale Headlight accepted this work and great progress was made. In her report to the next annual meeting in Clarksdale

Mrs Butt said.
From her papers by the list furnished me, the number has grown to twenty two. Not a one of equal suffrage advocates all of them but that number of state papers has published articles stereotyped, clipped and original in response to my solicitation.
I am free to confess that I have taken advantage of the personal friendship of some of these editors and have given them almost a greater burden than their extreme prejudice and conservatism could bear but, genuine heroes as they are in some respects, they have not failed me yet.
Mrs Butt was followed by Mrs Lily G. Thompson [illegible]

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American Legion Auxiliary

Unit to Glen Crosby Post No. 165

Cleveland, Mississippi

Reporting her work for 1907 Mrs Thompson said
The first week in Feb. 1907 an attack on woman suffrage appeared in the Birmingham News and was copied in the Delarian Ledger.
To this your superintendent made a lengthy reply
She reported 1900 pages of suffrage literature distributed.
In 1909 she reported extensive use of an article by Rev H. Waller Featherstein.
In 1910 she mentioned fine work

done by local superintendents.
Mrs Madge Dunn Engler, Mc Leansboro.
Mrs Elizabeth Montgomery, Martin
Miss Ida Ward Greenville.
Mrs Hell K. Mohlenhoff, Shawneetown
~~The Junior Department Club of Greenville under the management of Mrs. J. D. Greenley edited a weekly column of "Notes and Comments on the Greenville Democrat.~~

In her report to the annual meeting April 1912 Mrs Thompson said - At the beginning of the year I voted to decline the office of press supt. but allowed my name to stand with the understanding that the state president and corresponding secretary should give active assistance & the state president & Mrs Somerville assumed general oversight. The Leon Co. Mrs Mahlenhoff agreed to supply three weekly papers besides other assistance - My personal work consisted chiefly of editing the column in the Jackson Evening News fifty five articles were written during the year besides an extended article for State Fair edition of the Daily News by request of the editor

Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

INCORPORATED

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COLUMBIA

1934-1936

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
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JACKSON

Parliamentarian
MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE
Cleveland

The Civic Improvement Club of Greenville under the management of Mrs J. L. Greenley edited a weekly Column, Notes and Comments in the Greenville Democrat.

In 1911 she gave special mention of the Jackson Daily News, Greenville Democrat Cleveland Enterprise, Yazoo Sentinel, McComb City Enterprise, Summit Sentinel Magnolian News, Greene County Herald New Albany Gazette and Magnolia Gazette

~~One of the duties of this department~~ was to collect clippings from pr sew them on cloth and exhibit at fair.

~~The courtesy and kindness of the editors were duly appreciated.~~

In 1913 the acting press supt Miss Annie K. Hunt gave special mention to the following papers in addition to those already listed the Brookhaven Leader, Lambert Moore, Ackerman Tribune. McComb City Journal, Columbus Commercial Greenwood Enterprise, Summit Sentinel. These papers gave space and prominence to suffrage news. One of the outstanding supporters was Mr. E. S. Glasser editor of the Cleveland Enterprise. Many papers gave space as a matter of public interest without favoring suffrage for women. Mr Glasser was outspoken in his support.

Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

INCORPORATED
1924-1936

PRESIDENT
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COLUMBIA

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS SUSIE V. POWELL
JACKSON

Parliamentarian
MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE
Cleveland

Mrs Nellie N. Somerville
Written

legislative work

As state president and as chairman of legislative work I was in close touch with all legislative work.

In February 1918 I went to Jackson and well remember the blizzard in which I left Greenville, to be present at a House committee meeting to urge favorable action on the resolution to employ women physicians in Asylums. Dr Boyd and Mrs H. W. Dunn were sincerely cordial and appreciative. Local women who attended were Mrs H. B. Kello, Mrs Lily N. Thompson and Mrs Harrison Thompson.

Preliminary work had been done by Mrs Mack

As reported elsewhere a woman physician was employed but was soon dismissed.

At the annual Convention in Elyria April 10 - 1912 I reported as follows.

The last annual meeting (1911) passed resolutions that we petition the next governor to appoint women to serve on state boards of trustees of educational and benevolent institutions. That we petition the legislature to submit an amendment making women eligible to serve as county superintendent of education.

Gov. Brewer did all I felt warranted in asking, namely to submit the question of the eligibility of women for the position of trustee to the attorney general. Said adverse opinion was rendered tho some lawyers held a different opinion.

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Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

INCORPORATED

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COLUMBIA

1934-1936

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Mr E. P. Carter of Amite introduced a concurrent resolution for an amendment making women eligible for the position of school trustee but the resolution was not passed Senator J. E. Norwood introduced the concurrent resolution for an amendment making women eligible for the office of county superintendent.

In response to my request for exact information Senator Norwood wrote:

"There was no special opposition to the resolution and most of those who voted against it appeared to take

it as a joke. No senator opposed it on the floor and I confess I was somewhat surprised when it was defeated by a considerable majority."

At the same meeting 1912 also submitted the recommendation that state wide women's organizations be invited to unite with us in forming a central committee composed of two members from each organization for the purpose of working for such legislation as might be agreed upon. This was the first definite suggestion of a central legislative committee which was organized and did fine work under Mrs. J. R. Henderson as chairman & Mrs. L. H. Alexander chm. of legislative work.

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Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

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COLUMBIA

1934-1936

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Cleveland

At the annual meeting in 1913 we screwed our courage to the sticking point and voted to bring the direct suffrage question before the legislature. The following were appointed as a legislative committee -

Chairman, Mrs Nellie Nugent Somerville, Greenville
Mrs Annie K. Dent, Yazoo City
Mrs K. N. Somerville, Cleveland
Mrs Warren Leap, Columbus
Leo H. Delay Sharkey, Jackson
Miss Pauline V. Orr, Columbus
Mrs Laura Harrison, Waynesboro
Mrs Monroe McElroy, Greenwood
Mrs H. G. Johnston, Yazoo City
Miss Belle Kearney, Baldwyn
Mrs H. B. Harbison, Vicksburg
Mrs H. L. Montgomery, Starkville

Mrs M. K. Thompson, Yazoo City
Mr Waller Clark, Clarksdale
Mr Allen Thompson, Jackson
Rev. H. N. Featherston, Jackson
Mrs Clara B. Lee, Corinth
Miss Ethel M. Clagett, Natchez
Mrs J. M. Jayne, Greenville
Mrs Emma A. Lipscomb, Ofelora
Mrs Lily N. Thompson, Jackson
Miss Alice Dunn, Greenville
Mr Sarah Castle, Meridian

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Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

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1934-1936

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Cleveland

I take the following from my printed report of date May 22 - 1914

"I went to Jackson Jan 7 - 1914. The concurrent resolution asking for the amendment was offered in the House by Hon N. T. Mott of Yazoo on Jan 9. In the Senate by Senator Hall Sanders on Jan 12. After being in Jackson for a week I was convinced our best policy would be to make a quick canvass and get a vote as soon as possible. I wrote to a few members of the committee asking them to come at once and assist and to all of the committee and many others asking them to write to legislators. Mrs Monroe McLeburg and Miss Pauline Orr came. Valuable

help was given by local members, Carl Sharkey, Mr Harmon Thompson. Mrs Lily H. Thompson. Miss Belle Kearney assisted - Mrs J. H. Tucker president of the Equity League and other members of the League

The House committee on constitution gave us a hearing on Monday Jan 27, 1914 - Short talks were made by Mrs Monroe McClung, Miss Kearney, Miss Gordon Carl Sharkey Mr Allen Thompson, Mrs Lily H. Thompson Mrs Flent & myself

The report was against us by a majority of one. A minority report was ~~about~~ made. which included a request that we be allowed to present our case in the House on the next day, Jan 28, 1914 at eleven o clock, at a public hearing. This was carried by a close vote.

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Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

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COLUMBIA

1934-1936

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Here I leave the printed page to relate a "human interest" item, as the professionals say. Hon Henry Minor of Macon came to me in his courteous way to give me the news. He had exerted his best efforts to secure a public hearing for us and was highly gratified. Badly scared, I was all for declining but Mr Minor was firm with me and encouraged me. I must confess I was ~~confessedly~~ scared. However I went ahead, and arranged the program and wrote return to my printed report.

"The public hearing was a notable occasion. The senate adjourned, all available space was filled with interested listeners every courtesy was extended by the Speaker and members.

Short speeches were made by
Mrs McElwee, Miss Kearney, Miss Orr
Miss Kate Gordon Mrs Lily H. Thompson
Mrs Trent and myself.
The vote was taken the next day
Jan 29 – 1914 – It stood 43 for to
99 against
I made a financial report of expenses
which I am sure will be considered
unique –
The expenses of the work was covered
by the following subscriptions.
Mrs H. G. Stewart Greenville $10. Greenville
Club $10.00 Mrs McE Farrington Hernando
$5.00. Mayor Millsaps $10. Ed Sharkey
$5.00 Allen Thompson $5.00.
Expenses incurred were for printing,
typewriting, postage and Miss Gordons
expenses. The Mississippi women paid their
own expenses and Miss Gordon accepted because I
insisted.

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Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

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1934-1936

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JACKSON

Parliamentarian
MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE
Cleveland

Special thanks were given to Lee Sharkey & Mr Allen Thompson and to the Jackson Daily News.

I here record our great debt of gratitude to the Federation sisters of New Orleans. Miss Fale and Jean. They came to our help many times for public occasions and their work meant much to us

The preliminary work was of sending out literature and learning the views of legislators. This was divided between the state president Mrs Angie R. Neff and myself. At her own expense the state president sent the Woman's Journal to all members of the legislature for a period of three months, also the literature

~~One of the things which aroused~~
~~were taking up was "mothers rights".~~

Mrs Dent was at the capitol
as temporarily in charge of
the post office for the House
She bore her full share
of the work.

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American Legion Auxiliary

Mothers Rights

Unit to Glen Crosby Post No. 165

Cleveland, Mississippi

An effort to secure what I termed a "mothers rights" law deserves mention.

The subject of mothers rights to their children attracted the attention of suffrage leaders

I wrote a leaflet entitled "The Mothers Right to Their Children"

I quote the following.

Kentucky is the only southern state which has written upon its statute books a law fully protecting mothers rights as follows.

"The father and mother shall have the joint custody, nurture and education of their child or children and in the event of the death of either of the ~~children~~ parents, the survivor shall have the custody, nurture and education and may by will appoint a guardian

This is the law which we ask the Mississippi Legislature to enact."

This was brought before the session of 1916. Those in charge were Mrs Monroe McElwrg and myself Mrs Monroe McElwrg and I did our best but failed. We tried to arrange so one of us would be in jackson all the time.

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p. 17-a

American Legion Auxiliary

Unit to Glen Crosby Post No. 165

Cleveland, Mississippi

Senator Bam B. Bodine, of Washington led passage of the bill in the Senate without a dissenting vote. The bill was held in the House committee and we became very uneasy. Finally, on a Monday forenoon, the only time Mrs McClung and I were both out of Jackson, the committee met and killed the bill. The only report we could get was that lawyers considered it unnecessary.

This was a distinct disappointment!

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American Legion Auxiliary

Unit to Glen Crosby Post No. 165

Cleveland, Mississippi

Visit to County Fairs -

In the fall of 1915, Mrs Monroe McLeburg and I made a trip to east Mississippi county fairs - We stopped at Macon, Louisville, Mt Olive and Meridian Mrs Mesleburg was well known & popular, she secured the invitation I furnished literature & decorations and both of us secured donations to cover the expense.

The Greenville Club loaned a quantity of bunting and other decorations. My method of securing literature

was, perhaps, unusual.
By courtesy of the editor & manager of the Greenville Times I edited for several months their woman's page. I was allowed to include without charge any kind of suffrage articles and then the paper reprinted quantities for me at cost. In that way I very nearly filled a small steamer trunk with literature. Most of it written by myself. Some of the leaflets were
Are Women too Good to Vote?
Who Takes Care of Mississippi Women
Women Voters Keepers at Home
The Mothers Right to her children

14

0.14-15 tc

American Legion Auxiliary

Unit to Glen Crosby Post No. 165

Cleveland, Mississippi

Of the sponsors of our appearance at Louisville were Mrs Ellen S. Woodward and Prof. John Rundle

A Great Occasion.

A great occasion indeed was Mr Anna H. Shaw's first visit to Greenville in April 26-27- 1918

At the annual meeting of 1919 the state association was in the process of recovery from a depression and I, as president, was somewhat at a loss. Mrs Harriet B. Kells, with

wisdom born of experience, urged that I get Dr Shaw for the next annual meeting and this was agreed to.

It took me six months to get Dr Shaw's promise to come. Great preparation had been made in Greenville. Dr Shaw spoke in the Opera House on the evening of April 26 - 1910. As ever, great enthusiasm resulted.

p. 16 +L

19 The Legal Status of Women under the Laws of Mississippi which was prepared by [illegible] and widely circulated

American Legion Auxiliary

Unit to Glen Crosby Post No. 165

Cleveland, Mississippi

A debt of gratitude is due the Gordon sisters of New Orleans. Miss Kate and Jean. They responded to every call to help on public occasions. Their work council was of untold benefit.

Rev H. N. Featherston and Rev J. J. Mellen, two methodist ministers wrote articles which were printed & sent extensively. Mr R. B. Clarkedale had a strong [illegible] Greenville was a strong center.

Especially generous toward suffrage work, Greenville could be depended on. Mrs Clara Hilzinger gave

Mrs. Campbell [illegible]

this was important as hotel facilities were limited. Welcome visiting speakers. They entertained Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt on her first visit to Greenville - Mr & Mrs Abe Blum, Mrs Nathan Goldstein, Miss Ella Dean Mrs Julia P. Greenley, Mrs Leila Jayne & the Greenville roll of honor is to long to print in full.

Mr & Mrs Walter Clark of Clarksdale were among the earliest & staunchest supporter: Mrs Lily Wilkinson Thompson of Jackson - Miss Belle Kearney Mrs S. Fannie Clark, Mrs Augusta Cox Mrs Mary B. Fowler, Mrs Annie Harper Mr & Mrs Thomas Mount, Miss Madge Montgomery, Mrs Ella D. Biggs were among the earliest & staunchest.

(Miss Belle Kearney 1920)

n.o

p 16 - tc

~~supporters~~ Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs

INCORPORATED

1934-1936

Mrs. ~~Belle~~ Kearney was out of the state much of the time and did not wish to be an officer but served several times served as vice president and came to the front when her help was needed.

p.17 tc

Woe done.

The amendment failed as was expected.

The old guard gave their help in the work.

Our thought was to show our colors and by so doing encourage other state in their ~~work~~ to secure Ratification

In the fall of 1919 suffragists considered the question of asking our legislature to ~~adopt~~ ratify the federal amendment. The state federation of Women's clubs met in Clarkdale. During a recess hour a conference of suffragists was held - Mrs Nellie R. Somerville was called to the chair - A subscription was taken and a nice amount was secured.

Mrs Ben Saunders of Swan Lake was asked to serve as chairman to bring the question of ratification before the legislature of 1920. Mrs Saunders reluctantly accepted. Headquarters was opened in Jackson and whatever could be done

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Notes re: democracy vs. republic, 1941 or later. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 44

Unchecked democracy is the most iquoble, unjust and detestable form of government

Republic - Liberty Jefferson

Democracy Boiles.

Drawing with legislative unrestricted ballot right to vote.

Americanism
What it was.
Is.
Should be.

difference between democracy & republic

Americanism - Was - Is - Should be -

Lincoln - Federalist Papers

How adopted

(3) - Legislative

1 Washington Jefferson

3 Jackson D. H. Hemingway

The life of this Republic F. D. R

The hope of this Republic F. D. R

The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty + the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered deeply finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people - G. W. - 1st Inaugural

Clear thinking important

Shall the "Republican Model of government" be preserved by forgetting its origin + aims?

Lincoln's Vision for America

DURING Lincoln's birth month we may well recall his remarkable "Vision for America," contained in his thoughtful conclusions on the Revolutionary War and the founding of the United States. He said:

"There must have been something more than common that these men struggled for. I am exceedingly anxious that that thing—that something even more than national independence; *that something that held out a great promise to all the people of the world to all time to come*—I am exceedingly anxious that this Union, the Constitution, and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which that struggle was made."*

Feb 22 - 1961

All the free people of the world again pay homage to the virtues of Abraham Lincoln and give heartfelt heed to his good counsel.

*From Address at Trenton, New Jersey, February 21, 1861.

...e watched the inaugural parade. No less protected from the ... Alley Moore

Text of Roosevelt's Third Inaugural



PRESIDENT MAKING INAUGURAL ADDRESS—These camera studies of President Roosevelt were made as he delivered his third-term Inaugural address. Post Staff Photos.

Text of third Inaugural address by Franklin Delano Roosevelt:

On each national day of Inauguration since 1789, the people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States.

In Washington's day the task of the people was to create and weld together a nation.

In Lincoln's day the task of the people was to preserve that nation from disruption from within.

In this day the task of the people is to save that nation and its institutions from disruption from without.

To us there has come a time, in the midst of swift happenings, to pause for a moment and take stock—to recall what our place in history has been, and to rediscover what we are and what we may be. If we do not, we risk the real peril of inaction.

Lives of nations are determined not by the count of years, but by the lifetime of the human spirit. The life of a man is three-score years and ten; a little more, a little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live.

There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that democracy, as a form of government and a frame of life, is limited or measured by a kind of mystical and artificial fate—that, for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future—and that freedom is an ebbing tide.

But we Americans know that this is not true.

Eight years ago, when the life of this Republic seemed frozen by a fatalistic terror, we proved that this is not true. We were in the midst of shocks—but we acted. We acted quickly, boldly, decisively.

These later years have been living years—fruitful years for the people of this democracy. For they have brought to us greater security and, I hope, a better understanding that life's ideals are to be measured in other than material things.

Most vital to our present and our future is this experience of a democracy which successfully survived crisis at home; put away many evil things; built new structures on enduring lines, and through it all, maintained the fact of its democracy.

For action has been taken within the three-way framework of the Constitution of the United States. The coordinate branches of the Government continue freely to function. The Bill of Rights remains inviolate. The freedom of elections is wholly maintained. Prophets of the downfall of American democracy have seen their dire predictions come to naught.

We know it because we have seen it revive—and grow.

We know it cannot die—because it is built on the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—an enterprise undertaken and carried through by the free expression of a free majority.

We know it because democracy alone, of all forms of government, enlists the full force of men's enlightened will.

We know it because democracy alone has constructed an unlimited civilization capable of infinite progress in the improvement of human life.

We know it because, if we look below the surface, we sense it still spreading on every continent—for it is the most humane, the most advanced, and in the end the most unconquerable of all forms of human society.

A nation, like a person, has a body—a body that must be fed and clothed and housed, invigorated and rested, in a manner that measures up to the objectives of our time.

A nation, like a person, has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and the needs of its neighbors—all the other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world.

And a nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of its parts. It is that something which matters most to its future—which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present.

It is a thing for which we find it difficult—even impossible—to hit upon a single, simple word.

And yet we all understand what it is—the spirit—the faith of America. It is the product of centuries. It was born in the multitudes of those who came from many lands—some of high degree, but mostly plain people—who sought here, early and late, to find freedom more freely.

The democratic aspiration is no mere recent phase in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of early peoples. It blazed anew in the Middle Ages. It was written in Magna Carta.

In the Americas its impact has been irresistible. America has been the New World in all tongues, to all peoples, not because this continent was a new-found land, but because all those who came here believed they could create upon this continent a new life—a life that should be new in freedom.

Its vitality was written into our own Mayflower Compact, into the Declaration of Independence, into the Constitution of the United States, into the Gettysburg Address.

Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit, and the millions who followed, and the stock that sprang from them—all have moved forward constantly and consistently toward an ideal which in itself has gained stature and clarity with each generation.

The hopes of the Republic cannot forever tolerate either undeserved poverty or self-serving wealth.

We know that we still have far to go; that we must more greatly build the security and the opportunity and the knowledge of every citizen, in the measure justified by the resources and the capacity of the land.

But it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone. It is not enough to clothe and feed the body of this Nation, and instruct and inform its mind. For there is also the spirit. And of the three, the greatest is the spirit.

Without the body and the mind, as all men know, the Nation could not live.

But if the spirit of America were killed, even though the Nation's body and mind, constructed in an alien world, lived on, the America we know would have perished.

That spirit—that faith—speaks to us in our daily lives in ways often unnoticed, because they seem so obvious. It speaks to us here in the Capital of the Nation. It speaks to us through the processes of governing in the sovereignties of 48 States. It speaks to us in our counties, in our cities, in our towns, and in our villages. It speaks to us from the other nations of the Hemisphere, and from those across the seas—the enslaved as well as the free. Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices of freedom because to us the privilege of our freedom is such an old, old story.

The destiny of America was proclaimed in words of prophecy by our first President in his first inaugural in 1789—words almost directed, it would seem, to this year of 1941: "The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered . . . deeply, . . . finally, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people."

If we lose that sacred fire—if we let it be smothered with doubt and fear—then we shall reject the destiny which Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish. The preservation of the spirit and faith of the Nation does, and will, furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice we may make in the cause of national defense.

In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy.

For this we muster the spirit of America, and the faith of America.

We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans, we go forward, in the service of our country, by the will of God.